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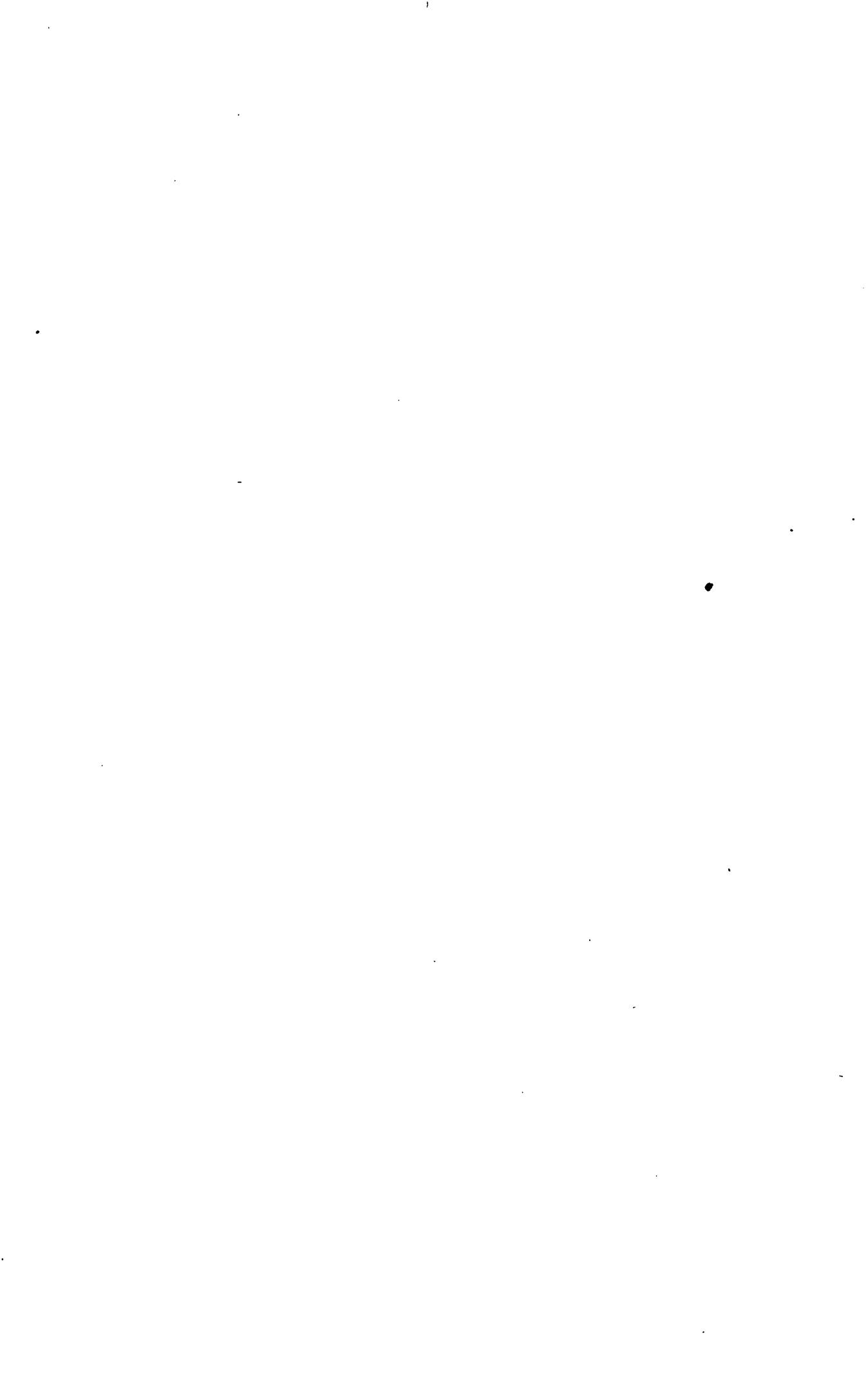
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JOURNAL  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
PROVINCE  
OF  
NEW BRUNSWICK,

FROM THE  
SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

TO THE  
THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1851:

*Being the First Session of the Fifteenth General Assembly.*

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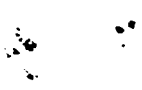
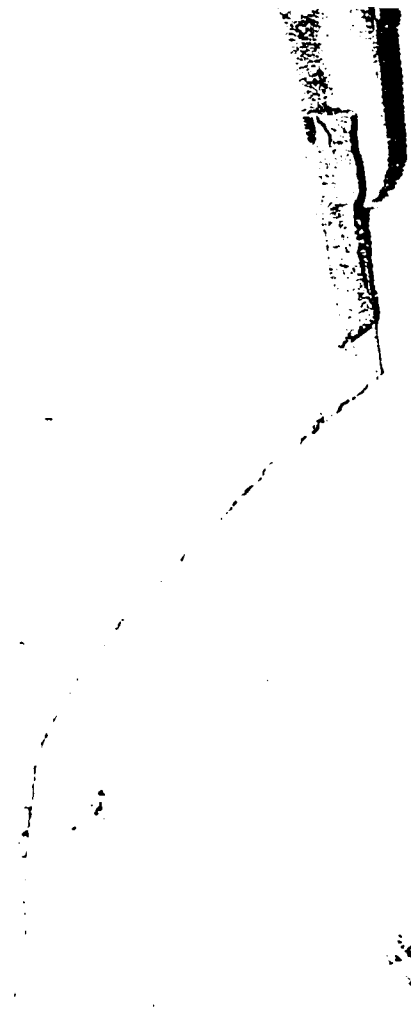


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FREDERICTON:  
JOHN SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1851.

John  
Linn





By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND HEAD, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty fifth day of June next, I have thought fit to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby accordingly dissolved; whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

And I have further thought fit to order and direct that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued in due form, returnable on Thursday the eleventh day of July next.

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

*By His Excellency's Command.*

J. R. PARTELOW.



By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND HEAD, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province has been summoned to meet at Fredericton on Thursday the eleventh day of this instant July, I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Thursday the twenty sixth day of September next.

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

*By His Excellency's Command.*

J. R. PARTELOW.



By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND HEAD, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty sixth day of September next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby further prorogued to Thursday the twelfth day of December next.

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

*By His Excellency's Command.*

J. R. PARTELOW.



By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant  
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick,  
&c. &c. &c.

*EDMUND HEAD, Lt. Governor.*

A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twelfth day of December instant, I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Thursday the sixth day of February next, then to meet at Fredericton for dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the seventh day of  
December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred  
and fifty, and in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

*By His Excellency's Command.*

J. R. PARTELOW.

**JOURNAL**  
 OF THE  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
 OF THE  
**PROVINCE**  
 OF  
**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

**His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and  
 Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.**

**Fredericton, Thursday, 6th February, 1851.**

**H**IS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased, by Proclamation bearing date the thirty first day of May last, to dissolve the late General Assembly, and to order that new Writs issue for electing Members to form a House of Assembly; and having by further Proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of December last, summoned a meeting of the General Assembly to be holden on this day for the dispatch of business—

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery delivered to the Clerk of the Assembly a Roll containing the names of the Members returned by the Sheriffs of the several Counties as duly elected, and which are as follow :—

**YORK.**

✓ James Taylor,  
 George L. Hatheway,  
 ✓ Thomas Pickard, Junior,  
 Hon. Lemuel A. Wilmot.

**SAINT JOHN.**

Robert D. Wilmot,  
 William J. Ritchie,  
 John H. Gray,  
 ✓ Hon. Charles Simonds.

**CITY OF SAINT JOHN.**

Samuel Leonard Tilley,  
 William H. Needham.

**WESTMORLAND.**

✓ Hon. William Crane,  
 Daniel Hanington,  
 Bliss Botsford,  
 Robert B. Chapman.

**CHARLOTTE.**

John James Robinson,  
 Robert Thomson,  
 ✓ William Porter,  
 Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald.

**SUNBURY.**

George Hayward, ✓  
 William Scoullar.

**CARLETON.**

Charles Connell,  
 Horace H. Beardsley. ✓

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

Hon. Alexander Rankin, ✓  
 John Ambrose Street, ✓  
 John M. Johnson,  
 John T. Williston. ✓

**KENT.**

Robert B. Cutler,  
 Francis M'Phelim. ✓

**GLOUCESTER.**

Robert Gordon, ✓  
 Joseph Read. ✓

**RESTIGOUCHE.**

Hon. John Montgomery, ✓  
 Andrew Barberie.

## KING'S.

Matthew M'Leod,  
George Ryan,  
Henry W. Purdy.

## QUEEN'S.

John Earle,  
Thomas Gilbert.

## ALBERT.

William H. Steves,  
Reuben Stiles.

## VICTORIA.

Hon. John R. Partelow,  
Francis Rice.

A Commission having issued under the Great Seal, bearing date the third day of February instant, appointing James Carter, Robert Parker, George Frederick Street, and Lemuel Allan Wilmot, Esquires, Commissioners for the duly qualifying the said Members, the Honorable George Frederick Street, one of the Commissioners named in the said Commission, attended, and administered the oath to the following Members, who thereupon subscribed their names thereto:—

James Taylor,  
George L. Hatheway,  
Thomas Pickard, Junior,  
Robert D. Wilmot,  
William J. Ritchie,  
John H. Gray,  
Charles Simonds,  
Samuel L. Tilley,  
William H. Needham,  
William Crane,  
Daniel Hanington,  
Bliss Botsford,  
Robert B. Chapman,  
Robert Thomson,  
William Porter,  
Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald,  
Matthew M'Leod,  
George Ryan,  
Henry W. Purdy,  
John Earle,

Thomas Gilbert,  
George Hayward,  
William Scoullar,  
Horace H. Beardsley,  
Alexander Rankin,  
John Ambrose Street,  
John M. Johnson, Junior,  
John T. Williston,  
Robert B. Cutler,  
Francis M'Phelim,  
Robert Gordon,  
Joseph Read,  
John Montgomery,  
Andrew Barberie,  
William H. Steves,  
Reuben Stiles,  
Hon. John R. Partelow,  
Francis Rice,  
John James Robinson.

A Message was then received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Beverley R. Jouett, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended accordingly, when the Honorable William Black, President of the Legislative Council, said—

*“Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that he doth not think fit to declare the causes for which he has summoned this General Assembly, until there be a Speaker of the House of Assembly. It is therefore His Excellency's pleasure, that you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, do repair to the place where the Sittings of the House of Assembly are usually held, and there choose a fit person to be your Speaker; and that you present the person who shall be so chosen, to His Excellency in this House, forthwith, for His approbation.”

And the House being returned—

Mr. Hayward, a Member for the County of Sunbury, addressing himself to the Clerk, said—

*“Mr. Wetmore,*

“In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, we have now to proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and I rise to address you, as Clerk  
of



of this House, and to nominate a Gentleman to fill that high and important office; one whose long experience as a Legislator, and thorough knowledge of Parliamentary usage, fully justify the appointment; and who on a former occasion was unanimously elected to that situation, the duties of which he discharged with great ability and impartiality—I mean the Honorable Charles Simonds, a Member for the County of Saint John, who, I feel confident, will discharge the duties imposed upon him with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Assembly,—I therefore move that the Honorable Charles Simonds do take the Chair.”

Mr. Hanington, a Member for the County of Westmorland, then addressed the Clerk, and said—

“ He felt it his duty to add his testimony to the able and impartial manner in which Mr. Simonds had formerly performed the duties of the Chair, to which honorable situation he had been elected by the unanimous voice of the House; and feeling that it would be highly satisfactory to that Gentleman, and of great advantage to him in the discharge of his important duties, to be elected without a division, he had great pleasure in seconding the motion of Mr. Hayward, having full confidence that he would again perform the arduous duties of the Chair with credit to himself and perfect satisfaction to the House.”

The Honorable Mr. Simonds being the only person placed in nomination, he was then taken from his seat by Mr. Hayward and Mr. Hanington and conducted by them to the Chair; and when standing on the step, addressed himself as follows:—

“ *Gentlemen,*

“ I thank you for the very flattering mark of confidence which you have extended to me by electing me to one of the most important and honorable situations in the Province.

“ I shall endeavour to discharge my duties impartially.

“ You are aware Gentlemen of the importance of adhering to the Rules of the House; and in my endeavours to enforce those Rules and preserve good order, I feel assured that I shall have the assistance of every Honorable Member of this Assembly.”

Mr. Simonds then took the Chair.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, went up to the Council Chamber. And being returned—

Mr. Speaker reported that he had addressed His Excellency to the effect following:

“ *May it please Your Excellency,*

“ Your Excellency having communicated your pleasure to the Assembly, they returned to the place where they usually deliberate, and immediately proceeded to choose a Speaker. They have elected me to that important and honorable situation; and they now present me to be approved of by Your Excellency.”

The Honorable Mr. Black, President of the Legislative Council, then spoke as follows:—

“ *Mr. Simonds,*

“ I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to assure you, that he is fully sensible of your zeal for the Public Service, and of your sufficiency to execute the duties of the office to which you have been elected by the House of Assembly, and that he doth most readily approve of their choice, and allow and confirm you to be their Speaker.”

That he, Mr. Speaker, then addressed His Excellency in the following words:—

“ *May it please Your Excellency,*

“ Your Excellency having been pleased to approve of the choice which the House of Assembly have made in electing me to be their Speaker, it now becomes my duty  
on

on their behalf and in the name of the Assembly, to claim and demand that they have all their ancient and accustomed rights and privileges, particularly freedom of speech; freedom from arrest; access to Your Excellency at such times as they may think the Public Service requires it; and that the most favourable construction be put upon all their proceedings;—and on my own behalf, I have to request that any error of mine may not be imputed to the House of Assembly.”

To which the President of the Legislative Council replied—

“ *Mr. Speaker,*

“ His Excellency hath the utmost confidence in the Loyalty and Attachment of this House of Assembly to Her Majesty’s Person and Government, and in the wisdom, temper and prudence which will accompany all their proceedings; and he doth most readily and willingly grant and allow them all their privileges in as full and ample a manner as they have at any time heretofore been granted and allowed.

“ With respect to yourself, Sir, though His Excellency is sensible that you do not stand in need of such assurance, His Excellency will ever put the most favourable construction on your words and actions.”

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty’s Executive Council, communicated to the House that John Ambrose Street, Esquire, a Member for the County of Northumberland had been appointed to, and accepted of the office of Her Majesty’s Attorney General for this Province; whereupon

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

Whereas John Ambrose Street, Esquire, one of the Representatives returned for the County of Northumberland at the last Election, has, since his said return, accepted of the office of Attorney General of this Province, being an office of profit and emolument under the Crown, whereby and by the force of the Act of Assembly, 12 Victoria, cap. 70, the said John Ambrose Street has become incapable of taking or holding his seat in the General Assembly unless re-elected; therefore

*Resolved,* That the Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, directing a Writ to issue to the County of Northumberland for the election of a Member to serve in this General Assembly, in the place of the said John Ambrose Street, Esquire.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker then further reported that, when in attendance on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy; which he read to the House, and is as follows:—

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

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

“ **I** HAVE much pleasure in again meeting the assembled Legislature of New Brunswick.

“ It is my duty to announce to you two events which interest us as Loyal Subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty,—the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the birth of another Prince.

“ In the course of the last Season, we have been again blessed by Providence with abundant crops. Our Commerce is improving, and the condition of our Revenue marks a certain progress in the prosperity of the Colony. On all these points I sincerely congratulate you, and I only hope that our Export Trade may be conducted with such caution as to prevent those sudden revulsions to which we have occasionally been subject.

“ A conviction that we are advancing ought to stimulate our People to increased efforts, whilst it should encourage those who govern them to do all that a Legislature can to aid the developement of our resources.

“ Among the most powerful means for affording such aid are improved facilities for communication. I know that this topic need scarcely be urged on your attention. You are

are fully alive to its importance, and you will, I am sure, receive favourably a measure which will probably be laid before you for giving effect to an undertaking of this character. The task is not, in all respects, easy. I am one of those who believe, that great works like Rail Roads are neither best constructed nor best managed in their details by the hands of a Government itself. The distribution of the patronage connected with them would always be difficult and generally invidious. I shall most readily concur with you in any measures which may encourage the application of Capital to such schemes. Whilst I rejoice to see the enterprise of the County of Charlotte likely to be rewarded by the progress of the Saint Andrews Railway, it will give me still greater pleasure to know that the fertile tracts of Sussex Vale and Westmorland, and the thriving City of Saint John, are by similar measures linked to Halifax on the one side, and to the great community on our Western border on the other. You may feel confident that Her Majesty's Government and the British People will hail such a step in our progress with unmixed pleasure and satisfaction.

"It adds to the value of this great undertaking that it would probably lead to further action in connecting the City of Quebec with the Capital of Nova Scotia, by the contemplated Great Trunk Railway,—a measure which I consider of the greatest importance, as linking together in one common interest the valuable appendages of the British Crown on this Continent.

"A Preliminary Survey, with reference to a Line of Railway between the Valleys of the Saint John and Saint Croix, to ascertain the practicability of the route, was ordered by the Government last Autumn, in order to afford you the best possible information on the subject, and a competent Engineer was employed for the purpose. His Reports will be laid before you, and I believe them to be as full as the lateness of the season at which they were undertaken would permit.

"The recent Acts for the encouragement of Agriculture have been found beneficial in their operation in various parts of the Province. I again recommend this most prominent subject of our Industry to your continued care and attention.

"Some further valuable information has been furnished me respecting our Fisheries, by the Commissioner appointed for this purpose, whose Report will be laid before you. It will be found useful in your deliberations on this very important branch of our resources.

"In pursuance of the wishes expressed in previous Sessions of the Legislature, I have caused some works to be executed on the River Saint John. The object of improving our communications with Canada is one of very great importance to both Provinces, and I shall be prepared to follow up what has been already done, by exertions of the same kind.

"Her Most Gracious Majesty has left to its operation the Act for the regulation of the Provincial Posts. It is proposed that the transfer of the Accounts to the Provincial Government should take place on the sixth of July next. Certain amendments, however, in the details of the Law, which I doubt not, you will carefully consider, will be pointed out to you.

"The pressure of business during the last Session prevented the final settlement of our system of Common Schools. No subject can be of greater moment to the Country. It is the instruction of the population which renders a free Government the best security for order and obedience to the Laws, and on such order and obedience all material prosperity and its value must ultimately rest.

"The present Law will shortly expire, and a measure will be introduced by which the people will be brought to act more immediately in the cause of Education.

"In pursuance of an authority from the Colonial Secretary, and a wish expressed by His Excellency the Governor General, I have this Autumn conferred with the latter on the long pending subject of our disputed Boundary with Canada. A Member of my Executive Council met me at Toronto and assisted in these conferences. Our object, and that of Her Majesty's Government, was so far attained, that in order to meet the

objections raised by Canada, the matter is now placed in the hands of competent Arbitrators in England, who will shortly make a final Report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. One Arbitrator was selected by the Executive of each Province, and the third is a Gentleman whose judicial decisions on great questions of International Law must command respect throughout the world, as Judge of the Admiralty Court of England.

" The correspondence relating to this matter will be laid before you.

" The question regarding the present mode of granting Supplies will no doubt occupy your attention. So long as the existing system continues, the Government cannot be held responsible for the first condition of all efficient action, that is to say—the correspondence of expenditure with income. It is peculiarly for your consideration, whether such a change should not be made as may cause this responsibility to fall in a manner more strictly in accordance with the usage of the Imperial Parliament.

" Such a change would involve the creation of local bodies of some kind, organized in such a manner as to give, mainly at least, to persons elected by the people themselves the distribution and control of Funds applicable to local purposes. The indirect results of such corporate action are quite as valuable as their immediate and direct consequences.

" It seems probable that some alterations might be advantageously made in the procedure of the Courts of Law and Equity, which would render Justice easier of access and less expensive to the suitor. At the same time, the caution required in dealing with a subject which affects as this does, the rights of the people at large, makes it expedient that all such changes should be most carefully weighed. A proposition will be submitted to you for referring this most important matter to a Commission, who may consider the details and report fully thereon.

" The Acts for enabling the price of Lands purchased for actual settlement, and the money due on Crown Bonds, to be discharged by labour, are working well, and are leading to increased settlement of the Country and increased security on the part of occupiers.

" The Mineral discoveries in the Province seem to hold out prospects of a greater outlay of Capital in this branch of industry. It would be satisfactory to me if any measure could be devised which will place beyond a doubt the extent of the Mineral rights of the Crown, with reference to the interests of owners of the soil, so far especially as relates to all future Grants and Leases.

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

" I shall direct the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure to be laid before you at an early day.

" You will be pleased to see that the state of our Finances continues to improve. All demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The seventh Instalment of the Loan negotiated in 1844, (now reduced to one half of the original amount borrowed) was paid the day on which it was due, and the remaining seven Annual Instalments are provided for without trenching upon the General Revenues of the Province, by the imposition of one per cent. on Imports, which expires simultaneously with the Loan Act.

" You may possibly see reason to doubt how far a Tariff of Duties on Imports professedly fluctuating from year to year is calculated to afford fixed conditions for the exertions of our own industry, or is likely to impart confidence to our Merchants and their correspondents.

" I trust that in all respects you will find the Public Moneys have not been expended except in conformity with the wishes of the Representatives of the People.

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

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

" I am desirous of calling your attention to a Communication from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies of a most important character, which will be placed in your hands.

"I allude to a Despatch in answer to an Address of the House of Assembly presented to the Queen in the last Session with reference to the constitution of the Legislative Council in this Province.

"You will find in the language of Her Majesty's advisers in this Despatch strong evidence of a disposition to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Subjects on such Constitutional questions.

"I doubt not that any steps taken by you in this matter will bear the stamp of calm deliberation, and will be characterized by an adherence to the true spirit of the British Constitution. This spirit is adverse to all hasty and ill-considered change, whilst it is capable of modifying the letter of constitutional forms, so as to meet the sober wishes of the People, and thus adapt our Institutions to the wants of Society, without unnecessarily invading existing rights.

"These are all weighty matters, which I place with confidence in your hands, and thus leave you to your deliberations."

Mr. Thomson then proposed the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Speech, which he read in his place, and the same having been seconded, it was handed in to the Chair, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

*To His Excellency SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1<sup>st</sup> We, Your Majesty's Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the People of New Brunswick, offer our thanks to Your Excellency for the Speech addressed to us at the opening of the Session.

2. We receive with pleasure Your Excellency's announcement of the birth of another Prince, while we deeply regret the decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

3. The abundant Harvest with which a kind Providence has crowned the labours of the last Season—the improvements perceptible in the various branches of our Commerce and the present state of the Treasury, we regard as subjects of congratulation, affording the strongest evidence of an advance in the general prosperity of the Province. We trust, with Your Excellency, that the experience of the past will so regulate the engagements of those who embark in our principal Exports, as to prevent the recurrence of those occasional revulsions which have disturbed the Commercial affairs of the Province, and we feel an honest pride in assuring Your Excellency that we have the most unbounded reliance in the energy and enterprise of the people we represent, and that they will avail themselves with avidity of any channels for the developing of the great natural resources of the Country, which it may be in the power of the Legislature to open to them.

4. We cordially agree in the sentiments expressed by Your Excellency as to the permanent value to be attached to the construction of Railways in the Province, and we do not hesitate to give our strongest pledges to Your Excellency, that any measure, compatible with our means to expedite and advance their introduction and completion, will be most favourably received by us.

5. Whether undertakings of this nature are likely to be more successfully conducted under the immediate management of the Government than through the medium of private companies, is a subject which has elicited a great diversity of opinion; but we are inclined to coincide with the views expressed by Your Excellency, that the details of such great works may be left, with greater safety to the public, in other hands than those of the Government.

6. While we cannot but look with the deepest interest to the success which we hope will attend the unwearied enterprise and perseverance evinced in the commencement and progress of the Saint Andrews Railway, we are sincerely gratified by the assurance of

Your

Your Excellency's confidence, that Her Majesty's Government and the British people will hail with unmixed pleasure and satisfaction the great project which has not only entirely arrested the attention of Her Majesty's Subjects in this and the adjoining Provinces, but has secured the hearty co-operation of the most prominent men of all parties in the great Nation on our Western Borders.

7. It is not for us now to detail the vast results to the prosperity of the Province which must ensue on the construction of the European and North American Railway, but we do not hesitate to pledge ourselves to the exertion of our best energies, and the granting of every facility within our utmost power to advance this great undertaking. Nor are we insensible to the fact, that among the many consequences which may naturally flow from the commencement of this work, it is reasonable to suppose that a great impetus would be given to the national project for connecting Halifax and the Province of Canada by the Great Trunk Railway. In connection with this subject, which deeply interests every portion of the Province, we are gratified to find that a preliminary Survey has been made of the Line of Railway between the Valleys of the Saint John and the Saint Croix. The Report which Your Excellency promises to lay before us, will be of no little value in guiding our deliberations in discussing the merits of the several routes proposed.

8. The beneficial results which have attended the recent Legislation for the encouragement of Agriculture, and the warm interest now exhibited in the Counties to advance that prominent branch of industry, cannot fail to stimulate us to renewed exertions on behalf of that ennobling pursuit.

9. We continue to feel the deepest interest in the prosperity of our Fisheries, and shall receive with great interest the information which has been communicated to Your Excellency by the Commissioner appointed to collect statistics on this most valuable branch of our resources.

10. We have every reason to believe that among the Public Works which have engaged our attention, the improvement of the Navigation of the upper Saint John is only second in importance to the construction of the Trunk Railways through the Province, and we hope that continuous efforts will be made to complete the works undertaken for that purpose.

11. The most careful consideration shall be directed to any amendments which may be necessary to perfect the details of the Law for the regulation of the Provincial Posts, and we are pleased to find that arrangements for the transfer of the Department to the Provincial controul will be soon completed by the authorities in England.

12. Entertaining as we do, a thorough conviction that the instruction of our People is the only effectual guarantee for the proper working of a Free Government,—to no subject shall we afford a greater degree of attention, than to the consideration of any measure which may be introduced to improve the Educational system now in operation in this Province.

13. We learn with satisfaction that the Conference held by Your Excellency and the Governor General, in relation to the disputed Boundary Line with Canada, has resulted in a reference to arbitration, (under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government,) of the conflicting claims of the two Provinces, and we now look forward to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the long pending dispute.

14. The mode which is still pursued in the granting Supplies, will no doubt at this, as at many other Sessions, be the subject of grave and important discussion. The present system has been frequently pointed at as defective, and as this subject is one which, as Your Excellency remarks, is peculiarly for our consideration, we trust that we shall arrive at such conclusions as shall be conducive to the Public good, and to the securing of a due responsibility in administering the Finances of the Province. Intimately connected with any change which may be made in this respect, will be found the establishment of Municipal Bodies to controul and distribute the funds for local objects and other purposes of self government, and we hope that a measure may be introduced for the establishment of such bodies in all localities where they may be demanded by the People.

15. We have the strongest reasons for believing that alterations might be made in the procedure of the Courts of Law and Equity, which would be a relief to the Suitor; and we shall look with great interest to the proposal to be submitted to us for effecting this desirable object.

16. It is to us a subject of great gratification, to find that the Enactments providing for the application of the proceeds of our Public Lands to the construction of Roads, and other facilities of settlement of the Country, have worked well, and afford efficient aid to the industrious Settler in his arduous task of improving Wilderness Lands.

17. The interference of the Legislature, it would seem, is called for, to set at rest, (in any future Grants of Land to be made by the Queen,) the intricate questions which have arisen as to the respective rights of the Crown and the Grantees of the soil to the Mines and Minerals, which promise to become a source of great wealth to the Country. We trust that a measure declaratory of these rights may be introduced.

18. We shall thankfully receive the Returns of the Provincial Revenue, and we deem it a matter of further congratulation to find that the state of our Finances continue to improve, and that the Public Credit has been maintained, notwithstanding the changes which have been in progress in the Commercial Policy of the Home Government.

19. We find with no small satisfaction, that the instalments of the Loan of 1844 continue to be promptly met, and that the provisions of the Act by which the Loan was obtained, afford ample security for its repayment, without trenching upon the General Revenue of the Province.

20. We feel the force of the suggestion of Your Excellency in respect to the Annual Revenue Bills, which it has been the practice to pass in this Province, and shall give them every consideration when we approach that important subject.

21. We shall look with anxiety for the promised answer to the Address of the House to Her Gracious Majesty, with reference to the construction of the Legislative Council, and we assure Your Excellency that in considering so grave a measure as the proposed alteration in the Constitution of the Province, we shall be guided by that calm deliberation which will prevent the adoption of any hasty or ill considered change.

Mr. Ritchie then moved the following Resolution:—

*Resolved*, That this House does not deem it proper to proceed at present to the consideration of His Excellency's Speech, or the important matters therein referred to; it being the deliberate opinion of this House, that the present Constitutional Advisers of His Excellency do not possess the confidence of this House, or the Country at large.

Mr. Ritchie having addressed the Chair in support of the Resolution—

*Ordered*, That the further Debate thereon be adjourned over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

*Resolved*, That a Standing Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters which may arise that will in any way affect the privileges of the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Barberie, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Hanington, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Earle,

*Resolved*, That the Reverend William Q. Ketchum, A. B., be the Chaplain to this House.

To which Mr. Needham moved as an amendment—To expunge all after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

"That the Ministers of the different Religious Denominations in this City, be requested to act in turn as Chaplain to this House, gratis."

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Taylor,
Ritchie,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Montgomery,
Williston,	Steves,	Mr. Porter,	Earle,
Botsford,	Cutler,	Robinson,	Chapman,
Tilley,	Ryan,	Fitzgerald,	Crane,
Rice,	M <sup>r</sup> . Leod,	Thomson,	Scoullar,
Johnson,	Purdy.	M <sup>r</sup> . Phelim,	Gordon,
		Hayward,	Read,
		Gray,	Barberie,
		Wilmot,	Gilbert,
		Hatheway,	Stiles.
		Pickard,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, and it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

Whereas in consequence of the appointment of the Honorable Lemuel Allan Wilmot, a Member elect of this House, to the Bench of this Province, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation for the County of York; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to cause a Writ to issue for the election of a Member to serve in this General Assembly, in the place of the said Honorable Lemuel Allan Wilmot.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

Whereas in consequence of the appointment of Charles Connell, Esquire, a Member elect of this House, to the Legislative Council, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation for the County of Carleton; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to cause a Writ to issue for the election of a Member to serve in this General Assembly, in the place of the said Charles Connell, Esquire.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to revise the former Rules and Regulations for the House of Assembly of this Province, and to make further Rules and Regulations for the government thereof.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hanington, Mr. Gray, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Porter, be the Committee for that purpose.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Friday, 7th February, 1851.

*Prayers.*

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House resumed the Debate adjourned over from yesterday, on the following Resolution then under their consideration:—

“*Resolved*, That this House does not deem it proper to proceed at present to the consideration of His Excellency's Speech, or the important matters therein referred to; it being the deliberate opinion of this House, that the present Constitutional Advisers of His Excellency do not possess the confidence of this House, or the Country at large.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered*, That the further Debate on this Resolution be again adjourned over, and that the House do resume the same to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.



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**Saturday, 8th February, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House resumed the Debate, which was again adjourned over from yesterday, on the Resolution submitted, expressive of the opinion that the present Constitutional Advisers of His Excellency do not possess the confidence of this House, or the Country at large; and

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Ordered*, That the further Debate on the Resolution be again adjourned over, and that the House do resume the same on Monday next.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

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**Monday, 10th February, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House again resumed the Debate which was further adjourned over from Saturday last, on the Resolution expressive of the opinion that the present Constitutional Advisers of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do not possess the confidence of this House, or the Country at large.

The Debate being closed, the question was put from the Chair for adopting the said Resolution, when the House divided as follows:—

## YEAS.

Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Ryan,
Hatheway,	Johnson,
Pickard,	Cutler,
Wilmot,	Chapman,
Gray,	Steves,
Needham,	Earle,
Tilley,	Purdy.
M <sup>c</sup> Leod,	

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,
Mr. Barberie,	Montgomery,
Read,	Beardsley,
Gordon,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,
Hanington,	Thomson,
Sconllar,	Fitzgerald,
Crane,	Robinson,
Williston,	Porter,
Botsford,	Hayward,
Rice,	Gilbert.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The Address to His Excellency, in answer to the Speech, being then again read—

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered*, That the consideration thereof stand over until to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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**Tuesday, 11th February, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Resolved*, That the House do now, in pursuance of the order of yesterday, proceed to the consideration of the proposed Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session; and

Upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the House accordingly went into consideration of the said Address, and proceeded to the ninth paragraph thereof, and which is as follows:—

“We continue to feel the deepest interest in the prosperity of our Fisheries, and shall receive with great interest the information which has been communicated to Your Excellency by the Commissioner appointed to collect statistics on this most valuable Branch of our Resources”;

When Mr. Gray moved an amendment thereto—To expunge the whole of the said paragraph, after the word “Fisheries,” and substitute as follows:—

“And

“ And shall be prepared, after maturely considering the information contained in the Report referred to by Your Excellency, to give such Legislative aid by Bounties, or otherwise, as will lead to their steady and successful prosecution.”

Upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the paragraph adopted as amended.

The House then proceeded in the said Address to the end of the twentieth paragraph thereof; when

Mr. Crane moved the following:—

“ We regret the omission by Your Excellency of any allusion to the important subject of reduction of Salaries, a matter in which the inhabitants of this Province feel so deep an interest; and we beg to assure Your Excellency that any measure for this purpose will have our hearty co-operation.”

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and adopted as an additional paragraph to the said Address.

The House then proceeded with the remaining paragraphs of the said Address, and agreed to the same.

The Address, as amended, being then adopted by the House—

On motion of Mr. Scoullar,

*Resolved*, That the Address be engrossed, signed by the Speaker, and presented to His Excellency by the whole House; and

On like motion of Mr. Scoullar,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he will be pleased to receive the House therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Scoullar, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Read, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

*Ordered*, That two hundred copies of His Excellency's Speech be forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to take into consideration the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and to report to the House what sums it may be necessary to grant for the improving of the Great as well as Bye Roads.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hayward, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Rice, Mr. Porter, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Earle, Mr. Steves, Mr. Crane, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Montgomery, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

*Resolved*, That a Standing Committee be appointed to examine and report upon Public Accounts.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Steves, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Crane, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Scoullar, and Mr. Williston, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to Light Houses in this Province, and to report thereon to the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Tilley, Mr. M'Phelim, and Mr. Williston, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Steves, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Cutler, and Mr. Rice, do compose the said Committee.

On

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Resolved*, That a Standing Committee be appointed, consisting of three Members, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to have the management of the Legislative Library.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Gray, be the Committee for that purpose ; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie do communicate the same to the Council.

On motion of Mr. Scoullar,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of this Province.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Scoullar, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Williston, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Thomson, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cutler,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of this Province, and to report thereon to the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Cutler, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Crane, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Taylor, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to whom may be referred all matters relating to the Agricultural Interests of this Province.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Barberie, Mr. Hatheway, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Rice, Mr. Scoullar, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Stiles, Mr. Chapman, Mr. M'Phelim, Mr. Read, Mr. Thomson, and the Honorable Mr. Rankin, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of this Province.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Porter, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Hanington, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all Accounts and claims arising from expenditures made and services performed, during the past year, towards the support and relief of sick, distressed and indigent Emigrants, and report thereon to the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hanington, Mr. Scoullar, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Read, and Mr. Ryan, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries of this Province.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter, Mr. Gray, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Botsford, and Mr. Williston, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

*Resolved*, That the Journals of this House be daily printed, or so soon as a copy thereof can be prepared by the Clerk, and that the Printer do furnish — hundred copies thereof for the use of the Legislature.

To which Mr. Cutler moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows :—

"That a Committee be appointed to ascertain the practicability of printing a portion of the Journals in the French Language, and if it can be accomplished, to report the expenses thereof to the House."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Scoullar,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Thomson,
Mr. Hanington,	Chapman,	Mr. Crane,	Fitzgerald,
Earle,	Botsford,	Tilley,	Robinson,
Barberie,	Rice,	Ritchie,	Porter,
Read,	M'Phelim,	Stiles,	Gray,
Gordon,	Cutler.	Williston,	Hayward,
		Pickard,	Steves,
		Montgomery,	Gilbert,
		Beardsley,	Hatheway,
		M'Leod,	Needham,
		Purdy,	Wilmot,
		Ryan,	Taylor.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, and it was carried in the affirmative; and the blank, as to the number of copies required to be furnished, filled up with *Eight hundred*.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from James Boyd, Esquire, of Saint Andrews, a Candidate at the last General Election holden for the County of Charlotte, complaining of the undue election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the said County, and praying that he may be heard in support of the several allegations therein set forth; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Keech Gilbert, Esquire, of Dorchester, a Candidate at the last General Election holden in and for the County of Westmorland, against the election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the said County, and praying, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition, that the matters be inquired into by the House, and that he may be heard touching the same; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hanington, from the Committee appointed to revise the Rules and Regulations for the government of the House, submitted a Report of certain Rules agreed upon in the Committee; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read; and

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole in consideration of the said revised Rules thus reported by the Committee.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Rules for the government of the House, as reported by the Select Committee, under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

The Rules thus reported by the Select Committee, and adopted by the House, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

### Rules for the Government of the House of Assembly.

1. That Prayers be read every day by the Chaplain of the House, at the first opening thereof.
2. No Member do come into the House, or move from one place to another, with his hat on.
3. While the House is sitting, and any Member is speaking, no Member shall be allowed to speak or whisper so as to interrupt him, unless it be to speak to order.
4. When any Member intends to speak, he must stand up and address the Speaker; if more than one rises, the Speaker shall determine who is up first, and the Member named by him may speak.

5. No Member shall stand while another is speaking.
6. When any subject is being debated, if any Member rises to speak to another subject, any Member may, but the Speaker should, call him to order.
7. When any Member, or the Speaker, speaks to order, the question of order must be decided previously to the subject under discussion being proceeded in.
8. When any question is called for, and a decision demanded, the Members voting in the affirmative will rise.
9. When a motion is made and seconded, it must be determined by the question, unless it is withdrawn by the mover, or the previous question or adjournment be moved and carried.
10. That when any motion is put from the Chair, and an amendment be moved thereto, no amendment to such amendment shall be put.
11. When a motion is made and seconded, the Member's name who made the motion must be inserted in the Journal.
12. After a question is propounded, no Member shall speak more than once to the matter, except the mover, who shall be allowed the general reply, and shall not speak more than half an hour, at any one time, on any subject, except by the express permission of the House.
13. When a question is decided by vote, the number of both the affirmative and negative, and also the Members' names, shall be inserted in the Journal, if insisted upon by two or more Members.
14. That the Journals of the preceding day be always read before any other business is taken up.
15. That the Sergeant at Arms do not permit any person to come within the House while it is sitting, except the Officers attending.
16. That all persons who will question any return of any Member or Members to serve in General Assembly, do question the same on or before the fourteenth day (including the day of meeting) after the meeting of the House; and so on or before the fourteenth day (including the day of meeting) or of making such return, after any new return shall be brought in.
17. That the House will not enter into any Scrutiny of Votes polled at any Election of Members to serve in General Assembly, unless a Scrutiny was duly demanded of the Sheriff.
18. That any Member presenting a Petition, shall in his place, acquaint the House of the general purport of the Petition, and ask leave for it to be read, which must be seconded before it is read.
19. That the Speaker shall not take the Chair for the purpose of proceeding with the business of the House, except to receive the Usher of the Black Rod, or Message from the Legislative Council, or to enforce the attendance of Members, unless at least fourteen Members, including the Speaker, be present; but for the purpose aforesaid, any number of Members, including the Speaker, shall be deemed sufficient, after the hour has arrived to which the House may be adjourned.
20. That if any Member obtain leave of the House to act as Attorney or Counsel in any matter pending before the House, he shall not speak or vote as a Member upon such matter.
21. That every Member be heard in his place, touching any charge brought against him, or any matter respecting his election, return, or privilege, or whenever his private interest is affected, but shall withdraw before the House proceed therein.
22. That in case of any offensive matter occurring in debate, the same shall be immediately taken down in writing, and noticed in the House the same day, otherwise it shall not afterwards be considered by the House.
23. That all Orders of the Day which, by reason of any adjournment shall not have been proceeded in, shall be considered only as postponed till the next day on which the House shall sit.

24. That no Member of the House shall, upon any pretence whatever, either go to the Legislative Council, or answer in writing, or appear by Counsel to answer any accusation there, upon the penalty of being committed to the Sergeant at Arms, or to prison, during the pleasure of the House.

25. That no Bill of a private or local nature shall be received by the House, unless such Bill has been previously read at the Assizes, or Court of Nisi Prius, or at some General Sessions of the Peace for the County, or City and County, interested in such Bill, in the presence of the Grand Jury, and a Certificate be endorsed thereon by the Clerk of the Court, that the same was so read, or unless such Bill has been previously published four times in some of the Newspapers published in the County interested in such Bill; when no Newspaper is published in such County, in some Newspaper published in the nearest adjoining County, or in the Royal Gazette.

26. That no money hereafter be appropriated for Bye Roads in any Parish of this Province in any year, unless it shall appear by the Certificate of the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which such Parish is situated, to be filed with the Clerk of this House, that a Return has been made in the same year by the Commissioners of Roads of such Parish, that the Statute Labour has been performed by the inhabitants of the Parish for which any money is intended to be granted, or that the delinquents have been prosecuted according to Law.

27. That there be at least two days notice of going into Committee in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service, and a like notice of going again into Committee after every Report of progress, or further progress; and that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House, immediately, to post up such notice in some conspicuous place in the House, for the information of Members.

28. That the Clerk of this House be directed to keep a Book, which shall at all times lay upon the Table of the House, and to which Members shall at all times have access, in which every Member intending to move any Grant in Supply, shall enter his intended motion, together with his name and date, in the terms in which he intends moving such Grant, with the amount of the same; and that no Member shall move in Supply any Grant of Money, unless the motion for the same shall have been entered in the manner aforesaid in such Book, for two days before it shall be moved; and that such Grant shall be moved only in the terms in which the motion for the same shall be entered in such Book.

29. That when the House shall be in Committee of Supply, the Chairman of such Committee shall call upon Members who may have entered motions in such Book, in the order in which the motions shall be entered, to move pursuant to such notice; that any other Member may move the Grant in the absence of the Member who may have entered the same; and that in case the Member so entering the same shall not be in his place, and no Member shall move for him, the motion shall be passed over, and the next in order in the Book taken; and that such motion, so passed over, shall not be made until it shall have been re-entered in the same manner as a new motion.

30. That no motion for a Grant of Money shall be entered in such Book, nor if it is entered, shall it be taken up by the Chairman of the Committee of Supply, unless the application for such Grant of Money shall have been referred to the Committee of Supply by order of the House.

31. That the four foregoing Rules shall not be held to apply to Grants for the Ordinary Services.

32. That all Grants for the Ordinary Services shall be first taken up in Supply and disposed of before the consideration of any Grant for any other service or subject.

33. That this House will not resolve itself into a Committee of the whole for granting Supplies, except for the Ordinary Services, until a statement of the Finances of the Province be first made up, exhibiting the probable amount at its disposal.

34. That the appropriations for the Public Service shall be chiefly confined to the sum reported to be at the disposal of the House; such Report to be made by a Committee to be appointed within five days after the opening of the Session.

35. When the House adjourns, and no particular day is named for the House to be adjourned to, it shall be considered as adjourned to the next day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

36. That the Rules of Proceedings in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable; but no Member shall speak twice to any question until every Member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

37. That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

38. That this House will sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licenced—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Jane Smith, of Hampstead, in Queen's County, Widow of the late Stephen Smith, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Philips, of the County of Saint John, praying for a return of Duty on Machinery imported from the United States for a Paper Manufactory; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Tuesday the eighth day of March next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon of the same day, take into consideration the several matters contained in the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, which was this day presented to the House, complaining of the undue election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Charlotte.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Monday the twenty fourth day of February instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon of the same day, take into consideration the several matters contained in the Petition of Robert Keech Gilbert, Esquire, which was this day presented to the House, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert Barry Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from William J. Bedell and Asa Coy, Esquires, Commissioners for the expenditure of the Grants for the encouragement of a Stage Line between Fredericton and Saint Andrews, praying compensation for their services; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. McPhelim, by leave, presented a Petition from John W. Weldon, David Wark, L. P. W. DesBrisay, John Pallen, and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Telegraph Company; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Bostford, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Casey, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of three months ending on the sixteenth day of August, 1849; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Sarah Good, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, for a period of one year ending on the second day of December last; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Wednesday, 12th February, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from Susannah Rodgers, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of six months ending on the first day of December last; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from William Napier, Gauger and Weigher at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying to be remunerated for his services in that capacity; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Phillips, praying remuneration for her long services as a Teacher of Youth in the City of Saint John; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and regulate the mode of electing the Mayor of the City of Saint John, and for other purposes relating to the local government of the said City.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Needham then, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill now introduced to amend the Charter, as regards the election of the Mayor, and other matters connected with the said City, may pass into a Law; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Rogers, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of three months ending on the twenty third day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from Melinda J. Albee, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School at Bathurst, in the County



County of Gloucester, for a period of six months ending on the first day of September, 1849; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Whereas frequent applications by Petition have been heretofore made to the Legislature of this Province, for Grants of Public Money, professing to be for the promotion of objects of public utility; also, compensation for claims on the Province, or for charitable and benevolent purposes; all which objects have usually been set forth in the said Petitions: and whereas it has frequently occurred, in cases where the said applications have not in the first instance been successful, that repeated applications have been made to the Legislature, which have generally resulted in the prayers of the Petitions being granted: and whereas this House is of opinion that such a mode of proceeding should be discontinued; therefore

*Resolved*, That this House will not receive Petitions of the aforesaid description more than — after the prayer of the same has been taken into consideration.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Rice,
Mr. Ritchie,	Stiles,
Scoullar,	Steves,
Crane,	Hayward,
Botsford,	Gray.
Chapman,	

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Porter,	Needham,
Robinson,	Wilmot,
Thomson,	Hatheway.
M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Montgomery,
Purdy,	Johnson,
Fitzgerald,	Tilley,
Beardsley,	Williston,
Pickard,	Earle,
Taylor,	Ryan.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from James Simpson, a licenced Teacher of the First Class, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, for a period of three months during the past year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to the Law relating to Inland Posts.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company, praying Legislative aid to enable them to extend the Line to Woodstock, and thence to the Riviere du Loup; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to authorize the widening of Saint John Street, and the continuation thereof to Duke Street, in the City of Saint John."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to declare and explain the Law relative to Bankrupts and Certificates of Conformity obtained by fraud under and by virtue of the several Acts of the General Assembly heretofore in force in this Province relating to Bankruptcy.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Knight, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen's County, for a period of one year ending on the second day of December last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the erection of Common Sewers in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Needham then, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill now introduced for the erection of Sewers in Saint John, may pass into a Law; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Fitzgerald, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Byrne, Widow of the late Charles Byrne, a licenced Teacher, praying that the allowance due her late Husband for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of nine months ending on the twenty fourth day of May, 1850, may be granted to her; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Fitzgerald also, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary O'Neil, a licenced Teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months ending on the first day of June, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Fitzgerald also, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Cormick, a licenced Teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of one year ending on the thirty first day of January, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Montgomery, by leave, presented a Petition from William Gilmore, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Durham, in the County of Restigouche, for a period of three months ending on the first day of July, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from John Rice, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for a period of six months during the past year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan also, by leave, presented a Petition from George M'Neely, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, for a period of twelve months ending on the first day of May, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan also, by leave, presented a Petition from Amos Keith, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for a period of six months ending on the eighth day of August, 1848; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Sheals, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, for a period of six months ending on the eighteenth day of May, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Beardsley also, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry H. Shaw, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, for a period of nine months ending on the thirtieth day of December last; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from the Saint John Water Company, praying for a return of Duties paid on Iron Pipes imported from Scotland during the past year; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from James F. Gooldrup, Teacher of the African School at Loch Lomond, in the Parish of Simonds and County of Saint John, praying for a continuation of the Grant towards the support of the said School; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying that the Act extending the Gaol Limits in the said City and County may be repealed; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits of the City and County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass for a further extension of the Gaol Limits; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the further extension of the Gaol Limits of the City and County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Dorothy Groom, of the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ryan also, by leave, presented a Petition from Leah Wannamaker, of the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

*Ordered,* That this Petition be likewise received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Ruth M'Farlan, of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Scoullar, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to ascertain at what time His Excellency would be pleased to receive the House with their Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would receive the House for that purpose at half past two o'clock this day at Government House.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from John Johnston, of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, formerly a Soldier in Her Majesty's service, praying pecuniary aid in his destitute circumstances; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Isabella Fogg, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of three months in the year 1848; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the sale of certain Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, for the purpose of liquidating the Debt due by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Needham then, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale of certain property for the payment of the Debt due by the said City; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, presented a Petition from Jane M'Graw, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Widow of the late Duncan M'Graw, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension to the Widows of old Soldiers may be granted to her for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851; which he read.

Upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided—

YEAS 10.

NAYS 22.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from Gilmour, Rankin and Company, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, setting forth, that in the month of August last they shipped on board the Brig Liddell a quantity of Timber and Deals, and paid the Duty thereon, that by reason of the Vessel being stranded, the Cargo was relanded, and praying for a return of the Duty thereon; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Read,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters relating to Couriers and Carriers of Mails.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Read, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Hatheway, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Steves, and Mr. Johnson, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from John Rennie, of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, praying compensation for conveying Her Majesty's Mails across the River Miramichi, between Chatham and Newcastle; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the aforementioned Committee as to Couriers, to report thereon.

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The Honorable Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Wilson, of the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, praying compensation for conveying Her Majesty's Mails across the North and South West Branches of the River Miramichi; as also to be reimbursed in part for loss sustained in maintaining a Team Ferry Boat; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from John C. Price, Esquire, James Keith, and fifteen others, inhabitants of the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, praying that the usual aid may be granted towards a Courier from New Canaan, passing through the Butternut Ridge Settlement, to Petitcodiac; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend William Henderson, and Edward Williston and William Falconer, Esquires, Trustees of the Grammar School at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, taught by John Sivewright, A. M., together with John Fraser, Esquire, and thirty four others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Newcastle, Chatham, and Nelson, in the said County, praying for a continuation of the Grant towards the said School; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Montgomery, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Lloyd, Gauger and Weigher, at the Port of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, praying to be remunerated for his services in that capacity; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act relating to the Alms House and Work House in and for the City and County of Saint John. Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Needham then, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying that the Bill now introduced for the amendment of the Act relating to the Alms House and Work House in Saint John, may pass into a Law; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow presented to the House, a Schedule containing the Titles of the several Acts about expiring the current year, and which is as follows:—

#### LIST OF LAWS EXPIRING.

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 3 V. c. 69.  | An Act further to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.  |
| 9 V. c. 34.  | An Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River, expires on 11th April, 1851. |
| 10 V. c. 11. | An Act to provide for the expenses of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, when attending the General Assembly.  |
| 10 V. c. 53. | An Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate Sales by Public Auction, expires on 14th April, 1851.   |
| 11 V. c. 12. | An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, expires on 1st May, 1851.   |
| 11 V. c. 16. | An Act to provide for the better payment of Petit Jurors attending the several Courts of Record in this Province, expires on 1st April, 1851.   |
| 12 V. c. 7.  | An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John," expires with 11 V. c. 16.                   |
| 12 V. c. 18. | An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue, continued by 13 V. c. 18, expires on 1st April, 1851.   |

- 12 V. c. 19. An Act to authorize the commutation of Debts due the Crown by Settlers in certain cases, for work on the Public Roads, expires on 1st April, 1851.
- 13 V. c. 24. An Act relating to the Trade between this Province and the United States of America.
- 1 W. 4, c. 39. An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.
- 1 V. c. 41. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, expires with 1 W. 4, c. 39.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from James Stickney, Joseph Rideout, William B. Tompkins, Thomas Boyd, and fifty four others, inhabitants of the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, praying that all that part of the said Parish lying north of the Becaguimic Stream may be erected into a separate Parish; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to divide the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, into two distinct and separate Parishes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Jane M. Beckwith, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, for a period of six months ending on the tenth day of November, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the security of Lessees of the Crown.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Hardie, of the Parish Botsford, in the County of Westmorland, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School at that place for a period of three months in the year 1846; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Chapman, by leave, presented a Petition from Jude Bourk, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of six months ending on the fourth day of November, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from George Cummins, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the City of Saint John during the past year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Rosanna Pulk, of the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Cutler, by leave, presented a Petition from Margaret D. Grannell, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Dundas, in the County of Kent, for a period of six months ending in January 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Rice moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Read moved for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, into two separate Parishes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary M. Leggett, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for a period of one year ending on the first day of March, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Stiles, by leave, presented a Petition from John Pearson, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert, for a period of six months ending on the twenty ninth day of June, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Stiles, also by leave, presented a Petition from Henry A. K. Brewster, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish and County of Westmorland for the period of six months ending on the first day of April, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Margaret Dinsmore, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the Pension due the late Margaret Dodd at the time of her death, as the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, may be granted to her, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Thomsqn, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert B. Cutler, of Buctouche, in the County of Kent, Merchant, praying for return of Duties paid on two Cargoes of Timber and Deals shipped from the Port of Richibucto on board the Brigs Integrity and Lady Mary, in the months of August and September last, the said Vessels having been wrecked and the Cargoes relanded; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, presented a Petition from Gilmour, Rankin and Company, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, praying for a return of Duty paid on Scantling and Lumber shipped from that Port during the past year to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, by reason of the same being exempt from such Duty under the Act passed at the last Session; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

It being the time appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to receive the House with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, the House waited upon His Excellency at Government House, and presented the same, which is as followeth:—

*To His Excellency SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

**The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.**

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the People of New Brunswick, offer our thanks to Your Excellency for the Speech addressed to us at the opening of the Session.

We

We receive with pleasure Your Excellency's announcement of the birth of another Prince, while we deeply regret the decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The abundant Harvest with which a kind Providence has crowned the labours of the last Season—the improvements perceptible in the various branches of our Commerce and the present state of the Treasury, we regard as subjects of congratulation, affording the strongest evidence of an advance in the general prosperity of the Province. We trust, with Your Excellency, that the experience of the past will so regulate the engagements of those who embark in our principal Exports, as to prevent the recurrence of those occasional revulsions which have disturbed the Commercial affairs of the Province, and we feel an honest pride in assuring Your Excellency that we have the most unbounded reliance in the energy and enterprise of the people we represent, and that they will avail themselves with avidity of any channels for the developing of the great natural resources of the Country, which it may be in the power of the Legislature to open to them.

We cordially agree in the sentiments expressed by Your Excellency as to the permanent value to be attached to the construction of Railways in the Province, and we do not hesitate to give our strongest pledges to Your Excellency, that any measure, compatible with our means to expedite and advance their introduction and completion, will be most favourably received by us.

Whether undertakings of this nature are likely to be more successfully conducted under the immediate management of the Government than through the medium of private companies, is a subject which has elicited a great diversity of opinion; but we are inclined to coincide with the views expressed by Your Excellency, that the details of such great works may be left, with greater safety to the public, in other hands than those of the Government.

While we cannot but look with the deepest interest to the success which we hope will attend the unwearied enterprise and perseverance evinced in the commencement and progress of the Saint Andrews Railway, we are sincerely gratified by the assurance of Your Excellency's confidence, that Her Majesty's Government and the British people will hail with unmixed pleasure and satisfaction the great project which has not only entirely arrested the attention of Her Majesty's Subjects in this and the adjoining Provinces, but has secured the hearty co-operation of the most prominent men of all parties in the great Nation on our Western Borders.

It is not for us now to detail the vast results to the prosperity of the Province which must ensue on the construction of the European and North American Railway, but we do not hesitate to pledge ourselves to the exertion of our best energies, and the granting of every facility within our utmost power to advance this great undertaking. Nor are we insensible to the fact, that among the many consequences which may naturally flow from the commencement of this work, it is reasonable to suppose that a great impetus would be given to the national project for connecting Halifax and the Province of Canada by the Great Trunk Railway. In connection with this subject, which deeply interests every portion of the Province, we are gratified to find that a preliminary Survey has been made of the Line of Railway between the Valleys of the Saint John and the Saint Croix. The Report which Your Excellency promises to lay before us, will be of no little value in guiding our deliberations in discussing the merits of the several routes proposed.

The beneficial results which have attended the recent Legislation for the encouragement of Agriculture, and the warm interest now exhibited in the Counties to advance that prominent branch of industry, cannot fail to stimulate us to renewed exertions on behalf of that ennobling pursuit.

We continue to feel the deepest interest in the prosperity of our Fisheries, and shall be prepared, after maturely considering the information contained in the Report referred to by Your Excellency, to give such Legislative aid, by Bounties or otherwise, as will lead to their steady and successful prosecution.

We



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We have every reason to believe that among the Public Works which have engaged our attention, the improvement of the Navigation of the upper Saint John is only second in importance to the construction of the Trunk Railways through the Province, and we hope that continuous efforts will be made to complete the works undertaken for that purpose.

The most careful consideration shall be directed to any amendments which may be necessary to perfect the details of the Law for the regulation of the Provincial Posts, and we are pleased to find that arrangements for the transfer of the Department to the Provincial controul will be soon completed by the authorities in England.

Entertaining as we do, a thorough conviction that the instruction of our People is the only effectual guarantee for the proper working of a Free Government,—to no subject shall we afford a greater degree of attention, than to the consideration of any measure which may be introduced to improve the Educational system now in operation in this Province.

We learn with satisfaction that the Conference held by Your Excellency and the Governor General, in relation to the disputed Boundary Line with Canada, has resulted in a reference to arbitration, (under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government,) of the conflicting claims of the two Provinces, and we now look forward to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the long pending dispute.

The mode which is still pursued in the granting Supplies, will no doubt at this, as at many other Sessions, be the subject of grave and important discussion. The present system has been frequently pointed at as defective, and as this subject is one which, as Your Excellency remarks, is peculiarly for our consideration, we trust that we shall arrive at such conclusions as shall be conducive to the Public good, and to the securing of a due responsibility in administering the Finances of the Province. Intimately connected with any change which may be made in this respect, will be found the establishment of Municipal Bodies to controul and distribute the funds for local objects and other purposes of self government, and we hope that a measure may be introduced for the establishment of such bodies in all localities where they may be demanded by the People.

We have the strongest reasons for believing that alterations might be made in the procedure of the Courts of Law and Equity, which would be a relief to the Suitor; and we shall look with great interest to the proposal to be submitted to us for effecting this desirable object.

It is to us a subject of great gratification, to find that the Enactments providing for the application of the proceeds of our Public Lands to the construction of Roads, and other facilities of settlement of the Country, have worked well, and afford efficient aid to the industrious Settler in his arduous task of improving Wilderness Lands.

The interference of the Legislature, it would seem, is called for, to set at rest, (in any future Grants of Land to be made by the Queen,) the intricate questions which have arisen as to the respective rights of the Crown and the Grantees of the soil to the Mines and Minerals, which promise to become a source of great wealth to the Country. We trust that a measure declaratory of these rights may be introduced.

We shall thankfully receive the Returns of the Provincial Revenue, and we deem it a matter of further congratulation to find that the state of our Finances continues to improve, and that the Public Credit has been maintained, notwithstanding the changes which have been in progress in the Commercial Policy of the Home Government.

We find with no small satisfaction, that the instalments of the Loan of 1844 continue to be promptly met, and that the provisions of the Act by which the Loan was obtained, afford ample security for its repayment, without trenching upon the General Revenue of the Province.

We feel the force of the suggestion of Your Excellency in respect to the Annual Revenue Bills, which it has been the practice to pass in this Province, and shall give them every consideration when we approach that important subject.

We

We regret the omission by Your Excellency of any allusion to the important subject of reduction of Salaries, a matter in which the Inhabitants of this Province feel so deep an interest; and we beg to assure Your Excellency, that any measure for this purpose, will have our hearty co-operation.

We shall look with anxiety for the promised answer to the Address of the House to Her Gracious Majesty, with reference to the construction of the Legislative Council, and we assure Your Excellency that in considering so grave a measure as the proposed alteration in the Constitution of the Province, we shall be guided by that calm deliberation which will prevent the adoption of any hasty or ill considered change.

CHARLES SIMONDS, *Speaker*.

And being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following Reply thereto:—

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

“ I thank you for your loyal Address. I find that I was not mistaken in attributing to you, as the Representatives of the People, an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the Province, and I receive with pleasure the assurance of your co-operation in all useful measures.”

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Ordered*, That the time for going into consideration of the several matters set forth in the Petition of Robert Keech Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert Barry Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, and which was ordered for Monday the 24th day of February, instant, be enlarged to Wednesday, the 12th day of March next, when the House will, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, proceed to take the same into consideration.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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### Thursday. 13th February. 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to alter and regulate the mode of electing the Mayor of the City of Saint John, and for other purposes relating to the local government of the said City :

A Bill in addition to the Law relating to Inland Posts :

A Bill to explain and amend an Act, intituled “ An Act to authorize the widening of Saint John Street, and the continuation thereof to Duke Street, in the City of Saint John:”

A Bill to declare and explain the Law relative to Bankrupts and Certificates of Conformity obtained by fraud under and by virtue of the several Acts of the General Assembly heretofore in force in this Province relating to Bankruptcy :

A Bill to provide for the erection of Common Sewers in the City of Saint John :

A Bill to repeal the Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits of the City and County of Saint John :

A Bill for the further extension of the Gaol Limits of the City and County of Saint John :

A Bill to authorize the sale of certain Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments for the purpose of liquidating the Debt due by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John :

A Bill further to amend the Act relating to the Alms House and Work House in and for the City and County of Saint John :

A Bill to divide the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, into two distinct and separate Parishes :

A Bill for the security of Lessees of the Crown :

A Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company: and  
A Bill for erecting the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, into two separate Parishes.

Mr. Steves moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Albert Agricultural Society.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from James Duffy, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, for a period of six months ending in December 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from Lois Crossby, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, for three years ending in June 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Ryan, a licenced Teacher, in the Parish of Coverdale, in the County of Albert, praying to be remunerated for his services; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Brien M'Quade, of the Parish of Petersville, in Queen's County, praying compensation for loss incurred by reason of a Road being laid out through his improved Land; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the Roads, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from John Dibblee, John Bedell, A. N. Garden, Esquires, and ninety three others, inhabitants of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, praying that a Grant may pass to complete a Road laid out and opened from the River Presqu'ile to the River des Chutes, in continuation of the Road leading from the Court House, in Woodstock, through the Jacksontown and Williamstown Settlements, and that the said Road be established as one of the Great Roads in the Province; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the said Road Committee, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred all Petitions from old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, or their Widows, praying Grants for Pensions, to report thereon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Needham, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Steves, and Mr. M'Leod, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Green, of Fredericton, in the County of York, Daughter of the late William Harper, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the Pension due her late Father, at the time of his death, may be granted to her; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the said Committee on applications for Pensions, to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Jane Hawkins, of the Parish of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Pratt, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Margaret Grierson, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mercy M'Nichol, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from William Murphy, of the Parish of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, praying that the Pension due the late James Murphy, as an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of his death, may be granted to him; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon; and

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Jane Smith, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her, and which was presented to the House on the eleventh day of February instant, and ordered to lie on the Table; also the Petitions of Dorothy Groom, Leah Wannamaker, Ruth M'Farlan, and Rosanna Pulk, severally praying a continuation of their Pensions; and a Petition from Margaret Dinsmore, for the Pension due the late Margaret Dodd; which were severally presented to the House on the twelfth day of February instant, and referred to the Committee of Supply, be now referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from J. N. Lutes, and twenty seven others, inhabitants of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, praying that a Grant may pass in aid towards the erection of a Saw Mill at the Mountain Settlement, so called, in the said Parish; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from Rachel Martin, of Fredericton, in the County of York, a licenced Teacher, praying that a Grant may pass in consideration of her long services as a Teacher, to assist her in her present distressed circumstances; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from William Philips, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying for a return of Duties paid on Goods destroyed at the calamitous fire which occurred on the eleventh day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from John Hagerty, Esquire, and fifty one others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Upham and Sussex, in King's County, praying that the Road from the Baptist Meeting House to the Church at Sussex Vale, may be placed on the Great Road Establishment; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Baptist Meeting House in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, to the Church in Sussex Vale, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Bride, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration, by reason of his having given instruction to a number of poor Children in the Parishes of Saint Stephen and Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, for many years past; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from John Wiggins, of the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen's County, praying to be reimbursed for losses sustained in a prosecution at Law, in support of his Title to Lands granted him by the Crown; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from David Crocker, a Supervisor for the Great Road from Newcastle to Bathurst, praying to be reimbursed the expenses of two actions instituted against him when acting in that capacity; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to negotiate a Loan towards the payment of the City Debt; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Stiles, by leave, presented a Petition from James Brewster and Edward Stevens, Esquires, with twenty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, praying that Newspapers may be transmitted free of Postage; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Stiles, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Smith, Esquire, Isaac Turner, and twenty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, setting forth the insufficiency of the present Statute Labour Act, and praying that the same may be amended; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Moore, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, praying pecuniary aid to enable him to rebuild his Grist Mill at the Mechanics' Settlement, in the said Parish, it having been destroyed by fire in the month of December last; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from John G. G. Layton, David Wark, and fourteen others, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Agricultural Society for the said County; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Robson, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, praying Legislative encouragement towards bringing into operation his Invention for the erection of Fog Bells, with Pneumatic Apparatus ; as also to be remunerated for his services in perfecting the same ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to Light Houses, to report thereon.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Kee and twenty four others, Policemen of the City of Saint John, praying to be exempted from the performance of Statute Labour ; as also the payment of Taxes in the said City, or such relief in the premises as may be deemed meet ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas H. Black, a licenced Teacher, resident at the Parish of Saint Martin, praying that a Grant may pass in consideration of his long services, to enable him to attend the Training School in the City of Saint John ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Phelim, of Buctouche, in the County of Kent, Merchant, praying for return of Duty paid on Flour imported from Halifax in October last, it appearing that the same was of Canadian manufacture ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from the said James M'Phelim, praying for a return of Duty paid on Timber shipped on board the Brig Morning Star in the month of June last ; the Duty thus paid being in excess of the Cargo shipped on board the said Vessel ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from Moses Orser, of the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, praying to be reimbursed for costs and damages incurred by reason of actions having been instituted against him as a Commissioner for Bye Roads ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Ralph Ketchum, H. M. G. Garden, Charles Perley, and seventeen others, of the County of Carleton, praying that the said Moses Orser may be reimbursed the expenses incurred in the defence of the actions thus instituted against him ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Benjamin P. Griffith, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, setting forth, that in the year 1838, seizure was made from him by the Crown Officers of a large quantity of White Pine Timber, and the same subsequently condemned by the Admiralty Court, and sold at public auction, thereby subjecting him to a very heavy loss and serious embarrassments ; and praying some relief in the premises ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Connachie, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of three months ending on the fourteenth day of November, 1849 ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Cochrane Craig, Joel Ingersoll, Moses Cheney, Senior, and forty one others, inhabitants of Grand Manan, in the County

County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to protect the Spawning on the shores of the said Island ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles M. LaBellois, of Maquasha Restigouche, Surgeon, praying compensation for services in attending the Leper Hospital at Tracadie during the past year, under the direction of the Commissioners for the Establishment ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from Caroline M'Dermott, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent, for a period of three months ending on the twenty fourth day of December, 1850 ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from David Sadler, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands, praying remuneration for advances made and time expended in exploring and laying off Roads through the Wilderness Lands in that County, for the benefit of the Settlers who are allowed under the Act 12 Victoria, to pay for their Grants in Labour ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Moses, of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, Deputy Treasurer, praying some compensation for loss sustained by reason of the removal of his Office from Rowan Island to that place ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Robinson, also by leave, presented a Petition from James H. Whitlock, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying remuneration in consequence of the increased duties of his office as Landing Waiter and Searcher in the Treasury Department at that place ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from James S. Morse, Postmaster at Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche, praying for an increase of his Salary, for the reasons set forth in the Petition ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from John Bedell, Charles Perley, and George W. Cleary, Esquires, together with fifty five others, of the County of Carleton, Members of the Woodstock Farmers' and Mechanics' Library Society, praying for an Act of Incorporation ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Farmers' and Mechanics' Library Society.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

Mr. Barberie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from John Dibblee and George W. Cleary, Esquires, together with Charles Raymond, Gilbert Spurr, and ninety one others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Local Grand Orange Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Alfred F. Gallop, Gideon Estabrooks, Nathan Milberry, and one hundred and seventy others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Kent and Wicklow, in the said County of Carleton, of a like prayer, to incorporate the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley, also by leave, presented a Petition from William B. Tompkins, Joseph Rideout, Jacob Bell, and forty others, inhabitants of the upper part of the Parish of Brighton, in the said County of Carleton, of a like prayer, to incorporate the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Elias S. Wetmore and John Barberie, Esquires, together with the Reverend William Scovil, A. M., and thirty eight others, inhabitants of the Parish of Norton, in King's County, of a like prayer, to incorporate the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented Petitions from—

Peters Yeamans, Esquire, and one hundred and fifteen others; and  
Edward W. Stephenson, and nineteen others;

Inhabitants of the Parish of Canning, in Queen's County, of a like prayer, to incorporate the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick; which he severally read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from David Willigar, William M'Donald, and forty others, inhabitants of King's and Queen's Counties, of a like prayer, to incorporate the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from John C. Tapley, and forty one others, inhabitants of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, of a like prayer, to incorporate the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter Morrison, George Loggie, George Davidson, John Anderson, and twelve others, inhabitants at Burnt Church, in the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, praying an amendment in the Act regulating the Fisheries in that County, by allowing Nets set with killocks to remain in the water on Sundays, at a certain period, between the Grand Down and Hay Islands, on the North side of Miramichi Bay; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Williston, also by leave, presented a Petition from David Lynch, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of six months ending on the twelfth day of January, 1847; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr



Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the services of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, when attending the General Assembly.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Friday, 14th February, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to incorporate the Albert Agricultural Society:

A Bill to incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society:

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Baptist Meeting House in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, to the Church in Sussex Vale, as one of the Great Roads of Communication:

A Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John:

A Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Farmers' and Mechanics' Library Society: and

A Bill to provide for the services of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, when attending the General Assembly.

Read a third time as engrossed;

A Bill to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Crane take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Messages:—

#### "New Brunswick.

*"Message to the House of Assembly, 13th February, 1851.*

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announcing the Birth of a Prince.

"E. H."

The Despatch communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

#### BIRTH OF PRINCE.

Circular.

*Downing Street, 1st May, 1850.*

SIR,—I have the honor to announce to you, that at twenty minutes past eight o'clock this morning, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince.

It is very satisfactory to me to be able to add, that Her Majesty and the Infant Prince have continued to do well up to the present time.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

#### "New Brunswick.

*"Message to the House of Assembly, 13th February, 1851.*

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor desires to call the attention of the House to a Despatch relating to the engrossing of Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and to suggest for the consideration of the House, whether trouble and expense may not be saved with reference to the Provincial Acts, by some regulations of an analogous character to those adopted by Parliament.

"E. H."

The

The Documents communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow :—

ENGROSSING OF ACTS.

Circular.

*Downing Street, 5th June, 1850.*

SIR,—I enclose for your information, and because the precedent is one which it would appear desirable to follow, copies of Resolutions agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, which have put an end, in this Country, to the troublesome and expensive practice of engrossing the Acts of the Legislature. I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure in Circular Despatch, dated 5th June, 1850.]

Engrossing and Enrolling of Bills.

(Copy)

*Die Jovis, 8<sup>o</sup> Februarii, 1849.*

Resolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled,—

I. That it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Ingrossing, and to alter the present system of Inrolling Bills, and to make such provisions in lieu thereof as are hereinafter mentioned.

2. That this House is prepared to agree to the following arrangements, if agreed to by the other House of Parliament :—

I. That in lieu of being ingrossed, every Bill shall be printed fair, immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed Bill shall be sent to the other House, as the Bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulations next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House, and its Officers, in the same manner in which Ingrossed Bills are now dealt with.

II. That on its return to the House in which it originated, without amendments, (or if amended, after the amendments shall have been settled and agreed to,) it shall be fair printed by the Queen's Printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof, on vellum, to the House of Lords, before the Royal assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum.

III. That one of such fair prints of each Bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper Officers of each House, as the Bill to which both Houses have agreed.

IV. That the Royal assent shall be indorsed in the usual form on such fair print, so authenticated, which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present Ingrossment.

V. That the copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's Printer, shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy.

VI. That for the present Session this arrangement shall not apply to Private Bills, nor to Local and Personal Bills, which last mentioned Bills, intended to be brought in this Session, have been, for the most part, already printed, in pursuance of the Standing Orders of the House of Commons.

VII. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorized in that behalf, receive in lieu of the copies of Public General Acts as now enrolled, the herein before mentioned duplicate fair print of each Public General Bill, to be held for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the Inrolled Acts are now received and held by him.

VIII. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and dispatch, and to the diminution of the chance of errors, that one Printer should print the Public General Bills for both Houses; and that inasmuch as the Queen's Printer is, by virtue of his Office, bound to print the Acts, it would be advisable, for the attainment of the before mentioned objects, that the Queen's Printer should be employed by both Houses to print the Public General Bills.

**"New Brunswick.**

*"Message to the House of Assembly, 13th February, 1851.*

**"EDMUND HEAD.**

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, a copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey, relating to the Salary of the Surveyor General. "E. H."

The Despatch communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows :—

SALARY OF SURVEYOR GENERAL.

(Copy)

*Extract from Despatch No. 208, from Earl Grey to Sir Edmund Head, dated 27th August, 1850.*

I have received your Despatch, No. 49, of the second instant, enclosing two letters addressed to me by Mr. Thomas Baillie, with reference to my Despatch of the 13th June last, No. 194, of which you have furnished him with a copy.

I have to request you to inform Mr. Baillie, that I have perused these letters, but have nothing to add to my Despatch of the 13th June, the circumstances to which he now adverts, having been fully considered before that Despatch was written.

(Copy)—No. 194.

*Downing Street, 13th June, 1850.*

SIR,—After a very full consideration of your Despatches noted in the margin, and a very careful examination of the whole of the previous correspondence on the long disputed question of Mr. Baillie's salary, I have to furnish you with the following instructions:—

2. Authority having been given by my predecessor, for Mr. Gladstone to refer the question, as to whether Mr. Baillie's salary was to be paid in Currency or Sterling, to the Provincial Assembly, I should have felt myself bound to adopt the decision of that body, even had it appeared to me erroneous, and in such a case should only have considered myself at liberty to recommend the question to their reconsideration. But I have to state that after the very full examination of the subject above adverted to, that even independently of the Resolution of the Assembly of the 3d April, 1849, and if this were a question for my own decision, I should see no reason for reconsidering the decision of Lord Stanley on the subject, namely, that the true interpretation of the arrangement on which Mr. Baillie's original salary was reduced, was the reduction to £1200 Currency, not Sterling.

3. I have also to express my concurrence in the other Resolution of the House of the same date, which required Mr. Baillie to refund the sum of £513 9 4 Currency, as paid in error in 1847. This payment, I must observe, was made to Mr. Baillie by an Executive Council without any authority before or since obtained, either from the House or the Secretary of State, and only after an engagement on Mr. Baillie's part to refund the money if found to be paid in error. There are therefore peculiar reasons for requiring the repayment of this money, which do not apply to the rest of the sum of £1,783 6s. Currency, paid to Mr. Baillie in 1847, and I have to approve of your enforcing the repayment in question as you are now doing by deductions from Mr. Baillie's salary.

4. I must now add, that I perceive my Despatch to Sir William Colebrooke, of the 22d June, 1847, to have been founded on the impression on my part that the Resolution of the Committee of the Assembly in 1847 in Mr. Baillie's favour, had received the sanction of the House at large, an impression which further enquiry shews to be erroneous, there having been only a Report of a Committee upon which the Assembly never took any steps. It follows that the whole of the payments to Mr. Baillie in excess of £1,200 Currency, whether made in 1847 or since, have been made in error. I think, however, under all the circumstances, that it would be hard upon Mr. Baillie that he should be called upon; and I observe with satisfaction, that as regards the payments made up to the date of the Resolutions, the Assembly do not call upon him to pay more than the sum of £513 9 4 above mentioned. Every other part of the payments made up to that date might be reasonably considered safe by Mr. Baillie from future question, after having been formally authorized, however erroneously by the Secretary of State.

5. As regards the payments made to Mr. Baillie in excess of his Salary in currency since the date of the Resolutions, I think it would be fair to Mr. Baillie under all the circumstances, that this excess also should not now be claimed from him, and that the reduction of the Salary to currency should be prospective only from the date of your receipt of this present Despatch, but this is a point which I feel bound, after what has passed, to leave to the Assembly to determine if they think proper, and to yourself to arrange in the mean time, as better acquainted than I can be with the feeling of that House.

6. On these grounds I have to authorize you to complete the recovery of the sum of £513 9 4 above mentioned, by deductions from Mr. Baillie's Salary, to restrict that Salary to currency from the date of your receiving the present Despatch, and if necessary to make the reduction from sterling to currency retrospective, to the date of the Resolution of 3rd April, 1849, and take such measures as you may think fit for recovering the excess.

7. In the absence of any explanation of the circumstances under which the Assembly passed the further Resolution which you quote in your Despatch, No. 24, dated 26th April last, I will only for the present remark in reference to that Resolution, that Mr. Baillie's Salary being on the Civil List cannot be altered by the House, and that although the particular question of currency or sterling was referred by my Predecessor to the provincial Legislature, and has not been withheld from them by myself, I am not aware of anything having passed which would imply that it would be just to Mr. Baillie, or competent to the Assembly, to reduce that Gentleman's Salary below £1,200 currency.

8. It has been impossible for me, for the reasons stated by yourself, to maintain the project of referring any part of the present case to the Judges. Mr. Baillie must decide for himself whether he will adopt any legal measures, such as those adverted to in his letter to my address of the 17th November last.

9. Upon the question, whether Mr. Baillie should be allowed to retain together his seat in the House and his Office of Surveyor General, I am of opinion, as a general rule, it would be inconvenient under the system now adopted in the Province, that gentlemen holding offices in the Public Service, should be Members of the Legislature, unless they are Members of the Provincial Administration, and are therefore prepared to surrender their offices in the event of its being changed. At the same time, I am not prepared to object to Mr. Baillie's retention of his seat in the Assembly together with his office, provided he also abstains from opposing the measures of your Council, and that the gentlemen who compose it do not object to the arrangement. As you seem to assent to Mr. Baillie's statement, that the Executive Council were unable to agree to any Resolution at their second

meeting for considering his case in 1838, I must mention to you that a Report of Committee of Council, dated the 4th June, 1838, was received in a Despatch from Sir J. Harvey to Lord Glenelg, of the same date—that this Report professes to confirm the previous one of November, 1837, but in naming the sum of £1,200, adds the abbreviation “Stg.” written upon a manifest erasure, while the context and whole tenor of the Report requires “currency,” and also that it is to be inferred from subsequent communications of Sir J. Harvey, that this Report received the sanction of the Executive Council as a body.

10. In conclusion, I would most earnestly recommend to the Assembly, to prevent the possibility of reviving the unhappy dissensions which have arisen in connexion with Mr. Baillie's office, by assenting to the Grant of such a Pension as would induce him to retire from the Public Service.— I am led to believe from the papers now before me, that this might be done without throwing any additional charge upon the Province, as the present Salary of Mr. Baillie appears a sufficiently large sum out of which to provide both a retiring allowance which would content Mr. Baillie, and such a Salary as would secure the services of an efficient Successor.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

### “New Brunswick.

“Message to the House of Assembly, 13th February, 1851.

“EDMUND HEAD.

“The Lieutenant Governor, referring to his opening Speech, lays before the House a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the creation of an Elective Legislative Council. “E. H.”

The Despatch communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

#### ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Copy)—No. 223.

Downing Street, 25th November, 1850.

SIR,—I have now to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 20, of 28th April last, enclosing an Address from the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, and a Resolution of that Body, on the subject of the creation of an Elective Legislative Council.

2. The extreme importance of this subject, has induced me to reserve it for consideration for so long a period as the recess of the Legislature of New Brunswick would allow; but now that the time of its Session approaches, I feel that it is incumbent on me to communicate to you, without further delay, the views which Her Majesty's Government entertain respecting it.

3. They feel no objection to the extension of the principle of election to the upper House of the Legislature, according to the prayer of the Address of the House of Assembly; but the introduction of this principle might take place in many very different ways, and the character and probable working of the future Legislature of the Province would greatly depend upon the manner in which this change in one of its branches was effected. It is therefore impossible for me to give an opinion whether Her Majesty could properly be advised to give Her assent to any Act which might be passed by the existing Legislature of New Brunswick, for the purpose of transferring the right of nominating the Members of the Legislative Council from the Crown to some Electoral Body, until I am made acquainted with the precise nature of the change which is proposed, and have had an opportunity of considering, with the assistance of my colleagues, the details of the measure by which it is to be effected.

4. I concur in the opinion expressed by the Assembly, that the details may be best settled by the Legislature of the Province. I abstain, therefore, from offering any suggestion as to the manner in which any Act for this object should be framed, but I think it right to express my trust that none will be passed, the effect of which would be to establish such a franchise, or mode of election, as to render the Legislative Council a mere second House of Assembly, and which should not maintain a substantial distinction of character between these two bodies. I believe that to render them mutually independent of each other, in whatever particular manner this may be effected, is necessary, in order to attain the objects for which the division of the Legislature into two Houses has been considered expedient, and for securing that constitutional check to which the House of Assembly alludes in its Address as characteristic of British Institutions, and which it is their evident wish to preserve.

5. The subject of the composition of an Elective Legislative Council was recently much considered by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, to which the question as to the expediency of establishing Representative Institutions to the Cape of Good Hope had been referred by Her Majesty. Although the external circumstances of that Colony, and its social condition, are widely different from those of New Brunswick, and its legislation can obviously form no precedent for that of a Province which has been for many years in the enjoyment of a Representative Government, yet some of the questions which were then discussed are of general application. I therefore transmit to you, for the information of those whom you may consult on this subject, the Report of that Committee, which has been approved by Her Majesty. You will find the part of it relating to the constitution of the Legislative Council at page 104 of the annexed Parliamentary Paper.

6. I do not see any sufficient reason for requiring that the adoption of the proposed change in the Constitution of New Brunswick should be made contingent on its being extended to the other North American Provinces, but you will not give your assent to any Act for this purpose which does not contain a clause suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure with regard to it has been declared.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

**“ New Brunswick.**

*“ Message to the House of Assembly, 13th February, 1851.*

“ EDMUND HEAD.

“ The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, Extracts and Copies of Despatches on Commercial subjects and on Rail Roads, of great importance. Accompanying the same is a Despatch laid before the House in the course of last Session, relating to Merchant Seamen. “ E. H.”

The Documents communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow :—

**REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

(Copy)—No. 189.—*Commercial.*

Downing Street, 11th May, 1850.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 14, of the 28th March, inclosing an Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, pointing out the necessity for obtaining from the Government of the United States such a relaxation in their Law as will admit British Colonial built Ships to Registry in that Country on their becoming the property of its citizens; and further praying that the Trade between the British North American Provinces may be placed on the footing of a Coasting Trade, until the Government of the United States shall admit the Vessels of those Possessions to a free participation in the Coasting Trade of that Country.

I have had the honor to lay this Address before the Queen, and I am commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you, for the information of the Legislative Council and Assembly, that Her Majesty's Government are already in communication with the Government of the United States on the question of obtaining for British built Ships, admission to Registry in that Country; but with regard to the proposed measure of placing the Trade of the British North American Colonies on the footing of a Coasting Trade, it will be necessary, before any other steps are taken, that Her Majesty's Government should be in possession of the views of the Colonial Legislatures on the subject; and on this point, therefore, I propose to communicate with the Governor General of British North America.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

**FOREIGN SHIPS TO PROCEED UP THE RIVER SAINT JOHN.**

(Copy)—No. 192.—*Commercial.*

Downing Street, 24th May, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter, with its enclosures, from the Board of Treasury, respecting the permission to Foreign Ships to proceed up the River Saint John to Fredericton, from which you will learn, that if the Local Government and Legislature of New Brunswick should consider it expedient to constitute Fredericton a Port of Entry, the Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws has been instructed to offer no impediment to Vessels proceeding to or from that Port.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

[Enclosure in No. 192.]

(Copy)

Treasury Chambers, 18th May, 1850.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, in order that they may be submitted for the information of Earl Grey, Extract from a Report of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 18th ultimo, respecting the permission to Foreign Ships to proceed up the Saint John River to Fredericton, in New Brunswick, together with copies of a letter from the Board of Trade, and of a communication which my Lords have directed to be made to the Commissioners of Customs on this subject.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Hermann Merivale, Esquire.

(Copy) *Extract from a Report of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 18th ultimo.*

That we have recently received a communication from the Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws at Saint John, dated 20th March, 1850, (copy of which, as well as of its enclosure, we beg leave

leave to annex for the information of your Lordships, marked B,) stating that an impression prevailed in the Province, that in consequence of the repeal of the Navigation Act of the 8 & 9 Vic. cap. 88, it was the intention of the Provincial Government to make Fredericton a Port of Entry, for general purposes, and to throw it open to Foreign Shipping, and requesting to be informed, previously to the opening of the navigation of the Saint John in the present season, whether in the event of Foreign Vessels with cargoes or passengers arriving from Foreign Countries, at the Port of Saint John, for the purpose of proceeding through the interior of the Province, up the River Saint John, to the City of Fredericton, a distance of nearly ninety miles from Saint John, he would be justified in allowing them either to proceed to Fredericton in continuation of their voyage, without taking any cognizance of them, or whether he would be warranted in allowing such Foreign Vessels to continue their voyage from Saint John to Fredericton after having landed a part of their cargo at the former Port. The question thus raised, as to permitting Foreign Ships to participate in the navigation of the River Saint John, beyond the Port of Saint John, to Fredericton, would appear to us to be analogous in principle to that which has so repeatedly engaged the consideration of Her Majesty's Government as to permitting Ships belonging to the United States of America to participate in the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, beyond the Port of Quebec, and in regard of which questions your Lordships were pleased, by Mr. Hayter's letter of the 21st March, 1850, in reply to our Report of the 9th February preceding, and the several Reports therein referred to, wherein this important question has been at various times fully entered into in all its bearings, to acquaint us that your Lordships do not consider the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, above Quebec, to have been conceded to Foreign Nations by the amended Navigation Act, and that Foreign Vessels can only be admitted to navigate between Quebec and Montreal as a special indulgence, after the approval of Her Majesty's Government has been obtained by application through the Governor General of Canada.

Under these circumstances, and with reference to your Lordships' recent decision in the case of the River Saint Lawrence, we have to request that we may be favoured with your Lordships' early directions upon this important question, for the government of our Officers at Saint John, previously to the opening of the navigation in the present season, as we have deemed it the better course, under all the circumstances, to defer replying to the Comptroller of Saint John's communication of the 20th March last, pending your Lordships' directions upon the subject.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,  
Whitehall, 14th May, 1850.*

SIR,—I have laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade your letter of the 4th inst., transmitting a Report of the Commissioners of Customs, and its enclosures, on the subject of constituting Fredericton, in New Brunswick, a Port of Entry for general purposes. In reply, I am to state to you, that my Lords concur in the opinion expressed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that provided the Local Government and Legislature of New Brunswick shall consider it expedient to constitute a Port of Entry at Fredericton, the Comptroller of Customs at Saint John should be instructed not to offer any impediment to Vessels proceeding to or from Fredericton.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

DENIS LE MARCHANT.

The Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, &c. &c. &c.

The Papers are herewith returned.

*Treasury Chambers, 18th May, 1850.*

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your Report, dated 18th ultimo, respecting the permission of Foreign Ships to proceed up the Saint John River to Fredericton, in New Brunswick, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that my Lords are of opinion that if the Local Government and Legislature of New Brunswick shall consider it expedient to constitute a Port of Entry at Fredericton, the Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws at Saint John should be instructed not to offer any impediment to Vessels proceeding to or from Fredericton.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. G. HAYTER.

The Commissioners of Customs.

### RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

(Copy)—No. 193.

*Downing Street, 7th June, 1850.*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 20th May, No. 30, transmitting copies of representations which have been made to you by the Chamber of Commerce of Saint John, and by your Executive Council, on the subject of the present Commercial condition of New Brunswick.

I have to signify to you my approval of the terms in which you answered these communications, and to direct you to assure both the Chamber of Commerce and the Members of your Executive Council, that the Commercial interests of New Brunswick are an object of no less solicitude to Her Majesty's Government than those of the neighbouring Province, and that our attention is directed to the important purpose of effecting with the United States such an arrangement as may be calculated to give the greatest possible encouragement to the trade and industry of all the British Provinces, but that with a view to the accomplishment of this object, it would be inexpedient in the present state

of

of the negotiation, to enter into any public explanation of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on particular questions which may arise in their progress.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

COASTING TRADE WITH UNITED STATES, AND HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

(Copy)—No. 195.

*Downing Street, 19th June, 1850.*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 21, of the 26th April last, enclosing an Address from the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, on the subject of the admission of New Brunswick to the Coasting Trade of the United States; and also applying for a Grant of one Million sterling by Parliament, towards the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

2. You will acquaint the Members of the House of Assembly that I laid their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

3. It is unnecessary that I should enter into the subject of the first part of the Address, as you are fully aware of the negotiations now pending for the removal of Commercial restrictions between the United States and Her Majesty's North American Colonies.

4. With regard to the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, I am compelled to state, that while Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the value and importance of the undertaking, the same causes which have hitherto withheld them from making any application to Parliament for a Grant towards it, namely, the multiplicity and urgency of the claims upon the Imperial Treasury, continue to place this out of their power. They can only hope that, notwithstanding the pressure, temporary as they trust, under which the Assembly consider the resources of the North American Colonies to labour, means will be gradually found of overcoming the difficulties which at present oppose the project, and attracting private capital towards its accomplishment.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

GUNPOWDER FOR SAINT ANDREWS RAILROAD.

(Copy)—No. 204.

*Downing Street, 2d August, 1850.*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 14th June, enclosing an application from Messieurs Myers and Co., for leave to import into New Brunswick a quantity of Gunpowder from Foreign Countries, for the purpose of blasting rocks, &c. on the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad, and reporting the permission you have given for the admission of one month's consumption of Powder, pending the decision of the Home Government. I

I have now to signify to you my approval, under the circumstances of the case, of the supply of Powder you permitted to be introduced into the Province, and to inform you that you are at liberty to allow the importation from the United States of such quantities of that article as you may deem necessary to enable Messieurs Myers and Co. to complete their contract on the Railroad.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

(Copy)—No. 207.

*Downing Street, 21st August, 1850.*

SIR,—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the Act (No. 1957) passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick on the 26th April last, intitled "An Act relating to the Trade between this Province and the British West Indies."

This Act empowers the Lieutenant Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, to declare what articles, the produce of any or either of the British West India Colonies, shall be exempt from Duty when imported into New Brunswick. Under this provision, a question might be raised whether the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick might not impose Differential Duties on Goods, the produce of one of the West India Colonies, which were not imposed on similar Goods the produce of another of them. Her Majesty's Government would consider Differential Duties of this nature as very objectionable. I have therefore to instruct you to take measures for the introduction into the Provincial Legislature of a Bill for the amendment of the present enactment, in which after the word "Duty," at the end of Section I. the following words should be added—"So nevertheless as not to give to any such Possessions any advantage in respect of Import Duty over any other of such Possessions." In the mean while you will abstain from exercising the declaratory powers vested in you by this Act in any manner which would be inconsistent with the object of such amendment.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

## REVENUE OFFICERS TO ACT AS COMPTROLLERS OF CUSTOMS.

(Copy)—No. 215.

*Downing Street, 26th September, 1850.*

SIR,—I herewith transmit for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter, and of its enclosures, from the Board of Treasury, regarding the remuneration of Colonial Revenue Officers deputed to act as Comptrollers of Customs and Navigation Laws at the Ports of New Brunswick.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head. Bt., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

[ Enclosure in No. 215. ]

(Copy)

*Treasury Chambers, 19th September, 1850.*

SIR,—With reference to the proceedings which have been adopted in regard to the reduction of Establishments of the Imperial Customs Department in the Colonies, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, in order that it may be submitted for the information of Earl Grey, copy of a Minute of the Board of Customs of the 2nd March last, relating to the Establishment in New Brunswick, together with a copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary of that Province to the Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws at Saint John, dated 21st June, 1850, and copy of a letter from this Board to the Commissioner of the Customs, dated 16th instant; and I am to request that you will move Earl Grey to cause the opinion and intentions of my Lords regarding the remuneration of Colonial Revenue Officers deputed to Act as Comptrollers of Customs and Navigation Laws at subordinate Stations, to be notified to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

G. CORNWALL LEWIS.

Hermann Merivale, Esq.

*Treasury Chambers, 16th September, 1850.*

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your Report dated 6th ultimo, No. 1109, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords approve of the arrangements therein proposed for the future establishment for the Control of Customs and Navigation Laws at the Ports of New Brunswick, and for the employment of Colonial Revenue Officers in lieu of the Comptrollers who have been stationed at the following Ports, viz:—Dorchester, Richibucto, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Saint Stephen, Magaguadavic, Campo Bello. I am likewise to state that my Lords will apprise you of the rates of allowance or gratuity to be assigned to the several Officers specified in the Schedule C annexed to your Report, who will become redundant, or be discharged, upon the adoption of these arrangements.

As respects the reference made in the letter addressed by the Lieutenant Governor's direction to the Comptroller at Saint John on the 21st June last, to remuneration of the Colonial Officers who may be called on to act as Comptrollers of Navigation Laws, I am to observe to you, that as the principal object of granting deputations to Officers at the subordinate Ports, is the accommodation of the Local Trade, by obviating the necessity of sending Vessels to the Ports where the superior Comptrollers are stationed. My Lords are not prepared to sanction any further expense from the Funds of this Country in respect of the Colonial Officers so deputed, beyond such allowance as you might deem reasonable to defray the cost of Stationery for Returns required by the Home Government and Parliament; and my Lords will request Her Majesty's Secretary of State to cause the Lieutenant Governor to be so informed.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

G. CORNWALL LEWIS.

[ *Copy of Board's Minute, dated 2nd March, 1850.* ]

NEW BRUNSWICK—Saint John and Saint Andrews.

Transmit to the Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws at Saint John, with reference to his Report of the 21st September, 1849, No. 54, and that of the Comptroller of Saint Andrews of the 4th of the same month, No. 37, in return to the Board's order of enquiry of the 3rd of August, 1849, a copy of Mr. Hayter's letter of the 2d February, and of the Treasury Minute therein referred to, of the 29th January 1850, explanatory of their Lordships' views, in regard to providing for the duties of Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws at those Ports which may have been or may hereafter be opened by Colonial authority for the purposes of Foreign or other Trade, and at which no Imperial Officers are at present stationed, and in accordance with their Lordships' directions, the Comptroller will ascertain whether the Colonial Government of New Brunswick will concur in devolving on their Colonial Revenue Officers the duties of Comptrollers of Customs and Navigation Laws, in the manner indicated in the Treasury Minute, either at the Ports that may hereafter be opened, or which have been already opened, as named in the margin,\* for the purposes of Trade, but at which it is

the

\* Caraquet, Shediac and Cocagne, Woodstock, Sackville, Bay Verte, Hopewell, Shippegan, Black River.



the determination of Her Majesty's Government that no Imperial Officer shall be appointed. And acquaint the Comptroller that upon his transmitting to the Board the names of those Officers upon whom the Colonial Government may concur in devolving the duties of Comptrollers of Customs and Navigation Laws, the Board will cause the necessary forms of appointment and instructions to be transmitted. In the event, however, of any case arising when a Port may be opened by Colonial authority, and where the Colonial Government may be at once ready and willing to assent to their Officers performing the several duties pointed out in the Treasury Minute, the Comptroller will furnish the Colonial Officers with the necessary forms, and such general instructions as he may consider necessary for their guidance in the execution of those duties, pending the receipt of the Board's final appointment and instructions. With respect to Dorchester, Richibucto, Dalhousie, Bathurst, in the Port of Saint John; and Saint Stephen, Magaguadavic, and Campo Bello, in the Port of Saint Andrews—where Imperial Officers are at present stationed, the Board are of opinion that it would be no longer necessary to retain the services of the Imperial Comptrollers of Customs and Navigation Laws stationed at those places, provided arrangements could be made for transferring their duties to the Colonial Officers of Customs and Excise in the manner indicated in the Treasury Minute of the 29th January, 1850.

The Comptroller at Saint John will therefore ascertain and report for the Board's further consideration whether the Colonial Government of New Brunswick would concur in devolving upon the Colonial Revenue Officers at those Ports the duties of Comptrollers of Customs and Navigation Laws upon the principle laid down in the Treasury Minute above referred to.

At the same time acquaint the Comptroller at Saint John that it is the intention of the Board to retain, (for the present,) limited Imperial Establishments at the following Ports, viz:—Saint John, Miramichi and Saint Andrews.

*Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 21st June, 1850.*

SIR,—By direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I am to inform you that the following persons are Deputy Treasurers at the several Ports mentioned in your letter of the 13th April last, viz:—William Carter, Port of Dorchester; John W. Weldon, Richibucto; Robert Watson, Saint Stephen; A. J. Wetmore, Saint George, (Magaguadavic); Dugald Stewart, Dalhousie; John Miller, Bathurst; P. S. M. Dumaresque, Caraquet; and Daniel Hanington, Shediac; there is no Deputy Treasurer at Campo Bello.

Three of these Officers have already been appointed or are acting as Comptrollers of Customs and Navigation Laws, viz:—D. Stewart, D. Hanington, and A. J. Wetmore; and His Excellency has no objection to any or all of the others being appointed to discharge the duties of Comptroller of Customs, &c. at their several Ports, provided the Treasurer sees none.

His Excellency regrets, by an oversight, this part of your letter has not been replied to before, and being anxious that no further delay should take place, he wishes you to see the Treasurer immediately, in order that you may send home an answer by the next Mail, without waiting for any further instruction.

His Excellency is not informed as to what are the views of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs with regard to the Salaries of the Officers who may be appointed to act in this double capacity. Any suggestions on this subject which yourself and the Treasurer may make to him, will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. R. PARTELOW.

A. Grant, Esq., Comptroller, Saint John.

#### TARIFFS.

(Circular.)

*Downing Street, 29th May, 1850.*

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your information, a Return which has been printed by order of the House of Commons, shewing the amount of the Duties at present payable on Goods imported into the several British Colonies.

On referring to the Table of Duties for the Colony under your Government, I observe that those Duties are imposed by an Act which is limited in its operation to one year. I wish to direct your attention, and that of your Council, to the injurious effects which the uncertainty thus created in the continuance of the existing Scale of Duties cannot but exercise on the Trade of the Colony.

It is highly desirable that the Tariffs of the Colonies, should, as in this country, be established by permanent Laws, though of course such Tariffs would remain subject to such alterations from time to time as circumstances might require. But the more rarely such alterations take place, the better for the Commerce of the Colonies; and I am therefore of opinion that it would be good policy if the Legislature of New Brunswick would establish by a permanent Law, such a moderate and well considered Scale of Import Duties as would lead to a probability of its being permanently maintained.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

To Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

FREE

## FREE PORTS AND NAVIGATION LAWS.

Circular.—(Copy)

*Colonial Office, 25th February, 1850.*

SIR,—The modification of the Laws relating to Navigation and Trade by the Act c. 29, of the last Session of Parliament, having removed the legal restrictions which previously existed on the opening of Ports in the Colony under your Government, for the admission of Foreign as well as British Shipping and Goods, Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration some local arrangements which it seems necessary to make in consequence, and which I proceed to state.

2. The effect of the Act is, that the Colonial Authorities may now open Ports for the admission of Foreign and British Shipping and Goods without the necessity of applying for the leave or concurrence in any shape of the Home Government.

3. But in trading from any Colony to other parts of the British Dominions, Home or Colonial, various formalities and regulations are still to be observed and conformed to, relating, for instance, to the registry of Shipping, and to Certificates of produce and clearance, without obtaining which, Traders from Colonial Ports might be exposed to much inconvenience and probable loss.

4. In the principal Ports in the West Indian and North American Colonies, Officers, deputed by the Imperial Board of Customs, are already stationed, who can grant these documents, and perform the necessary formal acts.

5. But if the Colonial authorities should establish any new Port where no such Officer is stationed, the difficulties to which allusion is above made, would immediately arise.

6. It is at the same time desirable, that preparation should be made in all Ports for the transmission to England of various Returns and Documents relating to Trade and Shipping, which are required for the information of the Imperial Government and Parliament, and the compilation of which must also be extremely useful to the Colonial Governments and trading communities.

7. The course which Her Majesty's Government propose, with a view to obviate these difficulties, is the following:—In every new Port to be opened in a Colony, although there be no Imperial Officer of Customs, there will of necessity be a Colonial one. It is proposed that the Colonial Revenue Officers at such Ports should be furnished with the necessary deputations from the Imperial authorities, so as to enable them to perform those duties with regard to registry and the issue of Certificates which are above specified, and execution of whatever other functions of an Imperial character may still require to be performed, if any, on condition the Colonial Government will make it the duty of the same Officers to furnish the above-mentioned Returns.

8. In order therefore to carry this arrangement into effect, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will cause the principal Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws already appointed in each Colony, to be furnished with the requisite deputation Warrants, and with instructions and authority to issue these Warrants to the Colonial Officers, upon directions being given by the Colonial Governments to those Officers to comply with such regulations and requisitions regarding the performance of functions under the Imperial Law, or the preparation of Trade Returns, as may be communicated to them by the respective Comptrollers.

9. You will accordingly consider yourself authorized to open for Foreign Trade, whatever additional Ports you may consider to be required, provided that you are enabled to make arrangements for the performance of the duties adverted to by Officers whose appointment shall be unattended with expense to this Country.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

## SHIPPING OF SEAMEN AT SAINT JOHN.

(Copy)

*Extract from Despatch, No. 175, of Earl Grey, to Sir Edmund Head,**Dated 17th January, 1850.*

With reference to the Act, No. 1934, regulating the shipping of Seamen at the Port of Saint John, I transmit a copy of some observations of Lieutenant Brown, the Registrar of Seamen, upon the points of difference between this Act and the one recently passed for the same purpose by the Canadian Legislature, and I have to instruct you to submit them for the consideration of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

## QUEBEC ACT.

Clause 4. Every Seaman shipped by Shipping Master, entitled to receive from the Master of the Vessel, as a Fee, the sum of 5s.

No forfeiture for absence from duty.

## SAINT JOHN ACT.

Clause 4. For similar shipment entitled to receive the sum of 2s. 6d. from the Master of the Vessel.

Clause 10. For every day a Seaman is absent without leave, to forfeit two days pay; every Seaman absent when unmooring or getting Ship ready for sea, to forfeit £1.

Clause

QUEBEC ACT—*Continued.*

Clause 11. This clause is a copy of the English Law, and enacts that no advance Note shall be given to any Seaman until six hours after signing Articles, and then only to the Seaman himself.

Clause 14. Inflicts a penalty of £5 for removing the Clothes, &c. from any Ship, without permission of the Seamen, being same penalty as in England.

Clause 16. In Quebec and Saint John Act, gives power to Magistrates to commit to prison, for any offence committed under the Act, for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Clause 12. In English Act, gives Magistrates power to commit for any period not exceeding six months; which term of imprisonment, with hard labour, was inflicted by Mr. Yardley at the Thames Police Court, about two years and a half since.

Clause 19. Interprets Merchant Ships to be all Vessels lying and being within the Port of Quebec and River Saint Lawrence, from Quebec to Montreal.

SAINT JOHN ACT—*Continued.*

Clause 11. Impossible to be carried into effect. No Owner, Master, &c., shall pay in advance, nor give an advance Note for any part of the wages, until three days after the sailing of the Vessel with the men certified by the Master to be on board.

*Objections to this Clause.*—Does not prevent the Note being given to the Crimps or Lodging House Keepers; and even if it were possible to carry the Clause into effect, it is objectionable, as the Note is made payable only on certificate being forwarded by the Master, which, if omitted to be done, parties cashing the same could not recover money.

Clause 14. Inflicts a penalty for same offence in the sum of £10.

Clause 19. Interprets Merchant Ships to be those trading to Foreign Ports or Ports in British Dominions, and not Vessels in the Coasting Trade.

*Objections to this Clause.*—No protection afforded to their own Seamen in the Coasting Trade, among whom the Crimps will have to pursue their calling and obtain their living, and will commit no legal offence.

Clause 21. Act to take effect 1st July, 1850, and remain in force till May 1st, 1852.

By the seventh Clause of the English Crimping Act, and the eleventh and similar Clause of the Quebec Law, all payments of wages made by Master, &c. contrary to the provisions of these Acts, are recoverable as if they had not been paid nor advanced, thereby acting as a penalty upon Masters for any infringement in this respect:—But in the Saint John Act no enactment exists, neither is there any penalty upon the Master for any offence he may commit, except for employing any person to ship his crew, he not being the Shipping Master or his assistant. Repayment of the first month's wages illegally advanced, have been recovered at the Thames Police Court against Captain Parker and Michael Hart, prosecuted by order of the Board of Trade.

23rd November, 1849.

(Signed)

J. H. BROWN, Registrar of Seamen.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY.

No. 220.—(Extract.)

Downing Street, 1st November, 1850.

SIR,—It is with much regret that I have learnt from your Despatch, No. 59, of the 7th ultimo, that dissatisfaction has been occasioned among the inhabitants of New Brunswick, by the instructions given you to withhold your assent from any Acts which may be passed by the Provincial Legislatures in contravention of that system of Commercial policy which the Imperial Parliament and Her Majesty's Government have judged it advisable to adopt with a view to the interests of the Empire at large.

2. While it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government to advise the Crown to use its authority in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the management of their own affairs by the Legislatures of the several Colonies, there are certain subjects on which measures cannot be adopted by an individual Colony, without affecting the interests of others, and perhaps of the whole Empire.

3. Measures for the regulation of Trade are of this description; and, from the very foundation of our Colonial Empire, the Imperial Parliament and Government have always claimed and exercised the right of deciding on the Commercial policy which should be adopted by all British Colonies.

4. Until a very recent period, this authority was used for the maintenance of restrictions upon Trade, in many cases very onerous both to the Mother Country and the Colony. These have now for the

most part been abolished, and Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to consent that they should be partially reimposed upon particular Colonies, without considering the effect of such reimposition upon that general system of policy which has been adopted in their place.

5. Bounties might be given in particular Colonies in such a manner as might be very injurious to others; and the imposition of differential Duties on Foreign produce by a particular Colony, on the grounds stated in the memorandum of the Executive Council, would be still more objectionable, as they might probably clash with the engagements of this Country, under Treaties.

6. It is true that there are still differential Duties levied in the Australian Colonies, but these are the remains of a former system which has not yet been entirely changed. They were imposed by authority of Parliament, and Parliament has now empowered the Local Legislatures to abolish them, at the same time prohibiting those Legislatures from imposing any differential Duties in future.

7. These are the general considerations on which Her Majesty's Government have acted, with reference to this subject, and being satisfied that a steady adherence to that system of Commercial policy which has been sanctioned by Parliament, is the course best calculated to promote the general welfare of the British Empire as a whole, and the interest of New Brunswick as an important part of that Empire, it is out of my power to withdraw or modify the instructions I have already transmitted to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. W. Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

Returns from the Auditor General in reference to the Queen's Casual Revenue, made up to the thirty first day of December, 1850, viz:—

Expenditure under the Civil List Act, and Statement of the Civil List Fund :

Warrants drawn on the Casual Revenue, and Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure thereof:

Salaries paid to Officers on In-door Establishment of Crown Land Office.

CIVIL LIST OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE YEAR 1850.

OFFICER.	OFFICE.	1st Quarter to 31st March.	2d Quarter to 30th June.	3rd Quarter to 30th September.	4th Quarter to 31st December.	Total for the Year.
Sir Edmund W. Head,	Lieutenant Governor,	£865 7 8	£865 7 8	£865 7 8	£865 7 8	£3,461 10 8
R. T. Pennelather, Esquire,	Private Secretary,	57 13 10	57 13 10	57 13 10	57 13 10	230 15 4
Hon. Ward Chipman,	Chief Justice Supreme Court,	274 0 9	274 0 9	274 0 9	274 0 9	1,096 3 0
" James Cartet,	Justice Supreme Court,	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	750 0 0
" Robert Parker,	Do.	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	750 0 0
" George F. Street,	Do.	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	750 0 0
" Thomas Baillie,	Surveyor General,	296 3 1	296 3 1	250 0 0	250 0 0	1,092 6 2
" F. P. Robinson,	Auditor General,	86 10 9	86 10 9	86 10 9	86 10 9	346 3 0
" Thomas C. Lee,	Receiver General,	86 10 9	86 10 9	86 10 9	86 10 9	346 3 0
" L. A. Wilmot,	Attorney General,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0
" W. B. Kinneer,	Solicitor General,	57 13 10	57 13 10	57 13 10	57 13 10	230 15 4
" Charles Fisher,	Donation, King's College,	277 15 6	277 15 6	277 15 6	277 15 6	1,111 2 0
Commissioners of Indians,	Donation,	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	60 0 0
Anthony Lockwood, Esquire	Annuity,	43 5 4	43 5 4	43 5 4	43 5 4	173 1 4
Moses H. Perley, Esquire,	Emigrant Agent,	28 16 11	28 16 11	28 16 11	28 16 11	115 7 8
Hon. John R. Partelow,	Provincial Secretary,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0
Matthew Brannen, Esquire,	Clerks in the Office of the Provincial Secretary,	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	180 0 0
Robert Fulton, Esquire,	For services to the Executive Council,	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	140 0 0
John Gregory, Esquire,		30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0
Andrew Inches, Esquire,		25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0
Robert Fulton, Esquire,		25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0
Disbursed,		£3,111 8 5	£3,111 8 5	£3,065 5 4	£3,065 5 4	£12,353 7 6
Surplus,		513 11 7	513 11 7	559 14 8	559 14 8	2,146 12 6
Civil List Warrant,		£3,625 0 0	£3,625 0 0	£3,625 0 0	£3,625 0 0	£14,500 0 0

CIVIL LIST FUND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

Disbursed in the year 1850 :-					
Hon. G. F. Street, Judges' travelling expenses, ...	£250	0	0	In hand January 1, 1850, ...	£12,298
Late Messenger Secretary's Office and Executive Council, ...	23	13	4	Surplus during the year 1850, ...	7
Ordinary and extra Clerkship, Audit Office, ...	203	17	0	One year's interest on £5000 deposited in Bank of New Brunswick, at 3 per cent. ...	12
Inspection in the Disputed Territory, under the Treaty of Washington, (F. E. Beckwith), ...	29	7	6		6
Expenses attending conference with Ex-Collector Smith and the Treasurer, (Alexander Grant, Esquire), ...	50	0	0		0
Balance in hand, December 31, 1850, ...	14,068	2	7		0
	£14,625	0	5		0

Balance in favor of the Fund, December 31, 1850, ... £14,068 2 7

F. P. ROBINSON, Auditor General.

Audit Office, January 31, 1851.

SCHEDULE OF WARRANTS DRAWN ON THE CASUAL REVENUE DURING THE YEAR 1850.

Jan. 22	197	Andrew S. Phair, Postmaster,	£163	6	6	Postages, 4th Quarter 1849—Secretary, £70 10s: Sur. General, £55 1 8: Auditor, £30 11 5: Rec. General, £3 3 9: Atty General, £4 3 2.
25	192	Sebastian Patlin,	30	0	0	Refund of Purchase Money drawn and not disbursed by the Sur. General; to be refunded if recovered from the Surveyor General.
Feb. 8	193	Francis Beverley,	£13	18	0	Stationery, Secretary's Office,
		Henry S. Beek,	25	17	0	Do. Crown Land Office,
		Francis Beverley,	13	5	6	Do. do.
		Robert Cleethuf,	0	19	6	Candles, do.
		Mary Ann Swede,	1	19	0	Washing Towels, do.
		Jonathan G. Harding,	1	15	0	Furniture, do.
		David Sott,	2	4	0	Do. do.
		Jeremiah Donovan,	0	4	5	Do. do.
		Francis Flanagan,	0	7	9	Fuel, do.
		John A. Beckwith,	0	4	6	Contingencies, do.
		Samuel A. Akerly,	1	12	6	Coal, do.
		James Keleher,	1	1	4	Fuel, do.
		Stewart & Neil,	0	9	7	Contingencies, do.
		F. P. Robinson,	3	0	0	Attendance Messenger, do.
		Thomas Aitkin,	2	16	0	Cabinet Work, Crown Land Office, do.
		Carried forward,.....	£263	0	7	

Ordered in Council 5th February, 1850.

Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Casual Revenue during the Year 1850.—Continued.

Feb. 8	195	John Simpson,	£67	13	9	Advertising, &c. Crown Land Office, Half year ending 31st December, 1849, } Order in Council, 5th Feb., 1850.
		Do.	10	17	6	Royal Gazettes,
		Do.	14	15	0	Printing, &c. Secretary's Office, Surveying 52 Lots of Land, York County, Attending Council 19th November, 1849, }
22	196	John Davidson,	5	16	8	
		Hon. Mr. Hazen,	5	16	8	
		do.	10	10	0	
		Mr. Chandler,	10	10	0	
		Mr. Rankin,	10	10	0	
		Mr. Hill,	10	10	0	
		Mr. Hanington,	10	10	0	Attending Council 5th February, 1850.
Mar. 1	198	Edward W. Miller,	6	5	0	Rent of Office, one Quarter.
31	199	Thomas Baillie,	255	0	0	Clerkship, Crown Land Office, 1st Quarter, 1850.
1	200	Beverly Robinson,	500	0	0	Payment into the Provincial Treasury.
12	201	Andrew S. Phair, Postmaster,	145	8	11	Postages, 1st Quarter, 1850—Pro. Secretary, £62 15 4: Sur. General, £49 10 1: Atty General, £29 5 4: Rec. General, £3 18 2.
20	202	Daniel Keith,	3	0	0	Return of Money paid on Timber appropriation in 1846.
29	203	Denis McCarthy,	0	10	0	Fuel, do.
		Robert Lipset,	0	4	6	Hauling Coal, For the Audit Office,
		F. P. Robinson, & Co.	3	0	0	Messenger, do.
		Robert Chestnut,	2	8	0	Candles, do.
		John Moore,	0	19	6	Candles, (Bark) do.
		Daniel Sweeney,	1	17	6	Fuel, (Wood) do.
		Charles S. Lugin,	7	3	9	Binding Gazette, For the Crown Land Office,
		Stewart and Neil,	1	5	0	Contingencies, do.
		William Till, Junior,	5	18	0	Advertising, do.
		Edward Elliott,	1	18	6	Repairing Stove, &c. For the Secretary's Office,
		Anthony Barker,	0	15	9	Fuel, (Wood) do.
		John Moore,	10	0	0	Parliament, &c. do.
		Joseph Gaynor,	9	15	11	Attending Council this date, Order in Council 26th April, 1850.
16	204	E. B. Chandler,	21	0	11	
29	205	Richard Dunn,	10	10	0	Attending Council this date, Order in Council 26th April, 1850.
31	206	Edward W. Miller,	15	0	0	Rent of Receiver General's Office, One year to 1st instant.
30	207	Thomas Baillie,	6	5	0	Rent Audit Office, one quarter.
5	208	Hon. Mr. Hill,	255	0	0	Clerkship, Crown Land Office, 2nd quarter 1850.
		Mr. Hazen,	10	10	0	Attending Council 3rd July, 1850.
		Carried forward,.....	5	16	8	
			£1,721	17	8	

Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Casual Revenue during the Year 1850.—Continued.

Date	Name	Amount	Designation	Period
July 17	A. S. Phair, Postmaster,	£1,721 17 8		
Aug. 17	Francois Beverley,	161 1 3		
	J. P. A. Phillips,	6		
	Joseph Gaynor,	1 15 0		
	Justin Spahn,	8 8 4		
	Stewart & Neil,	1 11 6		
	Joseph Gaynor,	0 15 6		
	Henry S. Beek,	1 1 1		
	F. P. Robinson,	23 10 6		
	John A. Beekwith,	3 0 0		
	Francois Beverley,	0 14 9		
	John Simpson,	29 1 10		
30	Bev'y. Robinson, Treasurer,	6 8 7		
31	Edward W. Miller,	138 0 9		
Sept. 17	D. & N. Hill,	2000 0 0		
30	Thomas Baillie, Sur. General,	6 5 0		
Oct. 16	A. S. Phair, Postmaster,	50 0 0		
		255 0 0		
		155 9 2		
25	Hon. Mr. Hill,	5 16 8		
	" Mr. Chandler,	5 16 8		
	" Mr. Wilmot,	5 16 8		
	" Mr. Partelow,	5 16 8		
	" Mr. Fisher,	5 16 8		
	" Mr. Kingear,	5 16 8		
	" Mr. Rankin,	10 10 0		
	Robert Fulton, Esq., Clerk,	5 16 8		
	Hon. Mr. Chandler,	10 10 0		
	" Mr. Hill,	10 10 0		
	" Mr. Haxington,	10 10 0		
	" Mr. Hazen,	5 16 8		
	" Mr. Chandler,	10 10 0		
	" Mr. Hill,	10 10 0		
	" Mr. Haxington,	10 10 0		
	" Mr. Hazen,	5 16 8		
	" Mr. Rankin,	10 10 0		
	Carried forward,.....	£4,686 8 7		

Postages—Pro. Secretary, £74 5s; Sur. General, £60 17 5; Aud. General, £17 2 6; Rec. General, £4 5 7; Att'y General, £4 10 9.  
 Binding and Stationery, } Crown Land Office,  
 Printing, }  
 Contingenories, }  
 Adjusting Cloak, &c. }  
 Contingenories, } Audit Office,  
 Stationery, }  
 Messengers, }  
 Contingenories, }  
 Stationery, Secretary's Office,  
 Advertising, &c., Crown Land Office,  
 Deposit in Provincial Treasury.  
 One Quarter's Rent, Audit Office.  
 Proceeds Lumber seized from J. M. Adam.  
 Clerkship, Crown Land Office, 3rd Quarter, 1850.  
 Postages—Rec. General, £4 15 2; Aud. General, £18 0 9; Sur. General, £57 16 3; Secretary, £74 17s.

Attending Council Board at Saint John, 8th August, 1850.

Attending Council Board at Fredericton, 5th September, 1850.

Attending Council Board, 24th October, 1850.

In Council, 9th August, 1850.

Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Casual Revenue during the Year 1850.—Continued.

Date	Name	Amount	Designation	Period
Oct. 30	H. M. G. Garden,	£4,686 8 7		
	Bev'y. R. Joutet,	£45 10 0		
	Adam Burton,	3 10 0		
	Henry Chubb,	1 10 0		
	Henry S. Beek,	8 19 6		
	John Richards,	58 2 11		
	George Whittiker,	3 18 4		
	John Simpson,	8 16 0		
	Samuel Akerly,	1 10 0		
	F. P. Robinson,	6 11 3		
	Henry S. Beek,	3 0 0		
	Joseph Gaynor,	21 4 10		
	Henry S. Beek,	3 3 2		
	Edward W. Miller,	62 4 0		
Dec. 3	Michael Harley,	162 9 0		
21	Thomas-Baillie,	6 5 0		
30		28 10 0		
		255 0 0		
	Carried forward,.....	£5,189 2 7		

Surveying 91 Lots of Land, Carleton, }  
 Land in York, }  
 Mileage refunded, }  
 Stationery, }  
 Do. }  
 Stove, &c. }  
 Coal, }  
 Advertising, Receiver General's Office, }  
 Coals, }  
 Messenger, }  
 Stationery, }  
 Sundries, }  
 Stationery, Executive Council, }  
 Rent of Audit-Office to 30th November, }  
 Surveying 57 Lots of Land in Victoria. }  
 Clerkship, Crown Land Office, 4th Quarter, 1850. }

F. P. ROBINSON, Auditor General.

Amount of Salaries paid to Clerks and other Officers on the In-Door Establishment of the Crown Land Office, during the Year 1850.

Name	Designation	To 31st March.	To 30th June.	To 30th Sept.	To 31st Dec.	TOTAL.
Robert Gowan,	Accountant,	£50 0 0	£50 0 0	£50 0 0	£50 0 0	£200 0 0
George P. Wolhaupter,	Assistant Accountant,	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	70 0 0
Andr�y Inchee,	Draftsman,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
Timothy O'Connor,	Assistant Draftsman,	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	150 0 0
Anthony Lockwood, Junior,	Do.	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	150 0 0
John Grant,	Compiler,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
Thomas Swigade,	Messenger,	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	50 0 0
		£255 0 0	£255 0 0	£255 0 0	£255 0 0	£1,020 0 0

F. P. ROBINSON, Auditor General.

*Abstract of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenues for the Year 1850.*

January 1, 1850.

Balance in favor of the Province, ... ..	£660 19 6
Receipts in 1850,	
Mileage and other Receipts for Timber and Lumber, ... ..	£2,304 8 3
Land Sales, ... ..	1,854 12 8
Contingencies collected at the Crown Land Office, ... ..	435 13 1
Do. do. at the Secretary's Office, ... ..	815 5 2
Judicial fine, ... ..	100 0 0
Paid in by the Deputy Postmaster General, Saint John, ... ..	174 10 0—5,684 9 2
	<u>£6,345 8 8</u>

Expenditure,	
Surveys of Land, ... ..	£129 10 0
Clerkship, Crown Land Office, ... ..	1,020 0 0
Contingencies, do. do., ... ..	164 7 1
Do. Secretary's Office, ... ..	65 15 6
Rent and Contingencies, Audit Office, ... ..	80 14 8
Rent, Receiver General, ... ..	15 0 0
Travelling Expenses, Executive Councillors, ... ..	217 0 0
Printing, Advertising, Royal Gazettes, ... ..	234 15 6
Contingencies, (Stationery,) Executive Council, ... ..	52 4 0
Postages, Provincial Secretary, ... ..	£282 3 4
Do. Surveyor General, ... ..	223 5 5
Do. Auditor General, ... ..	95 0 0
Do. Receiver General, ... ..	16 2 8
Do. Attorney General, ... ..	8 14 5—625 5 10
Proceeds of seized Lumber disbursed, ... ..	50 0 0
Purchase money returned, ... ..	34 10 0
	<u>£2,689 2 7</u>
Paid the Treasurer in 1850, ... ..	2,500 0 0
Balance due the Province, ... ..	1,156 6 1
	<u>£6,345 8 8</u>

Balance due the Province, brought down, ... ..	£1,156 6 1
Made up as follows:—	
In Receiver General's hands, December 31, 1850, ... ..	£1,219 1 4
From which deduct—	
Unpaid Warrants, ... ..	62 15 3
	<u>£1,156 6 1</u>

Audit Office, January 31, 1851.

F. P. ROBINSON, Auditor General.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

The following Returns from the Custom House at Saint John, relative to the Shipping Interests at that Port:—

RETURNS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE AT SAINT JOHN.

(Copy)	No. 1.	In 1847.	In 1848.	In 1849.
A. Number of Vessels built at Saint John and its District, ... ..		84	62	85
B. Tonnage of such Vessels, ... ..		38,725	17,061	31,279
C. Number of Vessels cleared from Saint John, ... ..		1797	1610	1625
D. Tonnage of such Vessels cleared, ... ..		309,901	3 05,246	278,713
MEMORANDUM.				
New Vessels Registered at Saint John, during 1850, up to this date, ... ..	No. 29	Tonnage. 14,089		

(Signed)

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 12th July, 1850.

(Copy)



(Copy) No. 2.	1847		1848		1849		1850	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels cleared from Saint John, during the half year ending 5th July, 1847, 1848, 1849, & 1850, respectively.	708	113,387	705	137,494	605	112,355	690	110,923

(Signed) ALEXANDER GRANT, *Controller*  
 Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 12th July, 1850.

(Copy) No. 3.	No.	Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Foreign Vessels which have shipped Cargoes from Saint John for Great Britain, since the alteration of the Navigation Laws on the 1st January last,	19	7,819

MEMORANDUM.

Of the above mentioned number, 9 belonged to the United States,  
 4 " Norway,  
 2 " Prussia,  
 2 " Hamburgh,  
 1 " Mecklenburgh,  
 1 " Denmark.

Total, 19

(Signed) ALEXANDER GRANT, *Controller*.

Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 12th July, 1850.

(Copy) No 4.  
 Rate of Freight of Deals and Timber at this time, as compared with the rate at this time last year.  
 Robert Rankin & Co's. Statement.

		Stg. per load.	Stg. per standard.
June 14, 1849. Cork, and a range of Ports, ...	Timber,	26s. 8d.	Deals, 80s.
July 26, " Liverpool direct, ...	"	24s.	" 75s.
June 12, 1850. Port Glasgow direct, ...	"	20s.	" 60s.
July 4, " Liverpool direct, ...	"	20s.	" 60s.

Mr. Charles Brown's Statement.

Comparative rate of Freight from Saint John, N. B. to the United Kingdom, 1st July 1849 and 1850.

	1849		1850	
	Deals per standard.	Timber per load.	Deals per standard.	Timber per load.
Liverpool, ...	83s 9d Stg.	25s Stg.	60s Stg.	20s Stg.
Hull, ...	90s	30s	75s	25s
London, ...	90s	28s	70s	23s

N. B.—A Standard of Deals contains 1,980 superficial feet of one inch thick.

(Signed) ALEXANDER GRANT, *Controller*.

Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 12th July, 1850.

(Copy) No. 5.  
 Number of Vessels cleared from Saint John for California or the Pacific.

In 1849, ... 8 Vessels, In 1850, ... 4 Vessels.

(Signed) ALEXANDER GRANT, *Controller*.

Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 12th July, 1850.

(Copy) No. 6.	Number.	Estimated at
Probable number and Tonnage of Vessels now building at Saint John,	12	11,300 tons.
Probable number and Tonnage of Vessels now building in the District attached to Saint John,	21	8,730
Total,	33	20,030

(Signed) ALEXANDER GRANT, *Controller*.

Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 12th July, 1850.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Rachel Cornelison, of Queensbury, in the County of York, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for Pensions, to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from Rebecca Berry, of the County of Albert, Widow of Thomas Berry, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that her Pension may be continued; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from Sarah L. Harris, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert, for a period of three months; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from Jacob B. Steves, a licenced Teacher, setting forth that he taught a School in the County of Albert for six months, and praying remuneration therefor; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph B. Peck, praying remuneration for having taught a School for six months ending in October 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from William J. Keswick, of the Parish of Wellington, in the County of Kent, praying compensation for teaching a School for one year ending on the thirty first day of December, 1849; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Phelim, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Christal, of the Parish of Weldford, in the County of Kent, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School for one year ending on the second day of December, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from John Walsh, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the City of Saint John for one year ending the first day of February, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Court, a licenced Teacher, praying for the Provincial allowance for teaching a School in the City of Saint John for the period of nineteen months ending on the first day of December, 1846; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend James C. B. M'Devitt, Dennis Bradley, and Charles Bradley, Committee of the Roman Catholic School at Saint Andrews, praying for a continuation of the Grant towards the support of the said School; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Morrissey, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in Carleton, in the City of Saint John, for one year ending in September 1849; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Pengilly, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, for a period of two years and three months; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from James Sorlie, Henry Brister, and Robert Jones, the Committee for the African School in the City of Saint John, praying for an increased Grant in aid of said School; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Shelton, of Southampton, in the County of York, a licenced Teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the said Parish for a period of four months ending on the first day of October, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass towards the construction of Landings for Sea-going Steamers in the Port of Saint John; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas M'Avity, Superintendent of the Emigrant Establishment on Partridge Island, at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John, praying compensation for services performed the past year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for the support and relief of Emigrants, to report thereon.

Mr. Steves moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Hillsborough Plaster and Rail Road Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker laid before the House—

Returns from the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society for the year ending June Term 1850.

Mr. Botsford moved for leave to bring in a Bill to exclude certain Officers from being Members of the House of Assembly.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from William Henry Buckerfield, on behalf of William James Vowles, Augustus Frederick Burgett, William Andrews, Sir Richard Broun, Sir James Anderson, Berkley Saint John, and William Brown, resident in England and Scotland, praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name and style of "The Corporation of the Colstown Settlements," for the purpose of encouraging a better system of Immigration and Colonization; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the sale of one of the Town Lots, the property of the Corporation in the City of Fredericton, to enable them to raise funds for the rebuilding of the School House at that place, lately destroyed by Fire; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from William Sharp, of Waterborough, in Queen's County, praying to be remunerated for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails over the Jemseg Creek in the year 1842; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Rice,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Arestock Falls Canal and Mill Company.

Mr. Needham in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, praying that a Grant may pass towards the erection of a Public Wharf at the Town of Bathurst; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company; and the Class A Shareholders of the said Company, praying that an Act may pass securing to them the ungranted Lands to the extent of ten miles on each or either side of their Railway, thereby putting them on the same footing as the Halifax and Quebec Line; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from William Morrison and Henry Eagle, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of an Emigrant Pauper in the year 1847; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for the support and relief of Emigrants, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Richard Vereker, Daniel Crimmen, John Devereaux, Patrick Delaney, and one hundred and ten others, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying aid towards discharging a Debt incurred in the erection of a Temperance Hall at that place; as also for the completion of the Building, part of which being appropriated to two Schools; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the transportation of Newspapers and Religious and Agricultural Pamphlets through this Province, without any imposition of Postage.

Leave granted.

Mr. Rice moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes, so far as relates to the County of Victoria.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.

Mr. Cutler, by leave, presented a Petition from William Fitzgerald, of the County of Kent, Contractor for building a Bridge over the Richibucto River, (recommended by L. P. W. Desbrisay and David M'Almon, Esquires, and four hundred and fifty others, Magistrates and Freeholders of the said County,) setting forth, that in the progress of the work it was found necessary to use a larger quantity of Iron in the fastening the said Bridge; that four and a quarter tons additional of Iron were used; the Bridge raised two feet higher than was specified in the Contract, and completed to the satisfaction of the public five weeks before the time appointed, and that the Bridge has been well and faithfully built; that in applying this additional labour and material, he had the assurance of the Commissioners that he would be remunerated, as is fully set forth in the Petition and Certificate annexed, and praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse him in the additional expense in the completion of the work; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Cutler, Mr. Hanington, Mr. Scoullar, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Tilley, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Read,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for erecting the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, into two separate Parishes.

Mr. Pickard in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty shillings be allowed to each Member to procure Stationery for his use during this Session.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

*Resolved*, That no provision be made for reporting the Debates of this House during the present Session.

To which Mr. Scoullar moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of making provision for reporting the Debates of this House during the present Session, and report to this House to-morrow morning."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Crane, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Scoullar, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Saturday. 15th February. 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to incorporate the Hillsborough Plaister and Rail Road Company:

A Bill to exclude certain Officers from being Members of the House of Assembly:

A Bill to amend the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province, so far as relates to the County of Victoria: and

A Bill to repeal an Act to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That this House will not entertain any claim the Queen's Printer may make for the printing of any number of Journals over and above the Eight hundred already ordered.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard M'Gee, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed loss sustained in consequence of a Lot of Land he purchased from a commuted Pensioner, situate in the Parish of Pennfield, in the said County, having been granted to another person, or such other relief in the premises as may be deemed just and equitable; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Henry Lockett, a licenced Teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parishes of Saint George and Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of one year and five months ending on the first day of February instant; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from James D. Turner, a licenced Teacher of the Second Class, praying that the usual Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of one year ending on the seventeenth day of April, 1849; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Lydia D. M'Williams, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months ending on the seventeenth day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Cantly, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying that the usual Bounty may be granted to him for the rebuilding of an Oat Mill and Kiln on the River Tetagouche, in the place of one destroyed by Fire in February 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Munro, George Dobson, Thomas Oulton, and others, Office-bearers in the Botsford and Westmorland Agricultural Society, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the same; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Botsford, also by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Wilson, a licenced Teacher of the Second Class, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of six months ending on the twelfth day of September, 1848; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from Charlotte H. Turner, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the City of Fredericton the past year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from Eugene Legal, Abraham Gesner, Christopher Milner, Stephen Binney, and Henry Gesner, praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name and style of "The New Brunswick Asphaltum and Kerozene Gas Company;" which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Crane moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Asphaltum and Kerozene Gas Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

**"New Brunswick.**

*"Message to the House of Assembly, 13th February, 1851.*

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, Extracts from a Despatch with reference to the Surplus of the Civil List, and other matters connected therewith.

"E. H."

The Despatch communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

**SURPLUS CIVIL LIST; REDUCTION OF SALARIES, &c.**

*Extract from a Despatch of Earl Grey to Sir Edmund Head, dated 25th November, 1850.*

SIR,—I have now to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 27, of 1st May last, enclosing certain Resolutions of the House of Assembly, dated 24th April, in favour of the transfer of the Surplus of the Civil List Fund to the Provincial Treasurer, the reduction of the Salaries of the present Judges of the Supreme Court, Surveyor General, and Master of the Rolls, and abolition of the office of Receiver General.

2. Before dealing separately with the important subjects thus submitted for my consideration, it is perhaps scarcely necessary that I should state that Her Majesty's Government are most sincerely anxious to aid the Legislature and inhabitants of New Brunswick in any efforts which they may make for the removal of real grievances or the promotion of the public welfare. Her Majesty's Government have not, nor can have any interest of their own in the maintenance of Establishments beyond the reasonable wants of the Province, or in retaining a controul over any part of its Revenues. It is notorious to all; that no portion of these Revenues is expended on any other than Provincial objects, and that those who are appointed to offices in the public service in the Colony, are invariably residents in it, selected as being men of ability and character, whose appointment is likely to meet with the approval of the people themselves.

3. If therefore, Her Majesty's Government feel it still necessary, even in opposition to the immediate wishes of part of the Legislature, to maintain existing engagements, and protect existing incomes, it can be with no other view than that of serving to the utmost of their power, the interests of the community itself. That those interests are best served in ordinary cases by acting in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Representatives of the people, I am fully convinced, and have habitually acted on that conviction. There are, nevertheless, occasions on which consistent views of public policy render a deviation from this course, in my opinion, absolutely incumbent on those who are responsible for the advice which they tender Her Majesty, and I will proceed to state on what grounds, and to what extent, I cannot adopt the positions declared in these Resolutions.

4. As to the Surplus of the Civil List to which the 11th Resolution refers, and which is there stated to amount to £12,298 7 11, I conceive that it remains at the disposal of Her Majesty, in virtue of an arrangement made no longer ago than the year 1836, between my Predecessor, Lord Glenelg, and the Representatives of the Province, and rendered perpetual by the voluntary act of the latter in 1838. I cannot discover either in the financial condition of the Province, or in other circumstances which have been at various times alleged in that behalf, (such for instance as the alteration effected by the Treaty of Washington, in the Boundary claimed for the Province, an alteration which must have been contemplated as highly probable in 1838,) any ground for reconsidering the engagement then made, and entering into new stipulations to the injury of public confidence in the stability of existing arrangements. It is therefore impossible for me to advise Her Majesty to sanction the immediate transfer of this sum to the Provincial Treasurer.

5. I am not the less fully sensible of the obligation on Her Majesty to hold this sum merely in trust for the public wants of New Brunswick, and I should embrace with satisfaction any good opportunity for its employment to that end; but the obstacle which at present seems to me to impede the surrender of this fund, is to be found in the financial system of the Province. So long as money votes are allowed to be passed by the Assembly, without having been recommended by the Lieutenant Governor, on the responsibility of his Executive Council, it is not only impossible for the Executive Government to exercise any effective controul over the expenditure of public money, but even to foresee what expenditures may be required and have to be provided for. Therefore, to make over this sum to the Provincial Treasurer, would be to deprive the Local Government of a fund to which it may look, and has a right to look, to meet those possible exigencies which may at any time occur, and which might render it difficult to carry on the public service on its regular footing. \* \* \*

6. If, however, the right of originating money votes is conceded to the Local Government, I wish to state as explicitly as possible, that this surplus will be immediately regarded by me as applicable for any permanent public work of adequate utility of which the Local Government may approve.

7. With regard to the accruing annual surplus of the same fund to which the 11th Resolution likewise refers, it is obvious that the same considerations apply to the surrender of this as of the accumulations. Were the financial system of the Colony placed on the right footing, I should be ready to sanction measures for the immediate application of what remains of this fund, after the appropriations already made of it, and noticed in your Despatch, to some regular annual items of Public Service, and I would at once consent to place the Salary of the present Master of the Rolls and of his successors on this Fund, so as to relieve the ordinary Revenue to the amount of £800 currency and place it on the Civil List.

8. There is, however, one item, and one only, which I think it would be desirable at once to place on the Civil List without even waiting for any measure giving the Initiation of Money Votes to the Local Government:—This is the proposed allowance to the Judges by way of commutation for Fees, adverted to in your Despatch, and which I agree with you in considering a measure so advantageous for the Province, that I am ready to sanction it at once. This will enable the Legislature either to abolish those Fees, or to appropriate them to other purposes. It must however be understood, that this change cannot be made without the consent of the existing Judges, as it would be highly inconvenient that an Act carrying into effect an arrangement of the kind I have now described, should be disallowed by Her Majesty after it had come into operation. While it is necessary that Her Majesty's servants should have an opportunity of exercising their judgment on a measure of so much importance, before advising its confirmation, I have to instruct you not to assent to any such Act, unless it shall contain a suspending clause.

9. I must proceed in the next place to the consideration of the 12th and following Resolutions, which declares that it is expedient that certain deductions should be made in the Salaries of some existing officers now paid out of the Civil List.

10. In regard to such proposals, the duty of Her Majesty's Government is, in my opinion, imperative. I will not say that compacts of this kind are absolutely unalterable, or that the evidence of some general change in circumstances, such as a marked decline in the pecuniary means of the community, may not justify what otherwise would be an invasion of recognized and established rights; but any Resolution grounded on such reasons must be universal, and affect all parties alike. For Her Majesty's Government to consent to the selection of particular officers, in order to affect reductions in their incomes, and this in violation of what must be considered as an engagement on the part of the Public and of Her Majesty towards them, at the time when the Civil List was surrendered, and when, moreover, it is not even alleged that the Fund out of which these payments are to be effected has become insufficient for the purpose, could not be characterized otherwise than as a breach of public faith.

11. These reasons, strong as they are, with reference to all officers, are peculiarly so in the case of the Judges. The independence of those officers of all sinister influence, is one of the chief safeguards of every free Constitution. Their independence of the Crown has been long ago secured by the established policy of this Country, both at home and in all Her Colonies. But their independence of popular influence is not less essential, and can only be secured in the first place by upholding the right of existing holders of these high offices to their stipulated incomes, and in the second by maintaining the principle that their Salaries shall be fixed by permanent appropriation, not provided for by annual votes.

12. Subject to the interests of existing office holders, there is in my opinion no objection to the Legislature fixing whatever scale they may think fit for the remuneration of Public Servants to be hereafter appointed, and this, though such officers be paid out of what is called the Civil List, provided only, as already said, that the Salaries granted to them, whatever they may be, are fixed by way of permanent appropriation. I believe it indeed to be the best policy not to reduce those Salaries so low that the Public Service in the Province may cease to furnish a temptation to men of the highest abilities that are to be found in it; but this is a question of which the Legislature are the proper judges, and on them must rest the responsibility of any loss which the community may suffer from unwise reductions.

13. I should indeed require you not to give Her Majesty's assent to any Bill affecting the Salaries even of future Judicial Officers, when borne on the Civil List, without a suspending clause, because I think it essential that a compact made between the Provincial Legislature and Her Majesty, should

not



not be altered in these important respects, without full opportunity given to Her Government to consider the intended alterations. That any such alterations proposed by the Legislature would be fully and favourably considered, I have already shown, by advising Her Majesty's assent to the Act of 1849, prospectively reducing the Salaries of the Judges.

14. I agree with you in regarding the position of the Master of the Rolls as substantially the same with that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, inasmuch as although his Salary is not now charged on the Civil List (as I propose that it should be) it is equally important that his independence, even of the suspicion of interested influence, should be maintained. Although the offices of the Surveyor General and Receiver General do not stand precisely on the same footing as those of the Judges, I cannot see that any sufficient reason is shewn for reducing the Salaries of the existing holders. In the event of any vacancy, I have no objection, if it be the wish of the Legislature, to the reduction of the former to £600 currency, and the abolition of the latter, on proper arrangements being made respecting the custody of the moneys belonging to the Civil List by the Province Treasurer.

15. I may add in conclusion, that I consider the maintenance of these interests called for, not only on the general grounds already adverted to, but also for the immediate pecuniary interests of the Province. No measures can at present be suggested so likely to promote those interests as the execution of some great Public Works, such for instance as proposed Lines of Railways. The difficulty which impedes these improvements is in almost all cases the same, namely, that the funds required for the purpose cannot be provided, and that little success has attended the attempts hitherto made to raise them either by loan or shares. But it is not to be expected that this difficulty will cease to exist, or that the possessors of capital will embark in undertakings where they have to fear, not only that uncertainty as to the returns these undertakings may yield, which arises from ordinary commercial causes, but also the further uncertainty of the fulfilment by the Legislature of such engagements as it may contract towards those whose money may be embarked in them.

16. It has been always my duty, and one most readily performed, to dispel such fears as far as lay in my power, by appealing to the evidence afforded by the past conduct of the Legislatures of the British North American Provinces, of their strict regard for the obligations they have entered into, and of their determination to fulfil with scrupulous good faith all the engagements they contract. But this high ground could no longer be taken in behalf of the Legislature of New Brunswick, if that body were to evince a disposition to invade individual interests notwithstanding their being under the protection of compacts solemnly entered into with the Crown only a few years ago. A single instance of such disregard for its engagements on the part of the Provincial Legislature, would deprive it of all hope of obtaining the confidence of capitalists so as to induce them to lend their aid in any undertakings which may be contemplated for the improvement of the Colony.

17. I have yet to notice the Resolution which relates to the proposed reduction of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor. I have only to observe upon it, that I cannot concur with the framers of the Resolution (if such is their meaning) in regarding the sum now appropriated for this purpose as too heavy a burden for the finances of a Colony, which, whatever may be the partial and temporary appearances to the contrary, is evidently advancing on the whole with no tardy progress both in wealth and population, and thus imposing additional duties on those who have to administer its affairs, while the Civil List appears to furnish an adequate fund to support the existing charge.

18. I have therefore to sum up this Despatch by generally assuring you that the main principles of the arrangement of 1836, are regarded by Her Majesty's Government as permanent and binding, as they hope they will ultimately be regarded by the Legislature; but that if these be preserved, and the financial system of the Colony placed on a sound footing, they are anxious to meet in any practicable manner the wishes of the people of New Brunswick, as expressed by their Representatives.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, also by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Abstract and Comparative Statements of the Revenue made up to the thirty first December, 1850:—

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE YEAR 1850.

	Loan Fund.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Casual Revenue.	Supreme Court Fees.	Auction Duties.	Pedlars' Licences.	Emigrant Duties.	Light House Duties.	S. & D. Seamen's Fund.	TOTALS.
Saint John,	£4,824 12 2	55,824 4 7	10,903 2 5	2,600 0 0	1,084 7 0	187 5 7	6 10 0	504 7 6	2,038 18 6	876 9 9	79,409 11 1
Miramichi,	336 6 8	3,912 11 11	1,913 2 3	—	—	4 10 11	—	—	164 12 6	287 13 0	6,647 17 3
Dalhousie,	193 12 7	2,710 2 7	1,231 9 8	—	—	—	—	6 5 0	86 4 10	82 5 1	4,390 19 9
Bathurst,	81 7 0	986 3 7	399 17 3	—	—	—	—	—	41 13 6	38 15 6	1,530 16 10
Shippegan,	39 6 7	338 13 2	94 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	5 17 1	3 16 1	410 11 2
Richibucto,	184 17 1	1,722 10 8	949 13 5	—	—	—	—	—	92 16 7	83 1 9	3,034 19 0
Shediac,	0 15 2	4 1 8	266 6 4	—	—	—	0 12 6	—	28 10 3	23 4 1	324 17 9
Dorchester,	29 18 6	216 5 3	63 15 8	—	—	—	—	—	30 8 6	5 0 0	346 0 5
Bay Verte,	3 15 10	40 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hopewell,	17 15 4	48 9 0	89 6 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fredricton,	113 0 6	1,307 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Falls,	0 10 7	8 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodstock,	7 6 8	105 4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Andrews,	165 11 4	2,397 14 6	212 0 0	—	—	8 8 4	1 0 0	52 15 0	137 1 6	83 2 8	3,956 13 4
Saint Stephen,	98 19 11	1,302 16 0	492 1 6	—	—	—	0 17 6	—	138 8 9	100 11 0	2,153 14 8
Saint George,	45 8 7	324 13 2	326 17 1	—	—	—	—	—	114 19 0	75 16 0	1,087 13 10
Grand Manan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS,	£6,146 8 6	71,447 12 7	16,901 8 5	2,500 0 0	1,084 7 0	200 4 10	9 0 0	563 7 6	3,571 18 5	1,665 8 8	101,089 9 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1849.	1850.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loan Fund,	£5,308 16 9½	£6,146 8 6	£837 11 8½	£0 0 0
Import Duty,	63,997 14 0	71,447 12 7	7,449 18 7	0 0 0
Export Duty,	16,445 11 9	16,901 8 5	455 16 8	0 0 0
Casual Revenue,	1,772 10 1	2,500 0 0	727 9 11	0 0 0
Supreme Court Fees,	1,402 18 0	1,084 0 7	0 0 0	318 17 5
Auction Duties,	146 18 2½	200 4 10	53 6 7½	0 0 0
Pedlars' Licences,	6 7 6	9 0 0	3 12 6	0 0 0
Emigrant Duties,	1,409 0 0	563 7 6	0 0 0	845 12 6
Light House Duties,	3,144 8 6	3,571 18 5	127 9 11	0 0 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	1,603 12 6	1,665 8 8	61 16 2	0 0 0
TOTALS,	£95,536 17 4	£104,089 9 6	£9,717 2 1	£1,164 9 11

Treasury, Saint John, 1st January, 1851.

B. ROBINSON, *Prov. Treasurer.*

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

Reports from the Auditor General on the following Accounts for the year 1850, viz:—

Provincial Penitentiary :

Marine Hospital, Saint John :

Queen's Printer :

Lunatic Asylum.

[ See Appendix. ]

Mr.

Mr. Scoullar, by leave, presented a Petition from Sarah Creekmore, of the Parish of Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for Pensions, to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander M'Donald, of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying that the Pension due his late Father, Donald M'Donald, at the time of his death, may be granted to him; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From John Brittain, Stephen J. Pickett, and thirty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Kingston, in King's County:

The Reverend Thomas M'Ghee, J. L. Harrison, and forty five others, of King's County:

Benjamin Lister, Abraham Johnson, John Coy, and forty others, of the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in the said County:

Henry A. Scovil, Christopher Wilson, Alexander Burnett, and one hundred and thirty six others, of the Parish of Springfield, in the said County:

James A. Reeve, George H. Wallace, and forty seven others, of the Parish of Sussex, in the said County:

Edwin Goslin, William Coates, John B. Blair, and ninety others, of the Parish of Studholm, in the said County: and

George Jones, Benjamin Bulyea, Thomas Flewelling, and thirty four others, of the Parish of Greenwich, in the said County;

Severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Local Grand Orange Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From Robert Golding, and thirty four others, inhabitants of King's and Queen's Counties:

Archibald M'Alister, and one hundred and twenty six others, of the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County:

The Reverend J. G. C. Austin, and forty six others, of the Parish of Hampstead, in the said County:

John Corbit, and fifty four others, of the Parish of Petersville, in the said County: and

William Allingham, and sixty others, of the said Parish of Petersville, in the same County;

Severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Local Grand Orange Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from Simon Hebert, of the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Victoria, setting forth, that he considers himself greatly aggrieved by reason of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government to carry out the Fourth Article of the Ashburton Treaty, not recommending that a Grant issue to him of certain Land at Madawaska, of which he was in possession long previous to the ratification of the said Treaty, and thus entitled to such Grant; and praying relief in the premises; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Julia Louisa Beckwith, of Fredericton, in the County of York, an aged and valuable instructress of Youth, praying aid in consideration of those services, to relieve her in her present distressed circumstances; which he read.

*Ordered,*

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, also by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Intosh, of Fredericton' in the County of York, praying that a sum of money paid by him on the purchase of a Span of Horses alleged to have been illegally seized, may be refunded, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from Martha Yerxa, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, for a period of nine months ending on the twelfth day of December, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Beardsley, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute, praying that a Grant may pass to aid them in the payment of a debt due on the erection of their Building; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Raymond, as Foreman, and on behalf of the Grand Inquest for the County of Carleton, (accompanied by a recommendation from a number of the Magistrates, and High Sheriff of the said County,) praying that an Act may pass, giving to the inhabitants of the said County the sole controul of their local affairs, by means of Municipal organization; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley, also by leave, presented a Petition from William S. Nevers, Samuel Estabrooks, Joseph Rideout, and forty four others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, of a like prayer, as to giving to the several Parishes in the said County controul of their affairs by Municipal Corporations; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth M'Cann, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Portland and County of Saint John for the year 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Hannah M'George, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the amount of Pension due her late Mother, Isabella Dow, at the time of her death, as the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, may be granted to her; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for Pensions, to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Magdalen Schurman, of the City of Saint John, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Chapman, by leave, presented a Petition from Eustache Melancon, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Shediack, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of five months ending on the sixth day of August, 1848; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Chapman, also by leave, presented a Petition from Lewis Richard, a licenced Teacher, in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, praying to be remunerated for having given instruction to five Indian Children in addition to the usual number of poor scholars required by Law to teach, for a period of six months the past year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Cutler, by leave, presented a Petition from George Wheton, praying compensation for having taught a School at Richibucto, in the County of Kent, for a period of one year and two months ending on the thirty first day of October, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel Robicheau, praying to be compensated for teaching a School in the Parish of Dundas, in the County of Kent, for a period of three months ending on the twenty eighth day of March, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from James W. Street, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a certain Bond given by him to secure the Duties on a Cargo of Lumber shipped on board the Barque Volant, for Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, in January 1849, may be cancelled; as also, that the Light House, and Buoy and Beacon dues paid, may be refunded; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Scovil and Robert Golding, Esquires, together with John Slip, and one hundred and twenty others, Freeholders and Inhabitants of Queen's County, praying for amendments in the Law regulating the Labour on the Highways; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Stiles, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Livingston, of the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, formerly a Soldier in Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, praying for a Grant of money to enable him to make purchase of a lot of one hundred acres of Crown Lands upon which he has resided for several years, and made considerable improvements, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

*Resolved*, That a Standing Committee be appointed, to whom may be referred such Bills as the House may direct, before the House shall go into Committee of the whole thereon; and that the duty of such Committee, when appointed, shall be to report upon any defects in the form of such Bills, and also upon any infringement of private rights or interference with existing Laws, when sought to be affected by such Bills.

To which Mr. Taylor moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

"Whereas it is supposed that the services of a Professional man, as Solicitor or Law Clerk to the House of Assembly, might greatly conduce to the expediting of the Public business; therefore

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration, to ascertain the benefit to result from, with the expense likely to be incurred by such an appointment, and generally as to the expediency of the measure, and report thereon to the House."

The question being taken upon the proposed amendment, it was decided in the negative.

And the question being then taken upon the original Resolution, it was also decided in the negative.

Mr. Hayward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Law for repairing Roads and Bridges throughout the Province in certain cases, and particular sections of the Great Roads of Communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Estabrooks, William Richardson, Reuben Robinson, and fifty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, praying that the Bill now before the House for the division of that Parish may not pass into a Law; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Baptist Meeting House in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, to the Church in Sussex Vale, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

### Monday, 17th February, 1851.

#### *Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Asphaltum and Kerozene Gas Company : and

A Bill to alter and amend the Law for repairing Roads and Bridges throughout the Province in certain cases, and particular sections of the Great Roads of Communication.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for erecting the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, into two separate Parishes.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Read take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Ferguson, Rankin and Company, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Merchants, and forty seven others, praying the action of the Legislature for the protection of the Salmon Fishery in the Big River of Nepisiquit, in the said County; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas C. White, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, for the period of one year ending on the first day of January last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Hanington, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Brinnick, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Salisbury, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of one year and three months; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from John Moore, a licenced Teacher, praying additional compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Martin, in the County of Saint John, for a period of one year ending on the first day of September, 1850, for the reasons therein set forth; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Fitzgerald, by leave, presented a Petition from Sarah Hitchings, of the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, praying compensation for damages sustained in consequence of an alteration made in the year 1845 in the Great Road leading from Saint Andrews to Saint Stephen, by reason of the same passing through her improved Land; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Sarah Ann Turner, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the City of Saint John for a period of one year and six months ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Chapman, by leave, presented a Petition from Bliss Botsford, James Steadman, and James Robertson, Committee for the Temperance Hall and Mechanics' Institute at Petitcodiac, in the County of Westmorland, praying that a Grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, to finish and complete that Institution; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas W. Smith, M. D., of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying compensation for attending three Policemen who were dangerously wounded at that place in December 1847; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Anna Fraser, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the City of Fredericton for several years past; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Read moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester to assess the said County to pay off the County Debts.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from William Mahood, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a Grant may pass to enable him to publish a Topographical Map of the County, compiled by him from actual survey, exhibiting all the granted Lands within its bounds, with the Great and Bye Roads marked thereon; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Edward Millidge, on behalf of Saint Paul's Church, in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying

praying for a return of Duty paid on an Organ imported by him for that Church ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Montgomery, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Barberie, Esquire, President of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, on behalf of the said Society, praying for a return of Duties paid on Seeds and Agricultural Implements imported for the use of the said Society ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Carleton Division, Number 11, Sons of Temperance, located at Carleton, in the County of Saint John, praying that the present Act regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors may be repealed, and a new Law enacted making all persons engaged in the traffic answerable for its results ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend E. D. Very, William Kilpatrick, John V. Roberts, and sixty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, of a like prayer ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from David Tapley, James Flewelling, C. Godard, and twenty eight others, inhabitants at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland and County of Saint John, of a like prayer ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Seeley, James Allan, Archibald Cook, and ninety others, inhabitants of the Parish of Portland, of a like prayer ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message :—

**“ New Brunswick.**

*“ Message to the House of Assembly, 14th February, 1851.*

“ EDMUND HEAD.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, the Correspondence relating to the Canadian Boundary referred to in his Speech.

“ E. H.”

The various Documents communicated by this Message, were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow :—

**BOUNDARY WITH CANADA.**

(Copy)—No. 198.

*Downing Street, 27th June, 1850.*

SIR,—I have now to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 11, of March 19th last, on the subject of the disputed Boundary between Canada and New Brunswick.

I greatly regret the delays which have impeded the settlement of this question, feeling very strongly the force of the observations which you have from time to time addressed to me on the partial inconveniences which result to New Brunswick from its present undecided state.

But notwithstanding the importance of these considerations, I have been anxious to make every effort for the final arrangement of the dispute by mutual accommodation, rather than by the positive interference of Her Majesty's Government, and I now transmit to you the copy of a Despatch which I have addressed by the same Mail to Lord Elgin, containing the outlines of a proposal which I trust may still lead to this result.

You



You will therefore, on receipt of this Despatch, proceed to place yourself in communication with Lord Elgin on this subject, unless you consider it indispensable to make any previous observations direct to myself. If it should appear to Lord Elgin and to yourself, that your personally conferring with him on this subject would facilitate an adjustment of the question at issue between the two Provinces, you will consider yourself as authorized to proceed to Toronto for that purpose, and should you do so, it will probably be convenient that you should be accompanied by one of the Members of your Executive Council to assist you in the discussions that may take place.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor, Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

[Enclosure in No. 198.]

(Copy)—No. 507.

*Downing Street, 27th June, 1850.*

MY LORD,—I have now to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 159, of the 9th March last, enclosing the copy of a Minute of your Executive Council, and of a Report by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, impugning on some points the conclusions arrived at by the Commission appointed by Her Majesty to investigate and report upon the respective claims of Canada and New Brunswick to the Territory ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington.

It is of great importance that this long standing dispute should be finally settled, and if there is no prospect of agreement between the two Provinces on the subject, Her Majesty's Government must necessarily take on themselves the task of arranging it unless the decision of a Court of Justice could be obtained.

This last course, however, appears unsuited to the case. The question in a legal point of view seems to turn on the words of the Quebec Act of 1774; but a tribunal could scarcely pronounce a decision which should define the whole line of separation between the Provinces, and even if it could do so, it could only interpret and follow the letter of the Act, and not adopt any line of compromise which might be more advantageous to both parties.

It appears to me, therefore, that the matter can only be finally disposed of by Parliamentary enactment, explaining, or if necessary modifying, the language of the Quebec Act. It would be impossible in the present Session to introduce and carry through Parliament a Bill of this importance, and there appears to be room in the interval which must thus elapse, for a settlement which I consider as by far the most desirable, namely, by mutual agreement.

I therefore propose, that unless the terms of such an agreement can be settled by some more expeditious means, the following course should be adopted:—That your Lordship and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, with the advice of your Executive Council, should each name an Arbitrator on behalf of your respective Provinces, to meet at Quebec or at any other place which may be preferred by both parties—that the Arbitrators should name an Umpire—that if within a specified time they could not agree upon an Umpire, you (or the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick if the arbitration were held in his Province) should forthwith notify this to me, on receiving which notification, Her Majesty's Government would themselves name an Umpire.

That the Arbitrators and Umpire should proceed to consider the question, having before them the Report of Her Majesty's Commission and all other documents with which the Governments of the respective Provinces might think proper to furnish them, but not being authorized to examine the ground itself. For although I perceive that on some points the topographical accuracy of the Report of Major Robinson and Captain Henderson is impugned by the Surveyor General of Canada, I do not think these alleged errors appear to be of sufficient importance (especially when it is considered how many other existing Reports and Surveys may be referred to by way of evidence) to justify the great expense and delay which such a further investigation would demand, nor would such investigation add much to the prospect of a satisfactory solution of questions which are much more of inference than of fact.

That the Arbitrators and Umpire should be directed to report to Her Majesty's Government, and in that Report to point out the line which they consider the most convenient and most equitable, without being tied to the mere interpretation of the law as it stands; and on receiving such a Report, whether unanimously adopted, or by a majority, Her Majesty's Government would proceed to introduce into Parliament a Bill to carry it into effect; but if within a specified time the parties could not agree, then Her Majesty's Government would take upon themselves the decision of the question by introducing a Bill based on the terms of the conventional arrangement recommended in the Report by the Commissioners of the 20th July, 1848.

The times which I suggest for the various stages of this transaction are: That the Arbitrators should hold their first meeting on or before November 1st; that if they did not agree on the selection of an Umpire by November 8th, that duty shall devolve on Her Majesty's Government; and that the Report should be drawn and ready for submission to Her Majesty's Government by February 1st: but I name these dates only for the convenience of affording you a basis for negotiating, being willing to admit of any modification of them to which your Lordship and Sir Edmund Head may jointly agree.

As the ultimate proceeding must necessarily be by Act of Parliament, it does not appear to me that any legal formalities are necessary to give validity to the proceedings of the Referees, which will be in the nature of a voluntary arbitration only. They might be appointed by the Minute of the Governor and Executive Council, and their Report merely drawn up in the ordinary form of a memorial; and

as what I propose is an arrangement based on existing data, and not a fresh enquiry, and there appears to be no occasion for investing them with the power of examining witnesses on oath.

I have instructed Sir Edmund Head (to whom I have communicated a copy of this Despatch) to correspond directly with yourself on the subject of it, and to arrange with you any further points of detail which may present themselves, unless matters should arise rendering a further reference to myself necessary, which if my proposal is adopted, I hope may be avoided; and I have further authorized him to proceed to Toronto for the purpose of personally conferring with your Lordship on the subject, if that course should appear to yourself and to him likely to lead to an adjustment of the question between the two Provinces.

(Signed)

I have, &amp;c.

GREY.

Governor The Right Hon. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*Government House, Fredericton, N. B., 2d August, 1850.*

MY LORD,—I have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the copy of a Despatch dated June 27, and addressed to Your Excellency, with reference to the disputed Boundary between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada.

In a Despatch to myself of the same date, Earl Grey intimates that it may possibly be expedient for me to have an opportunity of conferring with Your Excellency on the proposed arbitration, and he conveys to me permission to proceed to Toronto for this purpose, if such a course should appear desirable.

I see some difficulties in the course suggested by Her Majesty's Government, and I confess that I think an opportunity of a personal interview with Your Excellency, accompanied, as I should, with a Member of my Executive Council, might materially conduce to a more speedy settlement of the question. It is especially difficult to determine what class of persons can properly be selected as Arbitrators in these Colonies. Unless such Arbitrators are free from all suspicion of partiality, their decision would in fact be treated as that of the one Umpire selected by themselves.

Another point to be considered may be, whether such Arbitrators would have to decide in any way on the appropriation of the money arising from Timber cut on the disputed Territory.

Should Your Excellency deem it expedient that I should have the honor of discussing these matters personally with yourself, I shall be in readiness to start for Toronto with as little delay as possible; on receiving an intimation of your views on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy)

*Government House, Toronto, 11th August, 1850.*

SIR,—I have received your Despatch of the 2nd August, and I beg to state in reply, that I consider that it would be very advisable that I should have the advantage of a personal interview with Your Excellency on the subject of the Boundary between Canada and New Brunswick.

I have made arrangements for visiting Lakes Huron and Superior at this season, which will necessarily detain me at a distance from Toronto for some weeks. Should it not however be too late in the year, it would give me much pleasure to receive you here on or about the 20th of next month.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated 30th September, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration, upon Your Excellency's reference, the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 27th day of June last, concerning the question of the disputed Territory between Canada and New Brunswick; also a copy of a Minute of the Executive Government of the latter Province, dated the 5th day of September instant, on the same subject.

It is proposed in the Despatch of the Colonial Secretary that the matter in dispute be referred to Arbitrators who should be directed to report to Her Majesty's Government; that Your Excellency and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick should each name an Arbitrator on behalf of the respective Provinces, and these two Arbitrators should name an Umpire.

As it is very desirable that this important question be finally settled, and as the object of an arbitration is to afford Her Majesty's Government more efficient means to effect a final settlement of the respective claims of the two Provinces, the Committee of Council are of opinion, that under the circumstances of the case it is advisable that the proposition to refer the matter to an arbitration should be agreed to. As to the terms of such an agreement, the Committee having duly considered the suggestions offered in the Despatch of the Colonial Secretary, as well as those made by the Government of New Brunswick, would respectfully recommend the following:—

1stly. A new Survey of the Ground may be dispensed with, all other points being agreed upon as hereinafter proposed.

2ndly.

2dly. It is fully understood that in considering the question referred to them, all facts, titles and documents which may be submitted by either of the parties, shall be taken into consideration by the Arbitrators, whether existing or having date before or after 1763, leaving it to such Arbitrators to determine the value which attaches to each class of proofs.

3rdly. Neither Province shall be represented by Counsel before the Arbitrators.

4thly. The arbitration shall be held in London, and the Arbitrators selected in the Mother Country.

5thly. Three Arbitrators shall be appointed, one by the Governor General of British North America, and one by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, neither of whom shall be Members of the Imperial Parliament. The third Arbitrator to be some Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or some Barrister of high standing and eminence at the English Bar, to be agreed upon by the Arbitrators named on behalf of the Provinces; and in case the latter are unable to agree, they are to report the fact of such disagreement to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and thereupon the third Arbitrator shall be appointed by Her Majesty's Government. The award to be made by the three Arbitrators, or by any two of them.

6thly. The Arbitrators to be notified of their appointment through the Colonial Office.

7thly. When the Arbitrators have been appointed, and shall be ready to go into the arbitration, notice to be given to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, when the statement and evidence of the respective Provinces are to be transmitted to them by him; all other statements with reference to any published Pamphlets or other works on the subject, intended by the respective parties to be laid before the Arbitrators, to be transmitted by them respectively, both to the Colonial Secretary and to the Sister Province, on or before the 15th November next, it being however fully understood that this stipulation is not to preclude the Arbitrators from consulting any printed Pamphlets or other works which they may themselves find in the course of their investigations, nor from examining any documents that they may obtain access to through the Imperial Government, though not transmitted or referred to by the respective parties, or either of them.

8thly. The nett proceeds of the funds in the hands of both Governments arising from the disputed Territory to be applied—1st. To defray the expenses of the Arbitration: 2d. To defray the necessary expenses of running the Line as settled—In case such fund should prove insufficient, the expenses to be borne equally by the respective Governments: 3d. And the balance of such funds to the improvement of the land and water communication between the Great Falls of the Saint John and the Saint Lawrence.

9thly. The remuneration of the Arbitrators to be fixed by the Colonial Secretary.

10thly. The Arbitrators shall report within three months from the first January next, unless on the application of the Arbitrators, or any two of them, the time shall be extended by Her Majesty's Government.

It is further respectfully recommended that this Minute, if approved by Your Excellency, be communicated to the Government of New Brunswick for their concurrence in the same.

*Certified—J. J., Clk.*

(Signed)

J. JOSEPH, *Clk.*

(Copy)

*Government House, Toronto, 1st October, 1850.*

SIR,—With reference to the conference which I had yesterday with Your Excellency on the subject of the Arbitration proposed by Earl Grey for the settlement of the question of Boundary between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, I have the honor to transmit herewith, the copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of this Province, which will, I trust, be satisfactory to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*Toronto, 1st October, 1850.*

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge Your Lordship's letter of this day, with its enclosure.

Acting on behalf of the Government of New Brunswick, I beg to assent to the terms laid down in the Minute of Council transmitted by Your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

To His Excellency the Governor General  
the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)—No. 225.

*Downing Street, 29th November, 1850.*

SIR,—In reference to your Despatch, No. 60, of 24th October, 1850, I have now to inform you that Dr. Travis Twiss has accepted the office of Arbitrator in the pending Boundary question, and that T. Falconer, Esquire, Barrister at Law, has been similarly appointed on the part of Canada. Those Gentlemen will enter on the functions assigned to them without delay, and you shall be further informed of their proceedings as occasion may require.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)—No. 230.

Downing Street, 10th December, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 225, of the 29th ult., apprising you that Dr. Travis Twiss had accepted the office of Arbitrator in the pending Boundary question, and that Mr. Thomas Falconer had been similarly appointed on the part of Canada, I have now the honor to acquaint you that these Gentlemen have nominated the Right Honorable Stephen Lushington, Judge of the Admiralty Court, and a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as third Arbitrator in the decision of the question.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lient. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Farmers' and Mechanics' Library Society.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from James Wilson, Junior, of the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, praying Legislative relief by reason of his having been put to great expense in defending his Title to a Lot of Land granted to him by the Crown, in consequence of its having been previously granted; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Barberie, Mr. Steves, Mr. Botsford, and Mr. Porter, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Richard M'Gee, praying to be reimbursed loss sustained by reason of a Lot of Land purchased by him from a commuted Pensioner having been previously granted, which was presented to the House on the fifteenth day of February instant, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From Benjamin Yerxa, and eighty two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Douglas, of the County of York:

Valentine Pickard, and one hundred and thirteen others, inhabitants of the Parish of Prince William, in the same County:

D. B. Shelton, Esquire, Moses Lenentine, and thirty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Southampton, in the same County:

Robert Baird, and ninety nine others, inhabitants of the Parish of Douglas, in the same County;

Severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Local Grand Orange Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Chipman Division, Number 27, Sons of Temperance, located at the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass to prevent the introduction into the Province of Spirituous Liquors, as well as the sale and disposal thereof; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Wiggins, and forty eight others, inhabitants of the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Earle moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from John Hagerty, Esquire, Elias Flaglor, Robert M'Cully, and thirty six others, inhabitants of Sussex, in King's County, against the licencing of the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ryan, also by leave, presented a Petition from Abraham Johnson, and sixty one others, inhabitants of the Mill Stream Settlement, in King's County, of a like prayer; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From Solomon Parent and Ira Ingraham, Esquires, and eighty nine others, of the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York:

John Robinson and James A. Miles, Esquires, with one hundred and two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Douglas, in the same County:

Charles Macpherson, W. D. Hartt, and Thomas Pickard, Esquires, and one hundred and seventy two others, inhabitants of Fredericton, in the same County:

Severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Local Grand Orange Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of New Brunswick; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from Nathaniel Hubbard, Charles F. Street, Abner Seeley, Esquires, and forty eight others, inhabitants of the Parish of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, of a like prayer; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John Moore, of Fredericton, in the County of York, a licenced Teacher, praying Legislative aid to enable him to defray the expense of an Assistant in his School, for reasons set forth in his Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Musquash and Digdeguash Brook River Driving Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Hillsborough Plaister and Rail Road Company.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Lewis O. Deligny, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Weldford, in the County of Kent, for a period of one year and six months prior to obtaining his Licence; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to cause to be laid before this

House, a List of all the Public Officers in this Province receiving Salaries from the Provincial Funds, including those on the Civil List, with the amount of Salary payable to, and the name of the Office of each individual, and a concise statement of the nature of the Public duties devolving on each, with the amount of the fees, perquisites, emoluments, or immunities, if any, whether pecuniary or otherwise, attached to each Office respectively.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Pickard, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Scoullar, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend James Porter, together with Samuel Taylor and fifty four others, Members of Sheffield Division, Number 13, of the Sons of Temperance, and other inhabitants of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, praying that the present Act regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors may be repealed, and a new Law enacted in lieu thereof; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from James S. Knowles, Agent for Webber and Company's Express Line established at Fredericton, praying to be remunerated for the conveyance of certain Packets and Parcels addressed to Members of the Assembly, and received and delivered during the Sessions of 1849 and 1850; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received, and ordered to lie on the Table, the House divided—

YEAS 18.

NAYS 17.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That this House do dispense with the constant use of the Sleigh; and further, that they will not entertain any motion for the payment for Sleighs for the use of the Legislative Council.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Mr. Hanington,  
Tilley,  
Ritchie,  
Johnson,  
Pickard,

Mr. Needham,  
Steves,  
Gilbert,  
M'Leod,  
Ryan.

Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Mr. Barberie,  
Gordon,  
Scoullar,  
Read,  
Crane,  
Williston,  
Botsford,  
Rice,  
Earle,  
Taylor,

Mr. Stiles,  
Montgomery,  
Beardsley,  
Hatheway,  
Wilmot,  
Chapman,  
M'Phelim,  
Thomson,  
Robinson,  
Porter,  
Cutler,  
Hayward.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from William Heron, of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, setting forth, that he had, in pursuance of a Contract, performed certain labour on the Road from Fredericton to Miramichi in the year 1849, under the supervision of Alexander Goodfellow, then Supervisor for the said Road, and praying to be remunerated for the same; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table; and further

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do furnish Alexander Goodfellow, Esquire, with a copy of the foregoing Petition.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel M'Namara, praying that an amount due his Son, the late John M'Namara, deceased, for having taught a School in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, for a period of nearly four months, may be granted to him; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From Adam B. Sharp, Richard R. Ketchum, A. Nelson Garden, William Wiley, Esquires, and eighty three others, of the County of Carleton :

Edward Orser, William S. Nevers, Charles M' Mullin, and forty five others, of the front tier of Lots in the Parish of Brighton, in the said County :

Isaac Carvell, Robert Kirk, Robert Sherwood, and fifty two others, of the Richmond Settlement, in the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County :

Josiah S. Brown, Philip D. Drier, George Wheeler, and one hundred and six others, of the Parish of Simonds, in the said County :

William M'Kenzie, John H. Atkinson, and one hundred and nineteen others, of the South Richmond Settlement, in the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County :

Joseph Kilpatrick, John Darkis, Samuel Gallop, and one hundred and thirty three others, of the Williamstown Settlement, in the Parish of Simonds, in the said County :

Amos Gallop, George Davis, Henry Morehouse, and forty one others, of the Parish of Wakefield, in the said County : and

George Alexander, William Tompkins, William Rogers, and forty two others, of the Parish of Northampton, in the said County ;

Severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Local Grand Orange Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of New Brunswick ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table

Mr. Crane, from the Committee to whom was referred, by Resolution of the House of the fourteenth day of February instant, the subject of reporting and publishing the Debates, submitted their Report ; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The Committee appointed by the House to receive information on the subject of reporting the Debates this Session, beg leave to report that they have received the following Tenders:—

“ Mr. J. P. A. Phillips, for reporting the Debates of the Assembly, and publishing in the Head Quarters on alternate days, £200, or to publish daily, £350.

“ Mr. James Hogg offers to publish the Reports of the House, daily, for £200, or tri-weekly, £180.

“ Mr. T. Warren Anglin, for the Debates, and publish in Saint John Morning Freeman, tri-weekly, £75.

“ The only Tender for Council reporting is one from Mr. Hogg, who offers to furnish daily Reports at £75, or tri-weekly, £50.

“ Your Committee would recommend, that the House accept the Tender of Mr. Anglin for the Assembly Debates, say £75.

“ WILLIAM CRANE,  
THOMAS GILBERT,  
J. M. JOHNSON, JUN.  
R. B. CUTLER.

“ *Committee Room, 17th February, 1851.*”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Ordered*, That the several Bills now before the House for incorporating Agricultural Societies, be referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Saturday next, the twenty second day of February instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Baptist Meeting House in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, to the Church in Sussex Vale, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from William Graham, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Weldford, in the County of Kent, for a period of three months ending on the nineteenth day of March, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rail Road Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Rice,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on the Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company.

Mr. Needham in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from James Malone, Stage Driver on the Line between Fredericton and Stanley, praying aid in addition to the allowance received from the Post Office Establishment, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Mr. Stiles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from Delia Trites, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of one year ending on the twenty seventh day of November, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from John Lister, of Gagetown in Queen's County, a Lieutenant of Royal Marines, praying that the benefit allowed by the Act of 1837 to Officers of Her Majesty's Service, as regards Grants of Land on their becoming settlers in the Colony, may be extended to him.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton, destroyed by fire in the month of November last.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.



Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a Police Force in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Hatheway moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old Gaol Lot in the said City.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to declare and explain the Law relative to Bankrupts and Certificates of Conformity obtained by fraud under and by virtue of the several Acts of the General Assembly heretofore in force in this Province relating to Bankruptcy.

Mr. Beardsley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 18th February, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester to assess the said County to pay off the County Debts:

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America:

A Bill to incorporate the Musquash and Digdeguash Brook River Driving Company:

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rail Road Company:

A Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November last:

A Bill for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York: and

A Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old Gaol Lot in the City of Fredericton.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Hillsborough Plaister and Rail Road Company.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Steves take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Farmers' and Mechanics' Library Society.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Beardsley take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Baptist Meeting House in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, to the Church in Sussex Vale, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal an Act to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

**“ New Brunswick.**

*“ Message to the House of Assembly, 17th February, 1851.*

“ EDMUND HEAD.

“ The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, a Circular Despatch and Enclosure relative to the extension of the reduced rate of Postage on printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets, to the British Colonies. “ E. H.”

The Documents communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

**POSTAGES ON PRINTED BOOKS.**

Circular.—(Copy)

*Downing Street, 27th December, 1850.*

SIR,—I transmit herewith for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the General Post Office, stating the desire of the Postmaster General, that the existing Regulations under which printed Books, Magazines, Reviews and Pamphlets, (whether British, Colonial or Foreign) are transmitted by Post within the United Kingdom, at reduced rates, should be extended to the British Colonies.

In order therefore to carry into effect the views of the Postmaster General, as explained in this letter, I have to instruct you to bring the subject under the early consideration of Your Executive Council, for the purpose of such Regulations being formed as may appear to be best adapted for securing the object his Lordship desires to accomplish.

In the event of the Law relating to the Post Office at present in force in the Colony under your Government, not proving sufficient for the purpose, it will become necessary to obtain the requisite authority by Legislative enactment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure in Circular.]

(Copy)

*General Post Office, 14th December, 1850.*

SIR,—The Postmaster General being desirous of extending to the British Colonies the existing Regulations under which printed Books, Magazines, Reviews and Pamphlets, (whether British, Colonial or Foreign) are transmitted by Post within the United Kingdom, at reduced rates of Postage, has submitted his views on this subject to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and has received the permission of their Lordships to carry the measure into immediate effect, as respects those Colonies whose Postal arrangements are under His Lordship's controul.

The necessary steps are therefore about to be taken for establishing a Book Post to the several Colonies in question.

With regard to those Colonies in which the Posts are under local management, and the obstacles to including which, in the proposed measure, arise from the high rate of charge to which the Books would be subjected for the internal conveyance in the Colonies, and from the absence in most cases of any means of prepayment of Imperial Postage upon the Books which might be sent from the Colonies to the United Kingdom; the Postmaster General has been authorized to place himself in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to the adoption of those measures by which such obstacles may be removed.

I am accordingly directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will bring under the consideration of Earl Grey, the following arrangements, which his Lordship desires to extend with as little delay as possible, to the whole of the British Colonies and Possessions.

1. That printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, (whether British, Colonial or Foreign) be permitted to be sent through the Post Office from the United Kingdom to any British Colony, or from any British Colony to the United Kingdom, whether the conveyance be by Packet or by private Ship, at the following rates of Postage:—

For a single Volume not exceeding ½lb weight, ... ..	£0	0	6
For a single Volume exceeding ½lb and not exceeding 1lb, ... ..	0	1	0
For a single Volume exceeding 1lb and not exceeding 2lb, ... ..	0	2	0
For a single Volume exceeding 2lb and not exceeding 3lb, ... ..	0	3	0

And so on, increasing 1s. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound.

2. That the charge be the same whether the Books, &c. be posted or delivered at the Post, or whether they be posted or delivered at any place in the interior of the Colony.

3. That prepayment be insisted upon in all cases, in the United Kingdom the postage being required to be paid in Stamps, and in the Colony being paid in money.

4. That to prevent the inconvenience which might ensue from a large arrival of Books, &c. by the same Mail, the Colonial Postmasters be authorized, in cases of necessity, to delay the dispatch of such Books to or from the Interior, until the dispatch of the Mail next after that by which they would in the usual course be sent, or at their option, for a period not exceeding one week.

5. That no Book be sent by any route which would entail an expense of transit postage on the Department.

6. That one third of the total charge be considered as paid for the British Inland Rate; one third for the Sea Rate; and the remaining third for the Colonial Inland Rate.

7. That printed Books, &c. sent through the Post, under the regulations here proposed, be subject in all respects to the same restrictions as Newspapers.

The foregoing conditions are those which the Postmaster General is about to prescribe for printed Books, &c. dispatched to or received from those British Colonies and Possessions to which his control extends, viz. the West Indies, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Bermuda, Malta, Hong Kong; and His Lordship desires me to request that you will move Earl Grey to take such steps as may appear to His Lordship best calculated to induce the Governments of the other British Colonies and Possessions to acquiesce in a similar arrangement. I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. L. MABERLY.

H. Merivale, Esq., &c. &c. &c., Colonial Office.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Margaret Grant, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of eight months in the year 1847; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas O'Kane, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of four months ending on the fourteenth day of October, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Jonathan Carmault, a licenced Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of one year ending on the ninth day of July, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, also by leave, presented a Petition from David Lynch, a licenced Teacher, praying to be compensated for having taught a School in the County of Northumberland for a period of three years; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from James Roe, setting forth, that by reason of his being required to attend the Training School at Saint John, he was prevented from obtaining the allowance for his services as Teacher of a School at Belledune, in the County of Restigouche, for a period of two months during the past year, and praying that the same may be granted to him; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, also by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Hervie, of the Parish of Durham, in the County of Restigouche, praying Legislative aid towards the erection and completion of a Carding and Fulling Mill; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from Donald Cameron, praying to be compensated for teaching a School in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, for a period of one year ending on the eighteenth day of November, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander M'Laggan, Thomas W. Underhill, Esquires, and forty others, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass towards removing obstructions in the South West Branch of the River Miramichi, in order to improve the navigation for the passage of Rafts and Scows; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Falconer, John Thomson, Richard Hutchison, and fifteen others, Members of the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institute, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass towards the purchase of a Library and Apparatus for the benefit of the said Institution; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Wilson, a licenced Teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School in the Parish of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of four months ending on the twenty first day of October, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Intosh, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying for a return of Duties on Merchandise consumed by Fire on the eleventh day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, also by leave, presented a Petition from Frederick W. Hatheway, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying for a return of Duties on Merchandise consumed by Fire on the eleventh day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House for the County of York.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House, copy of a Despatch, dated the thirtieth day of December, 1826, from Earl Bathurst, then Colonial Secretary, to Sir Howard Douglas, augmenting the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court; as well as any and all copies of Correspondence from the Provincial Government, or from the Judges, to Her Majesty's then Colonial Secretary, relative to the same subject; and such other information as His Excellency may think proper to furnish the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Botsford, Mr. Tilley, and Mr. M'Phelim, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Bleakney, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Coverdale, in

in the County of Albert, for a period of three months ending on the thirtieth day of May, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Gross, John Wallace, and forty four others, inhabitants of the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, praying that the present Acts regulating the sale of Spirituous Liquors may be repealed, and an Act passed making all persons engaged in the traffic answerable for its results; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend James Hudson, Missionary at Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, praying for a return of Duties on certain articles imported from England during the past year for Saint Andrew's Church in Newcastle; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John Simpson, Spafford J. Barker, Thomas R. Robertson, Esquires, and ninety three others, inhabitants of the City of Fredericton, praying Legislative aid by way of Loan for the purpose of rebuilding that part of the said City destroyed by Fire in November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Fitzgerald, by leave, presented a Petition from Edward Seelye, Benjamin Williams, Simeon Howe, and ninety eight others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint George and Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors within this Province; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Isaac Allward, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Salisbury, in the County of Westmorland, for the period of six months ending on the twentieth day of April, 1848; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented Petitions from C. E. F. LaFrance, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Saumarez, in the County of Gloucester, for a month and a half ending on the fifteenth day of February, 1850, and at Shippegan, in the Parish of Caraquet, in the said County, for a period of four months and a half ending on the first day of July, in the same year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from George Pagan, Thomas Powell, William M'Leod, and L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esquires, together with fifty eight others, inhabitants of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying that a Grant may pass to aid them in the purchase of a Fire Engine; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Kenzie, a licenced Teacher, praying for additional remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, for the period of one year and six months ending on the eighteenth day of November, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.

Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from John Doran, of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, praying further remuneration for his services as Tide Waiter in that District; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Gordon, also by leave, presented a Petition from Robert B. Hickson, and nineteen others, inhabitants of the Parish of New Bandon, in the County of Gloucester, praying that a Grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, to assist in building a Wharf in the said Parish; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Gordon, also by leave, presented a Petition from Paschal Landry, of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, praying for a sum of money to enable him to purchase from the Crown two hundred acres of Land in lieu of Land for which he had paid the purchase money, and of which he had been deprived, in consequence of a Grant thereof having been issued to another person after he had been in possession and improved for many years; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the seventeenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from James Wilson, Junior, praying for damages sustained on the purchase of Lands from the Crown, to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from William Gallagher and Rebecca, his Wife, Daughter of the late James Sloan, a Sergeant in the New Brunswick Regiment, praying that two hundred acres of Land allotted to her late Father, on the old Fredericton Road, may be granted to them, for the reasons therein stated; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Kenzie, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Hampton, in King's County, for a period of four months ending on the second day of August, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan, also by leave, presented a Petition from John King, and nine others, on behalf of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, praying that the sums to which the said Society was entitled in the years 1846 and 1847, may be now granted to them, the same not having been drawn from the Treasury; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from William M'Lelland, of the Parish of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying for the usual allowance for teaching a School in the said Parish for a period of six months ending on the thirtieth day of September, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for erecting a part of the Parishes of Saint Mary's and Queensbury into a separate or distinct Town or Parish.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor also moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Fredericton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.

Mr. Scoullar, by leave, presented a Petition from Arthur M'Nutt Taylor, of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the said Parish for a period of four months and a half ending on the fourteenth day of April, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William Doherty and Alexander M'Tavish, of the City of Saint John, Merchants, praying that certain Duties paid on British Manufactures imported by them may be refunded, the same having been paid as upon Foreign Goods; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Harris, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Hampton, in King's County, for a period of one year and three months ending in June 1848; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, also by leave, presented a Petition from Annabella E. Johnson, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, for a period of six months ending on the first day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from Lawrence L. O'Regan, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the City of Saint John for a period of nine months ending in February instant; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Campbell, of Pokemouche, in the County of Gloucester, praying that a Grant may pass, in addition to the amount now received, for carrying the Mails between Miramichi and Shippegan; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Scoullar, by leave, presented a Petition from James Hamilton, of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, praying remuneration for carrying the Mail between Fredericton and Sheffield during the Winters of 1850 and 1851; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from James Bradley, praying to be remunerated for loss sustained by him in recovering Her Majesty's Mail, which was stolen in 1848; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from John Frizzle, Mail Carrier between Bathurst and Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, together with James Blackhall, John Doran, Francis Ferguson, Esquires, and ninety one others, Merchants and Inhabitants of the said County, praying that the said Mail Carrier may receive additional remuneration for his services; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Abigail M'Kay, of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her as the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for Pensions, to report thereon. Mr.

Mr. Earle moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Grand Lake Queen's County Agricultural Society.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Edmund H. Duval, praying that the usual Grant may be made to the British School in the City of Saint John ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Caie, Alexander Loudoun, William Masson, and seventy one others, inhabitants of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass towards the completion of a Temperance Hall now in the course of erection in the said Parish ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of New Brunswick, praying that an Act may pass prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors within this Province ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Miller, of the City of Saint John, praying that directions may be given to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, that in the manufacture of Pails, manual labour alone may be used, or that the Pails be exported to a Foreign market ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from H. Gilbert, J. Gillis, James Travis, Esquires, and one hundred and forty eight others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that instructions be given to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, that in all manufactures made at the Penitentiary, the labour should be entirely manual, or that all the articles manufactured thereat should be exported to a Foreign market ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from H. Gilbert, John Pollok, L. H. DeVeber, Moses Vernon, W. Scovil, Esquires, and seventy eight others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that no Bill for the further amendment of the City Charter may pass containing clauses which abolish the property qualification of Mayor and Aldermen, and which allow persons to vote at elections of Mayor, Aldermen, &c., who have not paid their taxes ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Scoullar moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Finger Board, at or near James Tilley's, in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, to the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas M'Curdy, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the County of York for a period of three months ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from Jacob B. Brown, R. Cowperthwaite, and seventy three others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass prohibiting Surveyors of Lumber doing duty out of the Parish in which they reside ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.



Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from Gilbert Wall and others, praying that the Great Road leading from Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine may be extended to the landing place on the shore of Eliphalet Allen's Island ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Crane, also by leave, presented a Petition from Sackville Division Number 40, of the Sons of Temperance, and James Crossman, and one hundred and four others, inhabitants of the Parish of Sackville, praying for the repeal of all the Laws now in force relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and that an Act may pass making all persons engaged in the traffic answerable for its results ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Crane, also by leave, presented a Petition from W. H. Buckerfield and others, inhabitants of the County of Westmorland, praying that compensation may be made to W. H. Buckerfield, Esquire, for public services rendered in promoting the contemplated Rail Roads ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Stiles, by leave, presented a Petition from Bartlett Laden, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, setting forth, that he performed labour on the Great Road, under Supervisor Benjamin L. Peters, in the years 1837 and 1838, and praying to be remunerated therefor ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to present a Petition from James Hewitt, of the City of Saint John, praying to be remunerated for running a Stage between that place and Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland.

And upon the question for granting leave, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Cutler, by leave, presented a Petition from Olivier Richard, Fabien D'Aigle, Fabien Richard, Simon Thibodeau, Joseph Richard, Simon LeBlanc, and fifty two others, French Inhabitants residing on the south side of the Richibucto River, in the County of Kent, praying that steps may be taken for running out and defining the division lines of an ancient Grant under which their Lands are held, for the reasons therein set forth ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon ; and further

*Ordered,* That Mr. Cutler, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Hanington, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, presented a Petition from William Parker, Junior, of the Parish of Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass, in addition to the amount of his Contract, to remunerate him for work done at Price's Hill, in the Parish of Ludlow, in the said County ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Laws now in force for taxing and charging expenses incurred in Actions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Botsford moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of certain Glebe Lands in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, to sell the same and to vest the proceeds in other Lands.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Rankin and Company, and forty five others, of the City of Saint John, Merchants and Ship-Owners, praying that a Grant may pass for placing an Iron Bell Buoy at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to Light Houses, to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Rachel M'Callum, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Saint John, from the first day of August last to the fourteenth day of February instant ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from William A. Robertson, and forty three others, Master Tailors, of the City of Saint John, praying that Duties may be levied on ready made Clothing imported into this Province, sufficient to protect that Branch of Home industry ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from George W. MacElkinney, a licenced Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted him for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of nine months ending on the sixteenth day of July, 1850 ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to aid the construction of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Zachariah Chipman, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying for a return of Duty paid on a Cargo of Lumber shipped on board the Brig Caledonia, for reasons therein stated ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, also by leave, presented a Petition from Dugald Blair, Esquire, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying remuneration for vaccinating six hundred of the poorer class, in the Parishes of Saint Stephen and Saint David, in the years 1847, 1848 and 1849 ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Edward B. Smith and William Pyewell, Esquires, together with fifty others, inhabitants of King's County, calling the attention of the Legislature to the mode at present adopted in selecting and summoning Grand and Petit Jurors to attend the respective Courts, with a view to the amendment of the Law ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Leod, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Whelpley, Widow of the late Jonathan Whelpley, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for Pensions, to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, also by leave, presented a Petition from Sabra Lyon, Widow of the late Hezekiah Lyon, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon. On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rankin,  
*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot be added to the Committee appointed to examine and report upon Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,  
 The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to exclude certain Officers from being Members of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Purdy in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from Sophia M'Naughton, of Grand Aunce, in the County of Gloucester, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of New Bandon, in the said County, for a period of two months ending on the first day of July 1850, for the reasons therein set forth ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company, With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to the said Bill, were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section I. insert the words "maintaining and working."

At B at the end of the Bill, add the following new Sections:—

"XI. And be it enacted, That if any person shall by any means or in any manner or way whatsoever, obstruct or interrupt the free use of the said Telegraph or any of its Branches, or other works incidental or relative thereto or connected therewith, such person shall for every such offence incur a penalty or forfeiture of not less than five pounds nor exceeding ten pounds currency, to be recovered by summary conviction before one or more Justices of the Peace for the County or City and County where such offence is committed ; one half of the same, when levied and recovered, to be paid to the informer or person prosecuting for the same, and the other half to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of such County, and applied to the public uses of such County ; provided always, that the payment of such penalty or forfeiture shall not be held to relieve or discharge the person convicted of the same from any claim for damages by the said Company for any loss or injury sustained by them, in consequence of such obstruction or interruption.

"XII. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully, maliciously, and to the prejudice of the said Company, break, throw down, damage or destroy any post or posts, rail, support, wire, machine, machinery, or other works or device erected, constructed or possessed under the authority of this Act, or do any other wilful act, hurt or mischief to disturb, hinder or prevent the carrying into execution, making, completing, supporting, maintaining and using the said Electric Telegraph, either on the main line or on any of its branches, or other works therewith connected, every such person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay to the said Company the amount of the damages and the costs of suit in that behalf incurred, in like manner as for any other trespass."

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Parker, Esquire, of the City of Saint John, praying that some Legislative aid may be made, by Grant or otherwise, to secure the payment, within a reasonable time, of the principal and interest of certain outstanding

outstanding Debentures granted by the Justices of the City and County of Saint John for Loans made to them for the House of Correction, since become, by virtue of a Legislative transfer, the Provincial Penitentiary; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Needham, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Scoullar, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from George M. Porter, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying for a return of Duty paid on Lumber shipped from that Port on board the Brig Kingston for Demerara in 1846; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Lewis M'Donald, and fifty five others, inhabitants of the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County, praying that a Polling Place for the General Election of Representatives and Parish Officers be established at or near Achelus P. Bulyea's on the south side of the Washademoak Lake, in said County; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Tilley, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from James Henderson, of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the said Parish for upwards of six months; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, also by leave, presented a Petition from Jairus Cowperthwaite, of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying to be refunded amount paid for a Grant of Crown Land which upon Survey could not be found; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway, Mr. Steves, Mr. Scoullar, Mr. Robinson, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Hayward, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the seventeenth day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Statement of all the Officers whose Salaries are borne on the Provincial Funds, including those on the Civil List, and shewing the amount of such Salaries, as well as Fees, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would have pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From John M'Cready, and one hundred and eighty seven others, inhabitants of the County of Saint John:

James Long, and eighty nine others, inhabitants of the County of Saint John:

Abraham Magee, and one hundred and seven others, inhabitants of the County of Saint John:

Walker Tisdale, Moses Vernon, and one hundred and thirty eight others, inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John:

Nathaniel Adams, William Thompson, and two hundred and seventeen others, of the City and County of Saint John: James

James Bartrim, and one hundred and forty six others, inhabitants of the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John ;

Severally praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Local Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges acting in connection with the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz :—

From Henry Gilbraith, and ninety six others, Freeholders of the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John :

John F. Goddard, J. E. Lingley, and sixty seven others, inhabitants of Indian Town, in the County of Saint John :

William Olive, Samuel Strange, and one hundred and thirty two others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John :

B. Ansley, Thomas Gilbert, and one hundred and thirty others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John :

R. C. Minnette, and two hundred and thirty four others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John :

With a like prayer, as regards the Incorporation of the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick ; which he severally read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Coy and thirty two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Gagetown, Queen's County, with a like prayer, as regards the Incorporation of the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Holyoke, John S. Barker, John Long, and fifty four others, inhabitants of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, with a like prayer, as regards the Incorporation of the Orange Lodges in New Brunswick ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Cutler, by leave, presented a Petition from John W. Holderness, David M'Almon, Esquires, together with seventy nine others, inhabitants of the Village of Kingston, in the County of Kent, praying Provincial aid towards the purchase of a Fire Engine ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

*Ordered*, That the Petition of Samuel Scovil and Robert Golding, Esquires, and one hundred and twenty others, Freeholders of Queen's County, praying for the repeal of the Statute Labour Act, or that such amendment may be made therein as will meet the approbation of the Public, and which was presented to the House on the fifteenth instant, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to a Select Committee to report thereon ; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Needham, and Mr. Hatheway, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and amend the Law for repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province in certain cases, and particular sections of the Great Roads of Communication.

Mr. Wilmot in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved :—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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**Wednesday, 19th February, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to repeal the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton :

A Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for erecting a part of the Parishes of Saint Mary's and Queensbury into a separate or distinct Town or Parish :

A Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House for the County of York :

A Bill for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Fredericton :

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Lake Queen's County Agricultural Society :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Finger Board, at or near James Tilley's, in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, to the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, as one of the Great Roads of Communication :

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Laws now in force for taxing and charging expenses incurred in Actions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas :

A Bill for erecting the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes :

A Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of certain Glebe Lands in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, to sell the same, and to vest the proceeds in other Lands :

A Bill to aid the construction of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road : and

A Bill to establish the Road from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Maguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rankin,

*Ordered,* That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do forthwith attend this House with the Writ issued to the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, for the election of a Member for the said County, in the place of the Honorable John Ambrose Street, who had been appointed to the Office of Her Majesty's Attorney General of this Province.

The Clerk of the Crown, in obedience to the Order of the House, attended with the Writ issued to the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland ; and the said Writ, together with the Sheriff's Return thereto, being produced, and read at the Clerk's Table, it appeared that the Honorable John Ambrose Street was again duly elected a Member for the said County.

Mr. Montgomery informed the House that Mr. Street was in attendance and prayed to be admitted to his Seat.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Williston be a Committee to attend the Commissioner with Mr. Street, and see him qualified.

Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee appointed to attend the Commissioner with Mr. Street, and see him qualified, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that Mr. Street had taken the oath prescribed by Law ;

Whereupon Mr. Street took his Seat.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from John C. Allen, Esquire, Barrister at Law, praying that a Grant may pass towards the expenses of Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved,* That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Crane return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith. Mr.

Mr. Scoullar moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the operation of the Militia Laws.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that no Act may pass in explanation or amendment of the Act to authorize the widening of Saint John Street, and the continuation thereof to Duke Street, in the City of Saint John, without first receiving the sanction of the Common Council; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Campbell, Esquire, and one hundred and sixteen others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint Mary's and Stanley, in the County of York, praying that an alteration may be made in the Line of Great Road leading from Fredericton to Miramichi, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Keltie, Thomas Rankin, Junior, and sixty nine others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass extending to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart the right to solemnize Marriage; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Needham, also by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Grath, of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, praying to be reimbursed costs paid on a Prosecution instituted against him as Bail for the appearance of certain persons on an Indictment for Riot, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from James Moran, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the Pension due the late Susannah Wallace at the time of her death, as the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, may be granted to him; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for Pensions, to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Carlyle, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School in the Parish of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of nine months, in the years 1849 and 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Jacob Young, Josephus Moore, and James Frink, Esquires, together with five hundred and sixty three others, inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass incorporating certain persons for the erection of a Bridge over the River Saint Croix, from the Public Landing in Saint Stephen to Calais; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Saint Croix Lower Bridge Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from James Butler, and two hundred and fifteen others, inhabitants of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying an amendment in the Act for the appointment of Parish Officers as regards that Parish; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the Carleton Tide Mills from the operation of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John," and "An Act for the more effectually securing the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John," so far as the several provisions of the same relating to Saw Dust, apply to the Carleton Tide Mills.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Nehemiah Marks, Ninian Lindsey, S. M. Gilmor, and five hundred and fifty five others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that no Act may pass incorporating the Saint Croix Lower Bridge Company; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William J. Berton, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, praying that an Act may be passed directing the Revenue Officers to seize and sell as contraband, all Coals and other Minerals, mined or raised within the Province, except under Lease or Licence from the Crown; and that such further enactments be made as will tend to define the rights of Petitioner, as a Crown Lessee, and of other Grantees of Mining Leases; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Allan and others, Lessees of Mining Privileges in various parts of the Province, praying that such Legislative provision be made as will tend to secure their respective rights; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Olive, William Beatteay, Joseph O. Dunham, John Clark, Junior, John Christopher, and R. Salter, Trustees of the Temperance Hall at Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying for a Grant in aid to enable them to complete the Building; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from John Turner, Proprietor of a Stage Line on the Road between Fredericton and Saint Andrews, praying that a Grant may pass in aid thereof; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from James Foster Kelly, of the City of Saint John, a licenced Teacher, praying some additional allowance by reason of his long and faithful services in that capacity; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from William P. Sayre, of Dorchester in the County of Westmorland, praying to be reimbursed moneys advanced and expenses incurred while in Office, as High Sheriff of the said County, on a Writ of Extent at the suit of the Crown against Abraham Taylor; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from John C. Murchie, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed loss and expenses incurred in the purchase and survey of Lands from the Crown in the year 1848; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the seventeenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from James Wilson, praying relief as regards loss on Land purchase. The



The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Auditor General's Reports on—

Accounts of the Commissioners of Light Houses for the year 1850: and

Accounts of the Honorable James Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Health for Gloucester and Northumberland, of expenditures at the Lazaretto Establishment at Tracadie during the year 1850.

[ See Appendix. ]

Reports relative to the Great Road Service for the past year, viz:—

Fredericton to Woodstock—Asa Dow, Supervisor:

Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis—Thomas T. Smith, Supervisor:

Crooked Creek Bridge, Hopewell, to the Saint Martin's Road—John Jordan, Jun. Supervisor:

Fredericton, Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, and the Roix Road, so called—William H. Mowat, Supervisor:

Chatham to Richibucto, and from Newcastle to Campbelton, Restigouche—David Crocker, Supervisor:

Little Tracadie to Bathurst Road—Alexander Goodfellow, Supervisor:

Bathurst to Tracadie—Joseph Sewell, Supervisor:

Fredericton to the Finger Board—Nathaniel Hubbard, Supervisor:

Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line—Silas C. Charters, Supervisor:

Saint John to Hayward's Mills—Robert S. Matthew, Supervisor:

Shediac to Richibucto, and Buctouche Bridge—William Chandler, Supervisor.

[ See Appendix. ]

Mr. Botsford moved for leave to present a Petition from Matthew Ryan, an old Soldier, wounded at the Battles of Vinegar Hill and Tullamore, praying that a Pension may be granted to him in consideration of his services.

And upon the question for granting leave, it was decided in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Abel Pond, Esquire, complaining of the conduct of the Supervisor on the Great Road between Fredericton and Newcastle, and praying remuneration for making seventy four rods of Road on the said Great Road; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Steves, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Hanington, do compose the said Committee; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of this House do cause a copy of the Petition of Abel Pond to be furnished to Alexander Goodfellow.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from George Whittaker, Junior, George N. Segee, and forty others, inhabitants of Fredericton, praying that the present Law regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors may be repealed, and a new Law enacted making the parties engaged in the traffic responsible for its results; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Thompson, a licenced Teacher, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying compensation for teaching a School in the said Parish for one year and five months ending in January 1851; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and define the limits of the Parish of Dumfries, in the County of York.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Payne, of the City of Saint John, praying to be reimbursed for money expended in procuring a Site for a Provincial Lunatic Asylum; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Stiles, by leave, presented a Petition from James S. Witter, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, for three months ending on the fourteenth day of December, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Stiles, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Rogers, John Towse, and twenty six others, of the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert, praying that a Grant may pass to enable them to open a Road lately laid out from the Great Road in Hopewell to the Shepody River, and also to build a Public Wharf; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the Roads, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from Paul Beardsley, resident at the Grand Falls, in the County of Victoria, praying to be allowed to import from the United States, free of Duty, Machinery for a Mill now being erected at that place; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Grant, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, for six months ending on the thirtieth day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. McLeod, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Foster, Joshua Upham, and twenty five others, Mill Owners and Proprietors of Land on Hammond River, in King's County, praying the continuation of an Act to empower the owners of certain Mills on the said River to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Rice moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Victoria County Agricultural Society.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company, praying for a return of Duties on Materials imported from the United States for the construction of the Line; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from Dennis Dornan, of the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, praying to be remunerated for removing the Windfalls and other obstructions from the Great Road leading from Harvey to Saint John, and also for work done on the said Road under the Commissioner in the year 1847; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the Roads, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Rice, also by leave, presented a Petition from W. Cook Hammond, of VanBuren Plantation, in the State of Maine, in the United States of America, praying to be reimbursed for losses sustained by reason of two Horses being, as he alleges, illegally seized and sold by the Deputy Treasurer at Woodstock in the year 1847; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from W. H. Buckerfield, of Mount Whatley, in the County of Westmorland, praying compensation for public services rendered in the promotion of Railways; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Crane, also by leave, presented a Petition from Harman Trueman, Esquire, and seventy one others, inhabitants of the County of Westmorland, praying compensation may be made to W. H. Buckerfield for services rendered to the public in promoting Railway communication; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Crane, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, in Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, praying that the usual Grant may be made in aid of that Institution; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from John Stevens, of the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the erection of Piers and Booms in the vicinity of his residence, for the safe keeping of Logs, Timber, and other Lumber; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Tilley, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Robinson, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Catherine W. Chamberlain, Teacher of a Female School of a superior description at the City of Saint John, praying that the usual Grant may be continued to her; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from John Emmerson, C. A. Hammond, and forty six others, Inhabitants and Freeholders in the County of Victoria, setting forth the great advantages that would arise from the erection of a Bridge over the River Saint John near the Grand Falls, and praying that a Grant may pass towards that most important object; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Rice, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Emmerson, and sixteen others, Inhabitants of the County of Victoria, praying Legislative aid towards the completion of the Towing Paths on the east side of the Madawaska River; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from John W. Holderness and William M'Leod, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying compensation for losses sustained in their capacity as Commissioners for building a Bridge over the Richibucto River, as set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the fourteenth day of February, instant, to take into consideration the Petition of William Fitzgerald, praying to be reimbursed for extra work performed on the said Bridge, to report thereon.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from John Wilson, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying compensation for Timber taken from Lands on the South Branch of the Oromocto River; which he read.

*Ordered*,

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Robinson, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Wilson, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a Grant may pass to deepen the Channel at Dark Harbour, Grand Manan; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Pickard, W. D. Hartt, Esquires, and eighty nine others, inhabitants of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying that the Acts regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors may be so amended that persons engaged in the traffic may be made responsible for its results; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Leod moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue an Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Fitzgerald.

*Ordered*, That Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Phelim be added to the Committee appointed on the fourteenth day of February instant to take into consideration the Petition of William Fitzgerald, praying to be reimbursed for extra work performed on the Bridge over the Richibucto River, to report thereon.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Dealy, and thirty four others, of the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to enable them to build a Flour and Oat Mill at the Black River Settlement in the said Parish; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from John Ross, of Colchester, in the Province of Nova Scotia, praying for an alteration in the Laws relating to the granting of Patents; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in a Bill in further amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act, for granting Patents for useful inventions."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from James A. Miles, John Burpe, Whitman Haines, and one hundred and six others, inhabitants of Douglas, in the County of York, praying to be relieved from further connexion with the Alms House and Work House in the said County; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, praying that a Grant may pass to enable them to rebuild the School House in Fredericton, destroyed by Fire in November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Read,

The House went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester to assess the said County to pay off the County debts.

Mr.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

The House went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Asphaltum and Kerozene Gas Company.

Mr. Tilley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, it was moved to proceed to the consideration thereof, by taking the same up Section by Section, when the following Resolution was moved as an amendment:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for six months.”

And upon the question for adopting the said amendment, the Committee divided—

YEAS 26.

NAYS 6.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for six months.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with Mines and Minerals in this Province, and report to this House by Bill or otherwise.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Earle, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Steves, be the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Foulis, of the City of Saint John, setting forth, that he had purchased five Mining Leases in Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, and praying that the time allowed for search, &c., mentioned in the conditions of such Leases, may be extended, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on Mines and Minerals, to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from the Fredericton Gas Light Company, praying for a return of Duties paid on Gas Pipes, Retorts, and other Apparatus, imported for the use of the said Company; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from John Allingham, of Petersville, in Queen's County, praying to be remunerated for carrying the Mails between Gagetown and Government House on the Nerepis Road; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from William Grieves, of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying to be remunerated for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails over the River Saint John, at Fredericton; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, also by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Wilson, Seizing Officer at Fredericton, in the County of York, praying that a Grant may pass to enable him to procure a Horse, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Grosvenor, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying for a return of Duties paid on Goods consumed by Fire at that place on the eleventh day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, also by leave, presented a Petition from Spafford J. Barker, of Fredericton, praying for a like return of Duties paid on Goods consumed by Fire in November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Wellington Troop, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, for one year ending on the thirty first day of July, 1850; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the present Forms of Actions, the Practice, Pleadings, and Proceedings in cases at Common Law, and to establish an uniform course of proceeding in all cases, whether of legal or equitable cognizance, and to abandon any form and proceeding not necessary to ascertain and preserve the rights of the parties, and to alter the Law in certain cases.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be printed, and one hundred copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Kirlin, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying for a return of Duties paid on Goods consumed by Fire on the eleventh day of November last; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen shillings per day be appropriated for the services of a Stage for the use of the House of Assembly during the present Session; the said Stage to be in attendance each day during said Session from ten o'clock, A. M., until the hour of adjournment.

To which Mr. Wilmot moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the word "Resolved," and substitute the following:—

"That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred the Contingent Expenses of this House."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Gray,
Mr. Gordon,	Chapman,
Read,	M'Leod,
Crane,	M'Phelim,
Rice,	Robinson,
Montgomery,	Porter,
Taylor,	Hayward,
Wilmot,	Ryan,
Cutler,	Thomson.

## NAYS.

Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Hatheway,
Barberie,	Needham,
Scoullar,	Steves,
Johnson,	Gilbert,
Stiles,	Fitzgerald,
Williston,	Earle.
Tilley,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Porter, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hatheway, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Botsford, and Mr. Tilley, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from Benjamin S. Bailey, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Blissville, in the County of Sunbury,

Sunbury, for three months ending on the eighteenth day of March, 1849 ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Hayward, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary M'Lean, praying that a sum of money due her late Husband, John M'Lean, for teaching a School in the Parish of Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, may be granted to her ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Hayward, also by leave, presented a Petition from Letty Bell, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for Pensions, to report thereon.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Solomon Lawson and Thomas Corrigan, praying that a Grant may pass to aid them in running a Daily Stage, by the River route, between Fredericton and Saint John, during the present Winter ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Queen's Division, Number 21, Sons of Temperance, and sixty others, inhabitants of Queen's County, praying that a Grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, towards the erection of a Temperance Hall and Institute in the Town Plat of Gagetown, in said County ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table

Mr. Gilbert, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Kinsley, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Petersville, in Queen's County, for six months ending the eighth day of February, 1851 ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, also by leave, presented a Petition from Bartholomew Dargan, of Petersville, in Queen's County, praying compensation for making one hundred and forty seven Rods of Road on the South Branch of the Oromocto in the years 1849 and 1850 ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz :—

From Ebenezer Smith, Thomas Saunders, William Ketchum, and one hundred others, inhabitants of the Parish of Hampton, in King's County :

The Reverend Elias Keirstead, Isaac Bunnell, William Kelly, and sixty three others, inhabitants of the Parish of Studholm, in King's County : and

James Brittain, John Wightman, Reverend C. Milner, Reverend Richard Wills, John A. Boyce, N. H. DeVeber, Craig Parker, and three hundred other inhabitants of the Parishes of Westfield and Greenwich, in King's County ;

Severally praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from William Haining, and thirty seven others, inhabitants of New Maryland, in the County of York, of a like prayer.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Mr. Porter, George Clayton, Asa Upton, and sixty seven others, inhabitants of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, of a like prayer; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from William Vail, and one hundred and thirty three others, inhabitants of Saint Martin's, in the County of Saint John, of a like prayer; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From William Black, and forty four others, inhabitants of the Parish of Johnston, in Queen's County:

Henry A. Vradenburgh, and forty six others, of the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County:

Charles D. Gidney, and thirty four others, of Waterborough, in Queen's County:

Gilbert R. Merritt, and fifty four others, of Hampstead, in Queen's County: and

Samuel Scovil, William Foshay, the Reverend Abraham Wood, and forty others, inhabitants of Queen's County, of a like prayer;

Which he severally read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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### Thursday. 20th February. 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to suspend the operation of the Militia Law:

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Croix Lower Bridge Company:

A Bill to relieve the Carleton Tide Mills from the operation of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John," and "An Act for the more effectually securing the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John," so far as the several provisions of the same relating to Saw Dust apply to the Carleton Tide Mills:

A Bill to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart:

A Bill to alter and define the limits of the Parish of Dumfries, in the County of York:

A Bill to incorporate the Victoria County Agricultural Society:

A Bill to continue an Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River:

A Bill in further amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for granting Patents for useful inventions:"

A Bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company: and

A Bill to abolish the present forms of Actions, the Practice, Pleadings and Proceedings in cases at Common Law, and to establish a uniform course of proceeding in all cases, whether of legal or equitable cognizance, and to abandon any form and proceeding not necessary to ascertain and preserve the rights of the parties, and to alter the Law in certain cases.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rice take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read



Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester to assess the said County to pay off the County Debts.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Read take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue an Act to authorize the commutation of Debts due the Crown by Settlers in certain cases for work on the Public Roads.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Steves moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Hickey, of the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, praying that the Pension due her late Father, Thomas Thornton, at the time of his death, as an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, may be granted to her ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for Pensions, to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Bowser, a licenced Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months ending on the ninth day of September, 1850 ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Fulton, of the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed damages sustained by reason of seventy acres of Land comprised in the Grant under which he holds his title having been previously granted ; as also for costs incurred in the defence of an action instituted against him, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the seventeenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from James Wilson, for relief as regards loss on Land granted to him from the Crown, to report thereon.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Allison and Spurr, of the City of Saint John, Merchants, praying an amendment in the Law regulating the shipment of Goods from Warehouse as respects the Landing Certificate required, and that Bonds given by them may be cancelled ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Crane moved for leave to bring in a Bill imposing a Duty on Hacmatack or Juniper Knees or Roots exported from this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Crane moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to repeal all the Laws regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

*Resolved*, That the Bill now before the House for the Incorporation of the Saint Croix Lower Bridge Company, as also the Petitions relating thereto, be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon ; and

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray, Mr. Steves, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Taylor, Mr. M'Phelim, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Gordon, the Honorable Mr. Street, and Mr. Johnson, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from John Dever and James Dever, of the City of Saint John, Grocers, setting forth, that seven chests of Tea had been seized from them and sold for a breach of the Revenue Law, and praying that the proceeds of such sale may be repaid to them, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Jacob M'Lellan, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for six months in the years 1849 and 1850 ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Jones, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred, and remuneration for his services in the execution of the Writ for the Election of Members to serve in the present General Assembly ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Jane Austan, of the City of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to her in consideration of having taught a School at that place of a superior class for young Ladies, and her long services as a Teacher ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker laid before the House the following Returns from the Registrar and Treasurer of the University of King's College, for the year 1850, viz :—

List of Professors :

List of Students, resident and non-resident :

Return of Collegiate School :

Account of Income and Expenditure of the College.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Mr. Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain the provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act for the support of the Civil Government of the Province, and to establish sundry regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber Berths.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from Cornelius Cleary, of the Parish of Andover, in the County of Victoria, setting forth, that he had been employed in the year 1848 by Deputy Harley, Seizing Officer, to take charge of and watch over certain Brows of Lumber which had been seized by the said Deputy, and praying to be remunerated for the services performed ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

*Ordered*, That Mr. Cutler be added to the Committee for taking into consideration matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province.

Mr.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Morrison, of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that a Lot of Land, reserved for the use of Schools in said Parish, was subsequently granted to the Episcopal Church, and praying that a Grant may pass to the Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, to be applied towards purchasing other Land in place thereof; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hanington, Mr. Barberie, and Mr. Scoullar, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from James Donahoe, of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, complaining that L. Bradshaw Rainsford, Supervisor of the Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, had refused to pay him for work performed on the said Road, and praying payment of the amount thus due to him; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the eighteenth instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House Copies of all Despatches relating to the augmentation of the Salaries of the Judges in the Supreme Court in the year 1826, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be forthwith complied with.

The Honorable Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from William O'Brien, praying remuneration for ferrying Her Majesty's Mail, during the year 1850, across Renous River, on the Line of Great Road between Fredericton and Newcastle; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to sell certain Property in the City of Fredericton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, presented a Petition from Rowland Crocker, Robert Doak, William Mason, and two hundred and eight others, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying an investigation into the state of the Magistracy and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said County; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, presented a Petition from John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, a Committee of the Court of General Sessions for the said County to superintend the Lazaretto Establishment on Middle Island, in the year 1847, praying that a Grant may pass to enable them to discharge certain Balances remaining due, as also to reimburse them for their outlays; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for the support and relief of Emigrants, to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Samuels, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass in payment of the balance of a Contract with the Committee of Sessions for the said County, for the supply of Beef for the Emigrant Establishment at Middle Island, in the year 1847; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Caton, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass for the balance due him for work performed under the direction of the Committee of Sessions in the said County, during the occupation of Middle Island as an Emigrant Lazaretto in the year 1847 ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Duncan, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass for the balance due him for services performed under the Committee of Sessions in Northumberland, during the occupation of Middle Island as an Emigrant Lazaretto in the year 1847 ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Johnson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Dignam, James Coughlan, and Phillip Leonard, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass in payment of balances due them respectively for labour performed under the Committee of Sessions of the said County, during the occupation of Middle Island as an Emigrant Lazaretto in the year 1847 ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Moses Spragg, of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying to be remunerated for the care of James Earle, a Special Constable, dangerously wounded while in discharge of his duty at that place in December 1846 ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass towards the payment of the balance of the County Debt ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Select Committee submitted on the seventeenth instant, upon the subject of reporting and publishing the Debates.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Report referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from James Whitney, of the City of Saint John, praying remuneration for carrying Her Majesty's Mails between that place and Nova Scotia for several years past ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, praying for an alteration in their Act of Incorporation ; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to present a Petition from John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer, complaining that the sum of Two hundred and six pounds two shillings and five pence was deducted from his Accounts of last year, and praying to be permitted to add the same to his Account for the present year.

And upon the question for granting leave, it was decided in the negative.

Mr.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Williams, of the City of Saint John, praying pecuniary aid towards running a Stage between Fredericton and that place, on the Nerepis Line of Road, this present Winter; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from E. M'Lauchlan, of Fredericton, in the County of York, an aged and valuable Instructress of Youth, praying Legislative aid to relieve her in her present distressed circumstances; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to secure to Married Women real and personal Property in their own right.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Hatheway moved for leave to present a Petition from Sarah Fisher, of Fredericton, in the County of York, Daughter of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying pecuniary aid in her distressed situation; which he read.

And upon the question for granting leave, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from James Frink, Esquire, and others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying pecuniary Legislative aid to assist them in finishing a Temperance Hall and Mechanics' Institute in the Town of Saint Stephen; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Bayard, Alexander Pidler, William Livingstone, and thirty three others, praying that a Grant may pass to aid in the construction of a Wharf at Brundage's Landing, on the River Saint John, in King's County; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mariners' Division, Number 38, Sons of Temperance, of the Province of New Brunswick, praying that an Act may pass prohibiting the importation and sale of Intoxicating Liquors, unless under proper restrictions; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from James A. Miles, Esquire, and sixty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, of a like prayer; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Dykeman, George Ingraham, and thirty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, of a like prayer; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph B. Hamm, and twenty five others, inhabitants of the Parish of Westfield, in King's County, praying that the present Act regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors be repealed, and a new Act passed making the dealers therein responsible for its results; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Rice, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Rainsford, Benjamin Beveridge, and four hundred and six others, of the County of Victoria, praying that an Act may pass to set off the Parishes of Andover and Perth as a Riding, and that it be entitled to one Member to represent them in the General Assembly of this Province; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Rice moved for leave to bring in a Bill to form the Parishes of Andover and Perth, in the County of Victoria, into a Riding, for the purpose of sending one Member to the Legislature.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from Nehemiah S. Hooper, and George Atchison, of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying compensation for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails to and from Miramichi, across the River Saint John, opposite Fredericton; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Harding, and W. O. Smith, Esquires, together with W. H. A. Keans, and one hundred and eighty five others, Freeholders and Firemen of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Saint John, made and passed in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign, may be repealed; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Needham, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Andrews, of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying for a Grant of a Lot of Land for which a Location Ticket was issued in 1832; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the seventeenth day of February instant, to take under consideration a Petition from James Wilson, to be reimbursed loss on Land purchase, to report thereon.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from John Nason and Lemuel Nason, Administrators of the Estate of Joseph B. Nason, deceased, setting forth that the sum of Fifty pounds had been deposited by the deceased, in his life time, in the Fredericton Savings' Bank; that the Pass Book or Receipt has been either destroyed or mislaid, by reason of which Petitioners are unable to withdraw the said amount from the Bank; and praying the action of the House thereon; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Barberie, and Mr. Fitzgerald, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Blair, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying relief by reason of losses sustained in the erection and completion of the Gaol for the County of York, for the reasons therein set forth; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Purdy, and Mr. Hayward, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry F. Lockyer, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety seventh Regiment, stationed in this Province, praying reimbursement for Duties paid on Wines consumed by the Officers of the Mess of that Regiment the past year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Robinson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Brown, Lieutenant Colonel of the First Royal Regiment, praying a Grant to reimburse Duties paid on Wines consumed by the Officers of their Mess during the time they were stationed in the Province in the past year; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from W. P. Sayre, of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, praying compensation for moneys advanced by him for public services at the time he held the office of Sheriff of the said County; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table. Mr.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from William King and Elizabeth Ponsford, of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse them for costs incurred in obtaining possession of a Lot of Land granted to James Vernon; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from Jairus Cowperthwaite, as regards a Grant of Land from the Crown, to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Hawks and Robert Power, owners of Saw Mills at Black River, in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, praying for return of Export Duty paid by them on Lumber cut on private Lands; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Simon Killeen, of the Hanwell Settlement, in the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse him for expenses incurred in the exploration of a Line of Road from the Cork Settlement to the Sunbury County Line; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to enable them to extend the benefits of that Institution; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Robert Livingston, praying for a Grant to enable him to make purchase of a Lot of Crown Land upon which he is located, which was presented to the House on the fifteenth day of February instant, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee appointed on the seventeenth instant, to take under consideration the Petition of James Wilson, as regards loss on Land, to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Nicholas Wheeler, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying compensation for the loss of his Office as Tide Waiter and Preventive Officer for the County of York; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from George R. M. Wetmore, of the City of Saint John, praying that alterations may be made in the Act 13 Victoria, chapter 7, so as to permit the supplying, out of Bond, small Stores for Ships; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Harris and Allan, and others, Iron Founders in the City of Saint John, praying that an increased rate of Duty may be imposed on Foreign Castings imported into this Province; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Richardson, of the City of Saint John, praying that Sheet Steel may be admitted into this Province free of Duty; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William Ruddock, M. D., of the Parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John, praying to be remunerated for professional

professional services rendered to a large number of Indians afflicted with a destructive Fever of the Typhoid Type ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas P. Master, W. J. P. Master, and John Brown, Lockers to the Warehouses at the City of Saint John, praying an increase of their Salaries, by reason of the additional duties they have to perform ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act, intituled " An Act to permit the establishment of a Fish Market in one of the Public Slips in the City of Saint John."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from James Bowes and John L. Gray, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an investigation may be had relative to the refusal of the Executive Government of this Province to pay certain Bounties upon the destruction of Bears and Wolves, the same having been duly certified according to Law ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon ; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thomson, Mr. Steves, and Mr. Read, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles S. Theal, M. D., of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, praying compensation for professional services rendered and Medicines furnished to sick and destitute Indians for several years past ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Chubb, E. Stephen, Benjamin Smith, and twenty five others, of the City of Saint John, Proprietors of Lots fronting on Saint John and Water Streets, in the said City, praying that the Act to authorize the widening of Saint John Street, and the continuation thereof to Duke Street, may be suffered to become obsolete ; or if any Legislative action be taken in the matter, it may be wholly to repeal the same ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William D. Hartt, Thomas Pickard, Esquires, and thirty eight others, inhabitants of the City of Fredericton, praying that the Acts incorporating the said City may not be repealed ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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### Friday, 21st February, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to continue an Act to authorize the commutation of Debts due the Crown by Settlers in certain cases for work on the Public Roads :

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy :

A Bill imposing Duties on Hacmatack or Juniper Knees or Roots exported from this Province :

A Bill to amend an Act to repeal all the Laws regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof :



A Bill to restrain the provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and to establish sundry regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber Berths :

A Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to sell certain Property in the City of Fredericton :

A Bill to secure to Married Women real and personal Property held in their own right :

A Bill to form the Parishes of Andover and Perth, in the County of Victoria, into a Riding, for the purpose of sending one Member to the Legislature : and

A Bill to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act to permit the establishment of a Fish Market in one of the Public Slips in the City of Saint John."

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from Lewis M'Donald and others, of the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County, as regards the establishing of Polling Places in that Parish, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Lewis M'Donald and others, of Queen's County, praying an alteration in the Polling Place for the election of Representatives and Parochial Officers for the Parish of Wickham, appointed in and by the several Acts of Assembly regulating the same, have examined into the several reasons set forth in the said Petition, and would beg to recommend that the Polling Place for the above purpose be established at or near Archelaus P. Bulyea's, on the south side of the Washademoak Lake, in the said Parish, agreeably to the prayer of the Petitioners, and your Committee have prepared a Bill for that purpose, under the Title of—"A Bill to establish places for Polling in the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County."

"Respectfully submitted.

"THOMAS GILBERT,  
J. H. GRAY,  
S. L. TILLEY.

"Committee Room, 21st February, 1851."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee, was then handed in, and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copies of a Correspondence had in the year 1826 by Sir Howard Douglas, the then Lieutenant Governor, with the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, Colonial Secretary, upon the subject of increased Salaries to the Judges; the same being furnished under an Address of the House of the eighteenth day of February instant.

These Despatches being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow :—

#### SALARIES TO THE JUDGES.

(Copy)

Fredericton, March 8, 1826.

MY LORD,—Amongst the recommendations which I have addressed to your Lordship, or may yet have occasion to submit, in the administration of the Government of this Province, there is none that I can be more desirous to recommend to your Lordships' favourable consideration than the Memorial which accompanies this Despatch; in which, at my suggestion, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court have embodied their claims for an increase of Salary, on grounds which I am persuaded your Lordship will consider deserving of the most favourable consideration.

In my Despatch of the 20th September, 1824, I stated to your Lordship the measure I should take for permanently fixing periods for the administration of Justice in all the Shire Towns in the Province. I was not without expectation that in procuring provision from the Legislature for the travelling expenses of the Judges, I might further induce the House of Assembly to make permanent provision. But although the Legislature admit fully the justice and propriety of such an augmentation, yet, for reasons connected with a great question—the Civil List—on which I have already written confidentially, and may have occasion further to bring under your Lordship's serious consideration, I have no expectation that such an increase can be looked for at present from Provincial means under the controul of the Assembly; and that whatever arrangements may be in contemplation as to the sources from which the payment of the Salaries of the Civil Officers of Government may hereafter issue, the additional Salaries prayed for should now be accorded by Her Majesty's Government, so as to form part of the Civil List, as a permanent charge.

I can assure your Lordship that all the grounds set forth in the Memorial are stated in terms to which I am desirous to give my manifest support, and a strong sense of what is due to those distinguished persons, calls upon me to add, that the manner in which they perform their several highly important duties, increasing in labour, difficulty and fatigue with the improving circumstances of the country, claim from me an expression of the most earnest desire that the prayer of their Memorial be complied with.

Should this not be done, the present and progressive productiveness in the emoluments of private practice, will effectually deter the prominent talents and consideration of the Gentlemen of the Bar from accepting dignity on a Bench so insufficiently paid; and when such advancements, shunned by the leading men, shall of necessity fall to persons of inferior consideration, I need not point out the serious consequences that must ensue.

There are so many great objects—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—connected with the power of selection to those dignities, which can only be effected by their being rendered desirable, and looked to by all, that I should fail in my duty were I not to put this appeal to your Lordship in the strongest terms; and I will not doubt that your Lordship, feeling the full importance of the measure on its own grounds, and its justice, when compared with the scales of Salary which have been cited in the Memorial, will devise some mode of making the addition in the amount prayed for, and as permanent as their present stipends.

(Signed) HOWARD DOUGLAS.

The Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

Fredericton, November 9, 1826.

MY LORD,—I am very desirous of bringing under your Lordship's consideration, my Despatch, No. 3, of the 8th March, 1826, transmitting a Petition from the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, for an increase of Salary, and earnestly recommending the same to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

The case, as it is stated by the Petitioners, and recommended by me, and the rates of Salary enjoyed by Gentlemen in corresponding situations in other Colonies, convince me that it is only on account of difficulty in procuring the necessary funds, that your Lordship hesitates to answer favourably the recommendation I have presented.

Considering it therefore to be superfluous to say anything in addition to what I have already submitted, as to the justice and propriety of the measure, I shall only indicate a source from which the requisite funds may be taken, should His Majesty's Government deem it inexpedient to include such increase of Salary in the estimates to be presented to Parliament for the Civil Establishment of New Brunswick.

My Despatch, No. 23, of 1826, will shew that a large sum is now standing in the name of the Crown in the Bank of New Brunswick. After the next year, (1827.) I do not consider that the circumstances of the Province will any longer require those Grants for Roads, Schools, or Agricultural Societies, which I have hitherto solicited, and beg may be continued for another year. They have produced excellent initial effects, and the purposes for which I requested those funds may then proceed without such aids.

The sources and system from which the Timber Fund has been formed, and those from which the Crown Rents may hereafter be augmented, are such that a part of these moneys may with perfect safety be appropriated to augment the Judges' Salaries, should Parliamentary aid not be attempted.

To these I should propose the following increase:—

	Actual Salary.	Increase.	Total.
The Chief Justice,	£750	£200	£950
Three Judges,	1,500	450	1,950
£500 each,		£150 each.	£650 each.

The total annual increase would then be £650; and whenever the time may come maturely to induce the Colony to provide for the expenses of its Civil Government, the whole Salaries may be insured in permanency by means of certain conditions, in regard to the application of the Casual Revenue, for the benefit of the Province, such as accompanied the proposition to this effect which is contained in your Lordship's Despatch of the 8th October, 1825.

(Signed) HOWARD DOUGLAS.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Bathurst, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*Suppl. to the whole of the above from*

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*Paid 15m 7m*

*See Despatch No. 23 1826*

*See 23 1826*

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(Copy)

Downing Street, 30th December, 1826.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 9th ultimo, renewing your recommendation that some addition should be made to the Salaries of the Judges in the Province of New Brunswick, which are represented as being smaller than those enjoyed by Gentlemen filling corresponding situations in other Colonies, where the duties are neither so extensive or so severe, and suggesting that the annual increase of £650, viz. £200 to the Chief Justice, and £150 to each of the other Judges, may be defrayed from the Timber Fund. In reply, I have to convey to you my sanction to the additional Salaries recommended by you to commence from the 1st of January, 1827, under the understanding, that if any necessity should arise for relieving the Fund from any of the charges upon it, the Salaries now granted must be withdrawn, and I could not do more in that case than recommend the Judges to the Colonial Legislature.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

BATHURST.

Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the following Documents:—

Report from Commissioners for Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Saint John, with their Account Current and Abstract of Expenditure, for the year 1850:

Report from John Waddell, Esquire, Medical Superintendent, with Record of Lunatics in the Establishment during the same period.

[ See Appendix. ]

Report from Commissioners of Marine Hospital at Saint John, with Return of Medical Officer in charge of Patients admitted, and Account of Expenditures in the year 1850:

Report from Commissioners of Police for the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, with Account shewing the Receipts and Expenditure in the year 1850.

[ See Appendix. ]

Return of the Post Office Establishment in New Brunswick for the year ending on the fifth day of January, 1851.

[ See Appendix. ]

Detailed Accounts from the Office of Crown Lands Department, made up to the year ending on the thirty first day of December, 1850.

[ See Appendix. ]

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

The Annual Blue Book for the year 1849.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee upon the subject of reporting and publishing the Debates; and the said Report being read—

Mr. Earle moved the following Resolution:—

*Resolved*, That the Report of the Committee appointed at the last Session of the Legislature, to take into consideration the propriety of making arrangements for reporting and publishing the Debates of the Legislature, be adopted by this House.

To which Mr. Gray moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the word “Resolved,” and substitute as follows:—

“That as the Saint John and Carleton Press have already provided for an efficient Report of the Debates of the House, it is, in the opinion of this House, inexpedient to make any Legislative Grant for such purpose.”

Upon

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Barberie,	Gray,	Mr. Gordon,	Taylor,
Read,	Robinson,	Scoullar,	Hatheway,
Crane,	Gilbert,	Chapman,	Purdy,
Tilley,	Thomson,	Williston,	Porter,
Montgomery,	Ryan,	Rice,	Steves,
Wilmot,	M'Leod.	Stiles,	M'Phelim,
		Earle,	Fitzgerald,
		Botsford,	Cutler,
		Ritchie,	Pickard.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, and it was likewise decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of certain Glebe Lands in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, to sell the same, and to vest the proceeds in other Lands.

Mr. Johnson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in further amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for granting Patents for useful inventions."

Mr. Robinson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Resolved,* That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to furnish, for the information of the House, Copies of all Despatches, Minutes of Council, Memorials, Documents, or Correspondence, that may have been written by His Excellency, or transmitted through him, to the Colonial Secretary or the Government of the Mother Country, on the subject of the Resolutions passed at the last Session of the Legislature, on the question of the reduction of the Salaries of certain Officers; as also, all Despatches, Minutes of Council, Memorials, Documents, or Correspondence, that may have been written by His Excellency, or transmitted through him, to the Colonial Secretary or the Government of the Mother Country, on the subject of the resignation of the late Chief Justice, and the appointment of the present Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, together with Copies of all Despatches or Correspondence relative thereto, received from the Colonial Secretary or Government of the Mother Country; and also, all Despatches, Minutes of Council, Memorials, Documents, or Correspondence, written by His Excellency the then Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted through him, to the Colonial Secretary or Government of the Mother Country, with reference to the resignation of the Honorable William Botsford as Puisne Judge, and the appointment of his Successor, together with Copies of all Despatches or Correspondence relating thereto, received from the Colonial Secretary or Government of the Mother Country, and not already furnished to the Legislature.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Earle, and Mr. M'Leod, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

---

**Saturday, 22d February, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to establish places for Polling in the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered*, That the Order of the Day of the seventeenth day of February instant, for the House to go into Committee of the whole on this day, in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service, be discharged, and that the House do on Monday next, the twenty fourth day of February instant, resolve itself into said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to declare and explain the Law relative to Bankrupts and Certificates of Conformity obtained by fraud under and by virtue of the several Acts of the General Assembly heretofore in force in this Province relating to Bankruptcy.

Mr. Thomson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following was moved as a second Section thereto :—

“II. And be it enacted, That every Certificate of Conformity, whether absolute or conditional, ordered or made under and by virtue of the Acts relating to Bankruptcy, or any of them, heretofore in force in this Province, shall and may be confirmed, or the confirmation of the same may be applied for agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts, within twelve calendar months from the passing of this Act, in the same manner as if the said Acts had not been repealed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.”

To which motion, the following was moved as an amendment :—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.” And upon the question for the Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rail Road Company.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved :—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the first and only Section of the Bill, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Read,	Mr. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hatheway,	Gordon,	Barberie,
Mr. Hayward,	Pickard,	Crane,	Gray,
Botsford,	Taylor,	Hanington,	M'Leod,
Porter,	Rice,	Needham,	Purdy,
Robinson,	Scoullar,	Tilley,	Steves,
Fitzgerald,	Williston,	Johnson,	Gilbert.
Cutler,	Chapman.		
Thomson,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill agreed to in the Committee.

The question being then taken from the Chair for accepting the Report, the House divided—

YEAS 20.

NAYS 11.

And it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, thereupon, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Scoullar,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to suspend the operation of the Militia Laws.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all Petitions submitted to this House the present Session, for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance, and to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Tilley, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Steves, Mr. Needham, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Botsford, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, all Despatches, Minutes of Council, Memorials, Documents, or Correspondence, relative to the reduction of Salaries, the resignation of the late and appointment of the present Chief Justice and Pusine Judge, and the resignation of His Honor Mr. Justice Botsford, and appointment of his Successor, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would reply by Message.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. M'Leod,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

**Monday, 24th February, 1851.***Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of certain Glebe Lands in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, to sell the same, and to vest the proceeds in other Lands.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Botsford take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in further amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for granting Patents for useful inventions."

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. M'Leod take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to suspend the operation of the Militia Laws.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Scoullar take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Road from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thomson take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rail Road Company.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

The Auditor General's Report on the Province Treasurer's Accounts for the year ended on the thirty first day of December, 1850.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Mr. Crane moved the following Resolution :—

Whereas it is thought desirable that a Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session should be taken, that the same may be published; and whereas a proposal has been made by T. Warren Anglin to take and publish a Report of the said Debates for the sum of Seventy five pounds; therefore

*Resolved*, That no more than — pounds be paid for taking and publishing the Debates of the present Session; when

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved the previous question—That the question upon the Resolution be now put.

And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

On

On motion of Mr. Earle,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of John Wiggins, praying to be reimbursed for loss sustained in a prosecution at Law in support of his Title to Lands granted him by the Crown, which was presented to the House on the thirteenth day of February instant, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee appointed on the seventeenth day of the same month, to take into consideration a Petition from James Wilson, Junior, for loss on the purchase of Crown Lands, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Musquash and Digdeguash Brook River Driving Company.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the security of Lessees of the Crown.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill for erecting the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, into two separate Parishes: and

The Bill to incorporate the Hillsborough Plaister and Rail Road Company; Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to amend and extend the operation of the Act to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company,"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

Mr. Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the service of non-bailable process.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the twenty second day of February instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding in the business referred to them, had passed the two following Resolutions, viz:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To the Chaplain of the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of Twenty pounds: and

To the Chaplain of the House of Assembly the sum of Twenty pounds.

That



That the following Resolution was then moved and sustained in the Committee:—

To the Sergeant at Arms attending the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of — per diem during the present Session.

When it was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of *Fifteen shillings*.

To which it was moved as an amendment—To expunge that sum, and substitute *Ten shillings*.

And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Stiles,
Mr. Hanington,	Purdy,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Earle,
Ritchie,	Chapman,	Mr. Read,	Taylor,
Johnson,	Hatheway,	Gordan,	Montgomery,
Botsford,	Pickard,	Scoullar,	Thomson,
Tilley,	M'Phelim,	Crane,	Robinson,
Gilbert,	M'Leod.	Barberie,	Porter,
Steves,		Williston,	Cutler.
Needham,		Rice,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion for *Fifteen shillings*, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Chapman,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Montgomery,	Mr. Ritchie,	M'Leod,
Mr. Barberie,	Thomson,	Gordon,	Ryan,
Read,	Cutler,	Scoullar,	M'Phelim,
Rice,	Robinson,	Crane,	Gilbert,
Stiles,	Porter.	Johnson,	Steves,
Earle,		Hanington,	Needham,
		Botsford,	Hatheway,
		Tilley,	Purdy,
		Pickard,	Williston.

And it was also decided in the negative.

It was then moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of *Twelve shillings and six pence*.

To this an amendment was moved—To expunge the word "Twelve," and substitute the word "Seven."

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Barberie,	Mr. Needham,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,
Tilley,	Steves,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Earle,
Taylor,	Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Pickard,
Thomson,	Montgomery.	Mr. Hanington,	Chapman,
		Ritchie,	Purdy,
		Read,	M'Leod,
		Gordon,	M'Phelim,
		Scoullar,	Robinson,
		Crane,	Porter,
		Johnson,	Gilbert,
		Williston,	Cutler,
		Botsford,	Gray,
		Rice,	Hatheway.

And it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the motion for *Twelve shillings and six pence*, when the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Crane,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Purdy,
Mr. Gordon,	Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Leod,
Scoullar,	Williston.	Mr. Hanington,	Ryan,
		Barberie,	M'Phelim.
		Ritchie,	Thomson,
		Read,	Robinson,
		Botsford,	Porter,
		Tilley,	Cutler,
		Rice,	Gray,
		Stiles,	Gilbert,
		Earle,	Steves,
		Taylor,	Needham,
		Pickard,	Montgomery.
		Chapman,	

And so this was also decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To reconsider the question upon filling up the blank with the sum of *Ten shillings*.

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Purdy,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Stiles, -
Mr. Ritchie,	Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,
Hanington,	M'Phelim,	Mr. Read,	Montgomery,
Johnson,	Gilbert,	Gordon,	Wilmot,
Botsford,	Steves,	Scoullar,	Thomson,
Pickard,	Gray,	Crane,	Robinson,
Tilley,	Hatheway,	Barberie,	Porter,
Chapman,	Needham.	Williston,	Cutler,
M'Leod,		Rice,	Earle.

And it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—To reconsider the motion for filling up the blank with the sum of *Fifteen shillings*.

And upon this question, it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank in the Resolution with the sum of *Eleven shillings and three pence*.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Purdy,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. M'Leod,
Mr. Scoullar,	M'Phelim,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ryan,
Johnson,	Tilley,	Mr. Hanington,	Thomson,
Williston,	Pickard.	Barberie,	Porter,
		Read,	Robinson,
		Gordon,	Cutler,
		Crane,	Gray,
		Botsford,	Wilmot,
		Ritchie,	Montgomery,
		Rice,	Steves,
		Stiles,	Gilbert,
		Earle,	Needham,
		Taylor,	Hatheway.
		Chapman,	

And so this was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—To reconsider the question for filling up the blank with the sum of *Twelve shillings and six pence*.

And upon this question, it was also decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Upon this question being put, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and leave to sit again granted. On

On motion of Mr. Tilley,  
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the services of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, when attending the General Assembly.

Mr. Pickard in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 25th February, 1851.

### *Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to regulate the service of Non-Bailable Process: also

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend and extend the operation of the Act to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company."

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Musquash and Digdeguash Brook River Driving Company.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thomson take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Cutler,

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray be added to the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration the subject of Mines and Minerals in the Province.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Ordered*, That Mr. Purdy be added to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of the Province.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act relating to the repairing of the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of William Heron, praying to be remunerated for labour performed on the Road leading from Fredericton to Miramichi, under the supervision of Alexander Goodfellow, which was presented to the House on the seventeenth day of February instant, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of the said month, to take under consideration a Petition from Abel Pond, complaining of the conduct of the said Alexander Goodfellow, as Supervisor of the said Road, and praying remuneration for labour performed on the same, to report thereon; and

On like motion of Mr. Hatheway,

*Ordered*, That Mr. Johnson be added to the said Committee for taking the said Petitions of Abel Pond and William Heron under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Thomas Harding, William O. Smith, W. H. A. Keans, and one hundred and eighty four others, of the City of Saint John, praying for a repeal  
of

of the Act passed in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Saint John, which was presented to the House on the twentieth day of February instant, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham, Mr. Hanington, Mr. Gray, Mr. Wilmot, and Mr. Steves, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act to repeal all the Laws regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Thomson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of the Parish Schools.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Street also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Street also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to revive and continue an Act to provide for the more effectual prevention of Trespasses, and protection of Timber growing on the Crown Lands within this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to present a Petition from George Johnson, William Dickins, Charles Stewart, and one hundred and five others, inhabitants of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, praying that the same may be erected into two separate and distinct Parishes; and

The Rule of the House limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the services of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, when attending the General Assembly.

Mr. Pickard in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill again before them, and the second Section being under consideration, which provides for the daily amount to be allowed and paid to each Member; when

It was moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *Fifteen shillings*.

To which an amendment was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of *Ten shillings*.

And

And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Steves,	Mr. Crane,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Hatheway,
Ritchie,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Wilmot,
Botsford,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Gray,
Tilley,	Hanington.	Mr. Barberie,	Chapman,
		Read,	Purdy,
		Johnson,	Ryan,
		Williston,	M'Phelim,
		Rice,	Fitzgerald,
		Stiles,	Robinson,
		Earle,	Thomson,
		Taylor,	Cutler,
		Porter,	Gordon,
		Montgomery,	M'Leod.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion for *Fifteen shillings*, and it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with that sum.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and after making amendments thereto, agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That the sum of — be paid for reporting and publishing the Debates of this House during the present Session; when

Mr. Gilbert moved the previous question—That the question upon the Resolution be now put.

And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered*, That the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, resolve itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of Ways and Means of raising a Revenue.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Wednesday, 26th February, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to amend an Act relating to the repairing of the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen:

A Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of the Parish Schools:

A Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province:

A Bill to revive and continue an Act to provide for the more effectual prevention of Trespasses, and protection of Timber growing on the Crown Lands within this Province: and

A Bill to continue and amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the services of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, when attending the General Assembly.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from the South Bay Boom Company, praying that no Act may pass authorizing a private individual to Boom in a Cove in Grand Bay on the River Saint John; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to Bonds, Agreements, Covenants, and Awards, payable in money.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Returns from the following Banking Institutions and incorporated Companies, viz :

Central Bank, for periods ending June and December, 1850 :

Commercial Bank, for periods ending April and October, 1850 :

New Brunswick Bank, for year ending sixth day of January, 1851 :

Charlotte County Bank, for the year ending October 1850 :

Saint Stephen Bank, for periods ending July 1850 and January 1851 :

New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, for periods ending June 1850 and

January 1851 :

South Bay Boom Company, made up to thirteenth day of May, 1850.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Accounts from several of the Sheriffs for holding and taking the Elections of Representatives to serve in this present General Assembly; as also, an Account from the Sheriff of King's County for a balance due him on holding the Election in 1846; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered*, That the Accounts from the several Sheriffs for taking Elections be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts; to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to regulate the service of Non-Bailable Process.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Chapman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain the Crown from granting Mining Leases upon granted Lands, and for other purposes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to authorize the commutation of Debts due the Crown by Settlers in certain cases for work on the Public Roads.

Mr. Rice in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend and extend the operation of the Act to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company."

Mr.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the business referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do forthwith attend this House with the Writ issued to the Sheriff of the County of York, for the election of a Member for the said County, in the place of the Honorable Lemuel Allan Wilmot, appointed one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province.

The Clerk of the Crown, in obedience to the Order of the House, attended with the Writ issued to the Sheriff of the County of York; and the said Writ, together with the Sheriff's Return thereto, being produced, and read at the Clerk's Table, it appeared that Charles Macpherson, Esquire, was duly elected a Member for the said County.

Mr. Hatheway then informed the House, that Mr. Macpherson was in attendance, and prayed to be admitted to his Seat.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway and Mr. Pickard be a Committee to attend the Commissioner, with Mr. Macpherson, and see him qualified.

Mr. Hatheway, from the Committee appointed to attend the Commissioner with Mr. Macpherson, and see him qualified, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that Mr. Macpherson had taken the oath prescribed by Law;

Whereupon Mr. Macpherson took his Seat.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To the Sergeant at Arms attending the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of — per diem during the present Session.

It was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of *Fifteen shillings*.

To which an amendment was moved—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of *Ten shillings*.

And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Steves,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Botsford,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,
Hanington,	Hatheway,	Mr. Barberie,	Wilmot,
Tilley,	Gray,	Read,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,
Ritchie,	Chapman,	Gordon,	Thomson.
M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Ryan.	Williston,	Fitzgerald,
Gilbert,		Rice,	Robinson,
		Stiles,	Porter,
		Earle,	Purdy,
		Taylor,	Cutler.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the original motion for *Fifteen shillings*, it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To the Sergeant at Arms attending the House of Assembly the sum of 15s. per diem during the present Session.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of £200 in full for his services during the present Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of £200 for his services during the present Session, also the sum of £100 for extra services; and the further sum of £—— for services to be performed during the recess in preparing an Index to the Journals of the present Session.

The first blank for services the present Session being filled up with the sum of £200, and the second blank for extra services with the sum of £100—

It was then moved—That the last blank for services during the recess, in preparing the Index, be filled up with the sum of £100.

To which an amendment was moved—To fill up the said blank with the sum of £50.

Upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Steves,	Hon Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,
Hatheway,	Purdy,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Earle,
Beardsley,	Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,
Needham,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim.	Hon. Mr. Street,	Pickard,
Gilbert,		Mr. Barberie,	Macpherson,
		Hanington,	Thomson,
		Ritchie,	Porter,
		Read,	Fitzgerald,
		Gordon,	Robinson,
		Scoullar,	Gray,
		Crane,	Wilmot,
		Chapman,	Montgomery,
		Williston,	Cutler.
		Rice,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion for £100, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Barberie,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Earle,	Hanington,	Steves,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Stiles,	Tilley,	Wilmot,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ritchie,	Purdy,	Hatheway,
Mr. Porter,	Williston,	Ryan,	Needham.
Robinson,	Chapman,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Beardsley.
Fitzgerald,	Crane,		
Thomson,	Scoullar,		
Gray,	Gordon,		
Montgomery,	Read,		
Macpherson,	Rice,		
Pickard,	Cutler.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the said sum of £100.

To



To the Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of £100 in full for his services during the present Session.

To the Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly the sum of £100 for his services during the present Session, and the further sum of £—— for extra services during the present Session.

To which Resolution an amendment was moved—To expunge therefrom the words “and the further sum of £—— for extra services during the present Session.”

And upon the question, it was decided in the negative, and the Resolution sustained, and the first blank filled up with the sum of £100.

It was then moved—That the blank for extra services be filled up with the sum of £50.

And upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Montgomery,	Tilley,	M·Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Macpherson,	Earle,	Ryan,
Mr. Ritchie,	Pickard,	Hatheway,	Purdy,
Barberie,	Beardsley,	Wilmot,	M·Leod,
Chapman,	Gray,	Needham,	Stiles.
Scoullar,	Thomson,	Steves,	
Read,	Fitzgerald,		
Gordon,	Porter,		
Crane,	Cutler,		
Williston,	Robinson.		
Rice,			

And so this was carried in the affirmative, and the said blank to be filled up with the said sum of £50.

To the Doorkeepers attending the Legislative Council and Assembly the sum of 10s. per diem during the present Session.

To the Messengers attending the Legislative Council and Assembly the sum of 7s. 6d. per diem during the present Session.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £10,000 towards the encouragement of Parish Schools, agreeably to a Law of this Province.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £100 to be applied in rewarding persons for apprehending Deserters from Her Majesty's Land Forces within this Province; provided that no larger sum than £5 be paid for the apprehension of any one Deserter.

To the Librarian of the Legislative Library the sum of £75 for his services to the end of the present Session.

To the Master in Chancery appointed to carry Messages from the Legislative Council to the House of Assembly, the sum of £—— for his services during the present Session.

On the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the question upon the said Resolution be reconsidered.

And upon this question, the Committee again divided, and it was also decided in the negative.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy the following sums, to pay for the services for the year 1851; all to be taken from the Light House Fund, viz:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Gannet Rock, and his Assistants, £210:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Thrum Cap, Quaco, £110; and an additional sum of £36 to enable him to pay an Assistant:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Point Leproe, £85:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Partridge Island, £85:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Campo Bello, £100:

To the Keeper of the Beacon Light, £85:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Machias Seal Island, £130; and an additional sum of £36 to enable him to pay an Assistant:

To the Keeper of the Light House in the Harbour of Saint Andrews, £40 :  
 To the Keeper of the Light House on Cape Enrage, £85 :  
 To the Commissioners of the Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence the sum of £85 to provide for the Salary of a Keeper for the year 1851 at the Light House on Point Escuminac.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions engrossed, and leave to sit again granted.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy for the year 1850, accompanied by a Report from J. Wilson, Esquire, of Saint Andrews, as to the Light Houses disbursed by him during the same period : and  
 Petition from Messieurs Robert Rankin and Company, and others, Merchants and Ship-Owners of the City of Saint John, relative to the placing of an Iron Bell Buoy off the Harbour at that place.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Thursday. 27th February. 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to Bonds, Agreements, Covenants, and Awards, payable in money : and  
 A Bill to restrain the Crown from granting Mining Leases upon granted Lands, and for other purposes.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act to authorize the commutation of Debts due the Crown by Settlers in certain cases for work on the Public Roads.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on Monday the twenty fourth and yesterday the twenty sixth days of February instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend and extend the operation of the Act to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company,"—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree thereto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Scoullar moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to present a Petition from James O'Connor, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, praying for a return of Duties paid on Goods destroyed by Fire at that place in the month of December last.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

The

The Honorable Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the further amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Street also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province," and to regulate and provide for the same.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for erecting the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes.

Mr. Stiles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Lean, John M'Allister, William Murray, Esquires, and twenty two others, of Queen's County, praying that no Act may pass incorporating Orange Lodges in this Province; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From John Marshall, and one hundred and fourteen others, inhabitants of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York:

James A. Miles, Esquire, and sixteen others, inhabitants of the Parish of Douglas, in the said County: and

Samuel White, and twenty three others, inhabitants of the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen's County;

Severally praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying that Legislative provision be made to meet the Interest due and becoming due on certain Debentures granted for Loans made for the House of Correction, since become, by Legislative transfer, the Provincial Penitentiary; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from Robert Parker, Esquire, of a like prayer, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old Gaol Lot in the City of Fredericton.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for erecting a part of the Parishes of Saint Mary's and Queensbury into a separate or distinct Town or Parish.

Mr.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Strange and William Olive, Esquires, the Reverend Frederick Coster, George Bond, and three hundred and six others, Freemen and Inhabitants of that part of the City of Saint John lying on the western side of the Harbour, praying that two Bills now before the House, the one "To authorize the sale of certain Lands and Tenements for the purpose of liquidating the Debt due by the Corporation," and the other "To facilitate the negotiation of a Loan by the said Corporation for the payment of the said Debt," may not pass into a Law, or any other enactment made which will militate against the privileges granted them by Charter; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Ingham Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Minister, Robert Todd, James Bowes, and sixty six others, inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing taxation for the support of Primary Schools in the Province; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons," so far as relates to the County of Restigouche.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to present a Petition from the Reverend George Carey, Theodore Winchester, John Ingersoll, and forty others, inhabitants at and in the vicinity of Woodward Cove, on the Island of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying aid towards the making of a Public Landing and the building of a Wharf and Breakwater at that place, the site therefor having been conveyed for the purpose.

And upon the question, that the Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, be dispensed with, and leave granted to introduce the Petition, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Rice,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Simon Hebert, of Madawaska, setting forth, that he has been aggrieved by the decision of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to settle the rights of parties under the Fourth Article of the Ashburton Treaty, and praying an investigation as regards his claim, which was presented to the House on the fifteenth day of February instant, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee appointed on the eighteenth of the same month, to take under consideration a Petition from Jairus Cowperthwaite, to be refunded the purchase money on a Grant of Land from the Crown, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and define the limits of the Parish of Dumfries, in the County of York.

Mr. Purdy in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"NEW

**“New Brunswick.***“Message to the House of Assembly, 26th February, 1851.***“EDMUND HEAD.**

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will lay before the House of Assembly, such Extracts from the Papers requested by their Address of February 21st, as he deems it consistent with his duty and the public service to produce. His Excellency has taken measures to obtain, for the satisfaction of the House, a copy of one important Paper not in his own possession, and this has caused some delay in the transmission of His Excellency’s Reply. “E. H.”

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

Report from John Grant, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and Commissioner for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John, as to the expenditures in the building of Dams between Fredericton and Woodstock during the last season.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

A Communication from James Robb, Esquire, M. D., Secretary of “The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce,” expressive of his views on the subject of the Provincial Agriculture.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,  
*Ordered,* That the Communication from James Robb, Esquire, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to authorize Her Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester to assess the said County to pay off the County Debts,

Without making any amendment thereto.

Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the Fees of Registers of Deeds and other Officers for services and proceedings under the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registry of Deeds and other Instruments, and in further amendment of the said Act.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered,* That Mr. Macpherson be added to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Trade of the Province; and

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Ordered,* That Mr. Macpherson be also added to the Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to sell certain property in the City of Fredericton.

Mr. Johnson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to regulate the service of Non-Bailable Process.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House for the County of York.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Rice,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend the Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province, so far as relates to the County of Victoria.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from Mrs. J. Wood, Mrs. G. W. Cleary, and seventy others, Members of the Order of the Daughters of Temperance residing at Woodstock, and other Ladies of the County of Carleton, praying for a repeal of the several Acts relative to the granting of Tavern Licences, and that an Act may pass making all persons engaged in the manufacture, importation or sale of Spirituous Liquors responsible for the injuries that may result therefrom; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed for taking Petitions of a like prayer under consideration, to report thereon.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Friday, 28th February, 1851.

#### *Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province:

A Bill for the further amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice:

A Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province," and to regulate and provide for the same:

A Bill to alter and amend the fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons," so far as relates to the County of Restigouche: and

A Bill to reduce the Fees of Registers of Deeds and other Officers for services and proceedings under the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registry of Deeds and other Instruments, and in further amendment of the said Act.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to sell certain Property in the City of Fredericton.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old Gaol Lot in the City of Fredericton.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House for the County of York.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for erecting a part of the Parishes of Saint Mary's and Queensbury into a separate or distinct Town or Parish.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province, so far as relates to the County of Victoria.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rice take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Botsford moved for leave to present a Petition from the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, praying reimbursement of a sum of money expended in the support of an Emigrant Pauper in that Parish.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for the support of Emigrant Poor, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill in amendment of the Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Street also moved for leave to bring in a Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved :—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Rice,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Hatheway,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Stiles,	Mr. Chapman,	Needham,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Montgomery,	Johnson,	Steves,
Mr. Gordon,	Wilmot,	Botsford,	Cutler,
Barberie,	Thomson,	Taylor,	Porter,
Crane,	Gilbert,	Macpherson,	Hayward,
Williston,	Robinson.	Earle,	Gray,
		M·Phelim,	Beardsley.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, Spiritual Teacher to the Congregation of "Modern Calvinists" in the City of Saint John.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to regulate the service of Non-Bailable Process.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to make further provision for the service of Non-Bailable Process.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in addition to the Law relating to Inland Posts.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Farmers' and Mechanics' Library Society: and

The Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of certain Glebe Lands in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, to sell the same, and to vest the proceeds in other Lands;

Without making any amendments thereto.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for erecting the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes.

Mr. Gordon in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—



A Bill for dividing the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Chapman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to restrain the Crown from granting Mining Leases upon granted Lands, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to exclude certain Officers from being Members of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Purdy in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Saturday, 1st March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill in amendment of the Act, intituled “An Act to provide for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province:” and

A Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do forthwith attend this House with the Writ issued to the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, for the election of a Member for the said County, in the place of the Honorable Charles Connell, appointed to a Seat in Her Majesty's Legislative Council.

The Clerk of the Crown, in obedience to the Order of the House, attended with the Writ issued to the County of Carleton; and the said Writ, together with the Sheriff's Return thereto, being produced, and read at the Clerk's Table, it appeared that Richard English, Esquire, was duly elected a Member of the said County.

Mr. Beardsley then informed the House that Mr. English was in attendance, and prayed to be admitted to his Seat; whereupon

*Ordered*, That Mr. Beardsley and Mr. Gilbert be a Committee to attend the Commissioner, with Mr. English, and see him qualified.

Mr. Beardsley, from the Committee appointed to attend the Commissioner, with Mr. English, and see him qualified, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that Mr. English had taken the oath prescribed by Law;

Whereupon Mr. English took his Seat.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to the Law relating to Inland Posts.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hanington take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for dividing the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to make further provision for the service of Non-Bailable Process.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Barberie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Asa Perrigo, John S. Trites, and eighty seven others, Members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, and other inhabitants of the Parish of Salisbury, in the County of Westmorland, praying that the present Laws respecting the sale of Spirituous Liquors may be repealed, and that an Act may pass making all persons engaged in the traffic responsible for the injuries resulting therefrom; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of February last, to take Petitions of a like prayer under consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry E. Sypher and John Maynard, Lessees of the Crown to Coal Mining Leases in Queen's County and the County of Sunbury, praying protection against infringements upon their rights, and that an Act may pass to define the rights of Lessees under such Leases; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of February last, to take into consideration the subject of Mines and Minerals, to report thereon.

Mr. Botsford moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From William T. Baird, Henry E. Dibblee, James Grover, and fifty five others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton:

Thomas Currie, Charles Jameson, Thomas Dalling, and forty eight others, inhabitants of the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County:

William Hay, James Alexander, Warren Bull, and sixty two others, of the Parish of Northampton, in the said County:

George R. Boyer, Charles Gallop, James Jones, and thirty two others, of the Parish of Wakefield, in the said County: and

Stephen G. Burpe, Charles S. Appleby, Charles R. Upton, and fifty five others, of the Parish of Simonds, in the said County;

Severally praying that an Act may pass giving to them the controul of their local affairs by means of Municipal organization; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr

Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislative Council.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

### Monday, 3d March, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province: and

A Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislative Council.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue and amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Extracts from Despatches and Copies of Papers referred to in the Message sent down from His Excellency on the twenty seventh day of February last, upon the subject of Reduction of Salaries—Resignation of Chief Justice, and appointment of present one and the Puisne Judge—and Resignation of Judge Botsford,—in answer to the Address of the House of the twenty first of the same month.

These Documents being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

#### REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

*Extract from Despatch No. 45, of Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey, dated 14th May, 1849.*

(Enclosing Act for reduction of Judges' Salaries.)

Supposing the Fees to be retained by the Judges, I think the Salaries proposed by the Act will not be insufficient, but I think on every account it would be desirable that the Fees should be abolished, and the Judges hereafter to be appointed should receive an additional sum of £100 currency in lieu thereof. The average receipts of each Judge from Fees are given in the annexed Table, and your Lordship will see that they fall rather short of the Attorney General's estimate. I think Fees an objectionable mode of paying the Judges in themselves. \* \* \*

*Extracts from Despatch No. 27, of Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey, dated Government House, 1st May, 1850.*

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose—

1st. A copy of certain Resolutions of the House of Assembly of this Province passed in a Committee of the whole House.

One part of these Resolutions is the ground work of the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty forwarded with my Despatch of April 26, (No. 21.) The remainder have not been embodied in any Address to the Crown or to myself as Lieutenant Governor.

2d. Copies of the Bills relating to the Salaries of the Judges and Master of the Rolls, founded on a part of the Resolutions referred to above.

These Bills were introduced by Her Majesty's Attorney General in the House of Assembly on Saturday the 20th of April. They passed through that House, but were only sent up to the Legislative Council the day before the Prorogation, which took place on the 26th April. In the Council no one moved to suspend the standing orders, and the Bills accordingly dropped.

A short time since the Attorney General mentioned the subject of a reduction of Salaries at a meeting of the Executive Council. I told him I could not approve of any Minute, or concur in any scheme, for attacking the Salaries of existing officers. The Bills therefore were introduced without

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my approval, and though with the assent of a majority of the Members of the Executive Council, certainly without the unanimous concurrence of that body.

\* \* \* \* \*

On the day of the Prorogation I expressed to my Executive Council my own views on these measures and propositions, to which I stated these objections among others,—

1st. That they imply a breach of the compact with the Crown in the matter of the Civil List voted in perpetuity.

2d. That they are inconsistent with the good faith of the Crown as pledged to individuals in reliance on the solemn vote of the Legislature.

3d. That they violate the great principle of the independence of the Judicial Bench.

How far these objections are well founded it will be for your Lordship to judge.

I also stated my opinion that the proper mode of introducing such measures was to send home the Draft to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, with an Address from the Legislature, embodying the reasons for the change proposed.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is not without cause that I say there is no hope for the finances of this Province until some one is responsible for the introduction of money votes.

\* \* \* \* \*

I might go further—without this change Responsible Government is a mockery. How can any Government say what measures they wish to introduce or hope to carry out, when for any thing they know the money voted for other purposes may far exceed the Revenue? How can they originate any useful measure with confidence, and what is the value of economy when any surplus may be thus voted away in a single Session, and no man can say what funds there are likely to be in the Treasury to meet the expenditure? \* \* \* \* \*

The commutation of the Judges' Fees is so desirable in itself, that it might be admitted at once, if the Legislature concurred, and the present Judges did not object.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Extract from Despatch No. 47, of Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey, dated 2d August, 1850.*

MY LORD,—I have been requested by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls to forward the enclosed letter to your Lordship.

*Fredericton, New Brunswick, July, 1850.*

MY LORD,—We, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Master of the Rolls, of New Brunswick, solicit your Lordship's earnest consideration of a measure materially affecting our interests, brought forward in the House of Assembly during the last Session of the Legislature by the Attorney General of the Province, with, as he stated, the concurrence of the other Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council. The measure to which we allude was a Resolution proposed by the Attorney General to the House, and passed upon his motion, followed up by a Bill to reduce the Salaries of the present Judges of the Province, by altering the Salary of the Chief Justice from £1096 to £700 currency; that of the Master of the Rolls from £800, and those of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court from £750, to £600 currency; one half of such reduction to commence in 1851, and the other half in 1852; while at the same time a Bill passed the House, not introduced indeed by any of the Members of the Executive Government, but which received their support, for depriving both the present Judges of the Supreme Court and their successors of the Fees which have always formed part of the emoluments of their office, the fair average amount of which to each cannot be estimated at less than £150 per annum.

After what took place last year, when a Bill was brought forward by the Attorney General on behalf of the Executive Government, to reduce the Salaries of our successors, leaving their Fees untouched; when it was distinctly stated by the Attorney General, that to interfere with the Salaries of the present Judges would be a breach of public faith; and that such an addition to the Bill then under consideration would prevent his advising the Lieutenant Governor to give his assent to it, it was with some surprise we found, without the slightest notice to us, measures proposed this year by the same Attorney General, as the organ of the same Executive Government, for the sole purpose of reducing the Salaries of the present Judges.

If the insertion of this provision in the Bill of last year would have been an act of injustice, a breach of public faith, so contrary to the repeatedly expressed views of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, as to be a fatal objection to the ultimate passing of any Bill in which it was contained, we are at a loss to discover by what means the objections then existing, and forcibly urged at that time, have now ceased to exist.

We do not however wish to make our ground of complaint against this measure merely the inconsistency of those by whom it was brought forward. We claim from your Lordship, as the adviser of Her Majesty, that protection which is denied us by the Government here; and we confidently trust, after the strong opinion expressed by Her Majesty's Secretaries of State on this subject, that as we ask for nothing unjust or unreasonable, we shall not make that claim in vain.

The Salaries we, as Judges of the Supreme Court, have hitherto enjoyed, were settled by the Crown about twenty five years ago, while Sir Howard Douglas was Lieutenant Governor of the Province, an addition being at that time made to the Salaries before enjoyed, which were considered inadequate.

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The Revenues arising within the Province were not certainly then greater than they are now, while the duties of the Bench have increased threefold.

The Royal Revenues then at the disposal of the Crown, from which such Salaries were paid, were abundantly sufficient to warrant this charge upon them, and have yielded fully as much as could have been reasonably expected when the surrender of them was made to the control of the Local Legislature on the consideration of a fixed annual sum being granted for the payment of the Civil List. Since that period a considerable and increasing part of that very sum has been virtually relinquished also to the Assembly without any equivalent therefor, and without securing what the Crown has deemed in all the Dominions of Great Britain a most desirable object—a provision for Judges who may be compelled by age or infirmity to retire from office—and which might have been insisted on with perfect justice and propriety.

As we are aware that the mode in which the Boundary Line between this Province and the United States was adjusted has been urged in some quarters as justifying, or at least excusing, a breach of the Civil List compact, it may be well to say that the nature of the difference between the two Countries on this point, and the chance of a decision adverse to the extreme claims of this Province, have been always in the view of the Legislature and the public, and no suggestions have ever, until recently, been made, that the rights of the Judges or other officials were to be contingent on their decision, for it is abundantly clear that, under any circumstances, the equivalent for the Civil List Grant was an ample one.

We deem it our duty not merely to complain of this uncalled for violation of our own rights, but to protest against the measure as one which, without any commensurate benefit, will most seriously affect the independence of the Judicial office in the opinion of the public, at least, if not in reality, by making the income of a Judge the subject of annual or constant discussion in the Legislature, and virtually dependent on the uncertain temper of a House of Assembly.

The notion of any finality in what is already proposed has been expressly repudiated by some of the Members of the Executive Government; and it is evident, that nothing short of making the Salaries of the Judges dependent on an annual vote will satisfy the present demand; for what security does any Law afford, however permanent in its terms, if by some device it can be evaded, if not openly repealed? And why is it that a scale of remuneration, not only entirely assented to but desired and fixed by various Assemblies, from 1836 to 1849, and which they were most anxious to have made permanent, should just at this period be denounced as exorbitant? And what change of circumstances is there to justify a further reduction in 1850 of a rate fixed in 1849?

*See 1836  
Journal  
See 1846*

Must it not be evident, that when once the popular cry of reduction of Salaries is raised against the Judges, and though not emanating from the public, it is to be expected they will join in it when proceeding from the Provincial Government, it will be resorted to as occasion serves for all sorts of purposes, and go on increasing while there is a prospect of its being made to operate on the Home Government?

It frequently happens that the Members of Assembly are themselves suitors in the Courts of Justice, or the relations of suitors; and will the dependence of the Judges on their votes, we would ask your Lordship, be likely to promote that independence of those who are entrusted with the administration of justice, which has ever been considered a paramount object in all parts of the world within the pale of the British Constitution; an object which, up to this time, we trust has in this Province been fully attained since that duty has been confided to us?

Of what avail is a tenure of office, substantially during good behaviour, as we have been assured that of the Judges is, if the income from it can at any time be wholly or partially taken away?

We are at a loss to discover what circumstances have moved the local Government to bring forward such a measure without the slightest hint or notice given to us of their intention; and without any Petition having been presented to the Legislature on the subject. We might at least have expected that a measure of this importance, so entirely at variance with all we had known of the intentions of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's advisers, would not have been brought down to the Assembly without that wise and customary form which has been almost invariably adopted on important occasions, of a Message from the Lieutenant Governor explanatory of the object and reasons therefor, which would be an assurance to the Judges and the public that the measure had been thoroughly considered, had been approved of by Her Majesty's Representative, and, if it had not received the previous assent of the Home Government, that there was some very urgent cause for the omission of so essential a sanction.

If this safeguard is dispensed with, it is clear, that under the present system of Colonial Government, the public have no security that measures introduced as those of the Government into either branch of the Legislature, are authorized or permitted by the head of that Government, whose functions may thus be reduced to the simple power of appointing or dismissing his local Council, while in all the consultations of that Council his voice would be unheard or unheeded.

That we are not relying solely on our own opinions, and that we may draw your Lordship's attention with as little trouble as possible to the main grounds of our opposition to the proposed reduction, we have subjoined hereto extracts from several of the Despatches of your Lordship's predecessors, and from the Journals of the Provincial Assembly, to which we have appended occasional remarks.

It is impossible, we think, for any one, however prejudiced, to read these and not be struck with astonishment at the total disregard paid by the local Government to the repeatedly expressed opinion of the Assembly, on which the present Judges, as far as they were concerned, might have hoped to

*At what time did Salaries become a  
provincial charge?*

rely, as well as the declared intentions and wishes of Her Majesty, and at the very slight respect given to rights, private and public, whether dependent on law or compact, however solemnly made or confirmed.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servants,

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN,  
J. CARTER,  
R. PARKER,  
G. F. STREET,  
N. PARKER.

To the Right Honorable Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

*Extract Despatch, Lord Glenelg to the Lieutenant Governor, dated 31st August, 1836.*

"In regard to the amount of the Civil List to be granted by the House of Assembly, His Majesty will be willing to accept the sum of £14,000 Sterling, that being the sum originally demanded by Lord Stanley. \* \* \*

"The following are the services to which, in the event of its being granted, it is intended in the first instance to apply this sum, viz. (among others), Chief Justice, £950; three Puisne Judges, £1,950, [or £650 each] Sterling."

*Extract from the remarks of the Deputation from the Assembly, Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, upon the Draft of the Despatch when submitted to them by Lord Glenelg.*

"5.—REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

"It is the opinion of the Assembly that, with the exception of the Lieutenant Governor, no Provincial Officer should receive a Salary exceeding that of the Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. Taking into consideration the previous study, expense and labour requisite to a proper qualification for the Judicial Office, and the importance to society at large of the duties connected therewith, the offices of Commissioners of Crown Lands and Provincial Secretary cannot be justly compared with those of the Judges of the Supreme Provincial Court. The latter can never discharge the duties of their office by Deputy, the former can do and have done so frequently, and yet each of these Officers receives a Salary more than twice that of one of the Puisne Judges.

"Knowing that it is the expressed intention of Government to make future reductions in some of the Salaries on the Civil List, we are exceedingly desirous that those reductions may be particularized in the present Despatch, in order that the successors to office may have due notice as to the Salaries they shall receive; and we earnestly invoke the attention of Government to the comparison above instituted in regulating the amount to be taken from the present Salaries of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Provincial Secretary."

*Extract Despatch, Lord Glenelg to the Lieutenant Governor, 5th September, 1836.*

[£14,500 Currency substituted for £14,000 Sterling, the In-Door expenses of the Crown Land Office being otherwise defrayed.]

"It is also stated to be the opinion of the House of Assembly, that no Officer in the Province, except the Lieutenant Governor, should receive a larger Salary than the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. I am fully alive to the importance of the subject thus brought under my notice, but adverting to the rapid changes which are taking place in New Brunswick, and to the length of time which may possibly elapse before an opportunity offers for revising the offices of which the emoluments are borne on the proposed Civil List, I am of opinion that it would not be convenient at the present time to pledge His Majesty's Government to the specific amount of remuneration which shall hereafter, and perhaps under altered circumstances, be attached to those offices. At the same time I am anxious to institute a course of inquiries calculated to prepare materials for a *final and well considered judgment* on the subject. With this view I desire to receive from yourself, and from the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly respectively, reports pointing at the amount of emoluments which in your opinion would constitute an adequate remuneration for each of the offices in question.

"It is of course understood that during the tenure of the present Officers their existing emoluments shall be preserved to them, but whenever vacancies shall occur His Majesty's Government will consider what reduction should be made in those emoluments, &c. &c. \* \* \*

"It is my earnest hope that the Provincial Legislature will adopt and pass this Bill without any change either in substance or form, &c. &c."

*Extract from Address of the Assembly to the King, adopted 8th February, 1837.*

"In accordance with the terms agreed upon by Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and a Deputation from the Assembly, for the surrender of the Crown Revenues, upon the Civil List being granted either permanently or for a period of ten years, a Bill was prepared in England, containing all the provisions necessary for these important purposes, &c. &c.

"The

"The Legislative Council and Assembly accordingly, after a calm, patient and deliberate consideration of its provisions, by overwhelming majorities, passed the Bill without alteration or amendment, conformably to the earnest wish of Your Majesty, &c. &c."

*Extract from the Speaker's Address to Lieut. Governor at close of the Session, 1st March, 1837.*

[After referring to the Despatches of Lord Glenelg above stated,]—

"These Despatches clearly and distinctly stated the conditions upon which our Most Gracious Sovereign had consented to surrender the disposal of the nett proceeds of His Hereditary territorial and casual Revenues, and to prevent the possibility of misapprehension, the Draft of such a Bill was sent, with the last of these Despatches, as would contain the provisions necessary for giving full effect to the gracious intentions of His Majesty, &c. &c."

[His Excellency Sir A. Campbell reserved the Bill because it did not contain a Suspending clause which he had desired to have introduced.]

*Extract from Despatch, Lord Glenelg to Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey, 6th April, 1837.*

"They [the House of Assembly] carry still further their frank and liberal confidence in His Majesty's Government, for no stipulation having been made in the Civil List Bill for the expense of the Judges' Circuits, they resolved to provide for that service also during the continuance of that Act. His Majesty accepts these Resolutions as a fresh and gratifying proof that His solicitude for the welfare of His subjects in New Brunswick has been justly appreciated by the Representatives of the people of that Province. I have His Majesty's commands to state that *as far as respects the expenses of the Circuits the King does not hesitate to ask the fulfilment of this pledge, because every measure which strengthens the security for the independence of the Judges must contribute to the stability of all the social rights of which they are the guardians.*" \* \* \*

[In pursuance of the recommendations contained in Lord Glenelg's Despatch of 5th September, 1836, a Committee of the Legislative Council and a Committee of the House of Assembly were appointed in the Session (July 1837) to take into consideration the Salaries on the Civil List.

The Legislative Council, on the Report of their Committee, recommended £1200 Currency as the Salary of the Chief Justice and President of the Legislative Council, and £900 Currency each as the Salary of the Puisne Judges, (without fees.) —

The House of Assembly, on the Report of their Committee, recommended £1200 Currency as the Salary of the Chief Justice and President of the Legislative Council, and three Puisne Judges £750 each, exclusive of fees and travelling charges, (the same emoluments that they then enjoyed.)

The Report was adopted by the House of Assembly, on the 20th July, 1837, and on the same day the following Resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, That a copy of the Report from the Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg's Despatch of the 5th September, 1836, which relates to the remuneration of Officers whose allowances are charged on the Civil List, be transmitted to the Colonial Office, as containing the opinion of this House upon the subject matter of the said Report, and that such copy be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies."

[The Report, as well as the Report of the Legislative Council, were subsequently transmitted.]

*Extract from Lord Glenelg's Despatch to Sir John Harvey, 21st September, 1837, acknowledging the receipt of this Report.*

"I further agree in opinion that the income of the Chief Justice should exceed that of every public Officer, with the exception of the Lieutenant Governor, since there is no other whose duties are so important, or whose personal consideration it is so necessary to uphold. \* \* \*

"With regard to the income of the Chief Justice, I concur with you in thinking that the sum of £1200 Currency per annum proposed by the Assembly is less than enough to sustain an Officer of such rank, and charged with duties of such extreme importance; and that if the Chief Justice is, as the Assembly proposes, to act in the character of President of the Council, an additional remuneration of £300 Currency per annum would not exceed the reasonable remuneration for the united offices, &c. &c."

[By Act of Assembly, 1 Victoria c. 8, the office of Master of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery was constituted to be held during good behaviour, at an annual Salary of £800 Currency, payable quarterly.

By Act 2 Victoria c. 37, the appointment to the office was vested in the Crown for the future, and the appointment already made to the office confirmed.

By Act 2 Victoria c. 51, the Civil List Bill, 8 Wm. 4 c. 1, which had been passed for ten years, was made perpetual.

On 9th March, 1840, the following Resolution was passed by the House of Assembly:—

"On motion of Mr. Fisher,

"Whereas there is already a large surplus of the funds granted for the support of the Civil Government of this Province after paying the Salaries chargeable upon the Civil List, &c. &c. ;

"And

Note this

M. Parker  
Sec

See Journal  
1838

1839 X0

See there X  
X0

Appointment made by Lieut Gov not to be a precedent

"And whereas this House being deeply impressed with the paramount importance of rendering the Judicial Institutions of this Province as efficient as possible, did freely grant the sum of £800 per annum IN PERPETUITY, as a Salary for the Master of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery ;

"And whereas in the opinion of this House the appropriation of a part of the said Surplus to the payment of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls would be most beneficial, and secure greater uniformity in the fiscal concerns of the Province, by providing for the payment of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity from the same fund ; therefore

"Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the propriety and expediency of paying the Salary of the Master of the Rolls from the Surplus arising after the payment of the Salaries and other charges now chargeable upon the Civil List."

[In the Session of 1841 a Committee was appointed by the House of Assembly to inquire into the amount of Salaries received by the principal public Officers of the Province, and to prepare such a Scale of Salaries for the said Officers as in their opinion would be just, as well to the public as to the incumbents themselves, who on 25th February, 1841, made their Report, in which they state that they propose no alteration of fixed Salaries except on the death or removal from office of any of the present incumbents.

They further stated their opinion that the Fees of the Judges, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, should be commuted for a fixed annual allowance to those individuals respectively.

In their Scale is contained—

The Chief Justice, in lieu of all Fees, £1000 per annum.

Three Puisne Judges, in lieu of all Fees and travelling charges, £900 each, making £2700 Currency.

The Report was accepted by the House.

In the Session of 1843 an Address of the House of Assembly to the Queen, for the reduction of charges upon the Civil Government was agreed upon, in which they state that the sum of £600 per annum is an adequate maximum Salary for the principal subordinate Ministerial Officers of the Government, men of the greatest talents and active business habits in the Province ; and they annex a Scale of which they pray Her Majesty's gracious and favourable consideration. As relates to the Judges the Scale provides as follows :—

The Chief Justice, besides travelling expenses allowed by Law, £1000.

Three Puisne Judges, each £900, besides travelling expenses allowed by Law.

This Scale corresponds with that of 1841, except that the Circuit travelling charges are in addition to the Salaries.

The Provincial Secretary and Surveyor General are in each Scale placed at £600 per annum.

This Address was delivered to the Lieutenant Governor in order to be laid at the Foot of the Throne

The receipt of this Address was acknowledged by Lord Stanley in a Despatch of 1st October, 1843, of which the following is an extract :]—

"Her Majesty will therefore willingly consider any recommendation for prospective reductions of Salary, which may appear to be such as not to defeat the object of providing efficiently for the Public Service. \* \* \*

"But Her Majesty cannot consent to purchase any such supposed advantages at the expense of those Public Servants who now hold Salaries upon the Civil List."

[In the Session of 1845 a Committee was again appointed by the House of Assembly to take into consideration the Salaries generally chargeable upon the Civil List, and to prepare an Address to the Queen upon the subject.

Upon their Report, an Address was agreed upon on 12th April, 1845, and referring to the Scale submitted in 1843, they pray that it may be adopted, and also pray that from the Surplus accruing of the Civil List Fund, permanent provision may be made therefrom for the respective Salaries of the Treasurer of the Province and the Master of the Rolls, amounting to £1400 currency per annum— (The Treasurer £600, the Master of the Rolls £800.)

This Address was transmitted by the Lieutenant Governor on the 26th April, 1845, and acknowledged by Lord Stanley in a Despatch of 28th July, 1845.

After acknowledging the Address, His Lordship proceeds thus]—

"The principles by which the decision has hitherto been guided on the subject, and to which Her Majesty proposes to adhere, are few and simple.

"They are to stipulate for such a provision for the support of Her Majesty's Officers in the Province as will enable the Crown to secure the services, in that capacity, of men whose talents, education and character may afford an adequate security for the faithful discharge of their public duties ;—To defer to the deliberate judgment of the local Legislature as to the amount of the provision that may be necessary for the maintenance of officers possessing these qualifications, and to maintain inviolate every pledge, express or implied, by which the faith of the Crown is engaged in favour of any present holder of office.

"Such of the Public Officers of New Brunswick, included in the Civil List, as held their places before the date of that compact, are in possession of such a claim as I have mentioned, on the faith of the



*the Crown; and the Queen is well assured that the House of Assembly of New Brunswick would be as reluctant to advise, as Her Majesty would be unwilling to adopt, any measure which should disappoint the just and reasonable expectations of any of Her Majesty's Public Servants.*

"On the other hand, such of the Public Officers as have succeeded to their places since the compact, accepted them with full knowledge of the assurance of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, conveyed by Lord Glenelg, through your Predecessor, to the Assembly, that the amount of their emoluments would be subject to revision. Whatever reductions might be made from their Salaries, and however soon such reductions might be made to take effect, those Officers would not therefore be entitled to say, that in their persons the pledged faith of their Sovereign had been in any respect violated.

"It is however important that *this question, when once deliberately adopted, should not be again brought into debate; and the Queen trusts that whatever arrangement may now be proposed, will be such as not to call for a frequent or early revision.*"

[This Despatch had particular reference to the Salary of the Provincial Secretary, which the House again decided should be £600 per annum. No complaint of, or even allusion whatever, is made to the Judges Salaries.]

[In the Session of 1849, a Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr. Wilmot, the Attorney General, for the reduction of Judicial Salaries, to apply only to the persons thereafter to be appointed; and while the right of dealing with these was asserted, the rights of the present incumbents, as then existing, were strongly sustained by the Members of the Executive Government, and affirmed by the House.

The Salary of any future Chief Justice was fixed at £700 per annum, and the Salaries of any future Master of the Rolls or Puisne Judge, £600 per annum. And it was fully understood at this time, that the Salaries to the Chief Justice and the Judges were to be in addition to the Fees to which they were entitled, the average amount of which was about £150 per annum each; with which the incomes of the future Judges would sustain a great and inconvenient reduction; but without the Fees the income would be quite insufficient, and quite inadequate to the duties of the office.

An amendment was moved in the House of Assembly, on the discussion of this Bill in Committee, that the Salaries to be granted, the amount of which had not then been settled, should be in full and in lieu of all Fees then payable; but this amendment was opposed by all the Members of the Government, and negatived by a large majority. Had the amendment been carried, there is reason to believe the Salaries of the Puisne Judges would have been placed at £700, and that of the Chief Justice at £800.

As this Bill was passed with a suspending clause, and not to take effect until Her Majesty's express sanction was given, the Judges might perhaps, not unreasonably, have hoped that some reference would have been made to them, as the approval was delayed for a more than usual period, and they could not but think that one of the grounds urged for sanctioning a measure, which being so much at variance with the previous and repeated decisions of the House of Assembly, must have excited some surprise, would be that which was brought forward in the Local Assembly, viz. that the distinction between the present and future incumbents being clearly pointed out, the Bill would serve as a protection to the present Judges, and not be used afterwards to their injury. It is but reasonable and proper to think that Her Majesty acted under this impression in giving Her Royal sanction to the Bill, and was assured at the same time that the Salaries as reduced would be in addition to the Fees then payable to the Judges.

This was the measure of 1849, which received the Queen's approval.

In the Session of 1850, without the slightest notice to the Judges, without any intimation of, and we believe, in the absence of new instructions from the Home Government varying from those by which the Judges believed their rights were fully assured, a measure is brought forward in the House of Assembly on the part of the Government by the Attorney General, for the reduction of the Salary of the present Chief Justice to £700 Currency, and those of the Master of the Rolls and present Judges to £600 Currency; half of the reductions to take place in 1851, and the other half in 1852; which as a measure of the Government, was sustained in the House by a majority of the Members present; the objections which some would feel on the ground of public policy, and others on the ground of this being a violation of existing rights, and a breach of the solemn compact made on the surrender of the Crown Revenues, and completely subversive of the pledge given by Her Majesty, being removed or weakened by the consideration that the responsibility of the measure rested on the Government by whom it was brought forward, and not on the House.

This Bill, while it reduced the Salaries, left untouched the Fees of the Judges yet, as if it were intended to show how little consideration should be paid to them, and how small a regard to their rights; contemporaneously with this Bill of the Government, a Bill introduced by another Member not belonging to the Government, is passed by the House for abolishing all the Judges' Fees, without compensation; and this latter Bill received also the support of the Members of the Government in the House, who had the year before opposed a similar measure which was not open to the same objection, however inexpedient in itself, as it was only applicable to future appointees.

Both these Bills were stopped in the Legislative Council. Had they passed, the effect would have been in a short time to deprive the Judges of one third of their incomes, and to reduce them one third below what the House had repeatedly fixed as the proper sum, viz. in 1836, 1837, 1841, 1843, and

Miss

X

£150 per annum

X

X

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Lala  
Wulu



“ Master of the Rolls, and that the necessary preparations should be made to carry out the above arrangement at the next Session of the Legislature.

(Signed) “ E. B. CHANDLER, “ L. A. WILMOT, ✓  
 “ R. L. HAZEN, “ D. HANINGTON,  
 “ G. S. HILL, “ J. R. PARTELOW.”

At this meeting there were originally present, eight Members out of the nine constituting the Council; the ninth, Mr. Rankin, arrived early on the 25th, and attended the meeting, when the memorandum just quoted was delivered to me, but your Lordship will observe that it is not signed by him, nor by Mr. Fisher, or the Solicitor General—~~W. M. M.~~

After the transaction of the usual business, the Council broke up, and the Members who reside at a distance returned to their homes on the afternoon of the 25th. On the morning of the 26th, the Attorney General, Mr. L. A. Wilmot, called at Government House, and read to me a letter which he had written the previous evening after the Council broke up, to his absent colleagues, practically withdrawing his signature from the recommendation made in the morning by himself, and by the majority of the Council. \* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Fisher, since the meeting of the Council, has sent me in an able paper, setting forth his reasons for dissenting from his colleagues as to the proposed reduction of the number of Judges.

Looking to the gravity of the subject, and to the position taken by the majority of my Council, I thought it my duty to obtain all possible information for your Lordship's guidance, and I therefore called on Mr. Partelow, the Provincial Secretary, to give me the reasons on which the recommendation of himself and other Members of the Council was founded, as the Minute itself is by no means explicit. I also requested Judge Carter, on behalf of himself and his colleagues on the Bench, to answer this question:—“ How far it would be practicable or desirable to carry on the Judicial business of the Supreme Court with three Judges instead of four ?”

I append to this Despatch, copies of the replies which I have received from Mr. Partelow and from Judge Carter, and I request your Lordship's attentive consideration of the communication made by the latter.

I have now stated to your Lordship what has taken place in this matter, and I confess myself to be in great difficulty and perplexity.

I look, as I am bound to do, to my constitutional advisers for counsel, in order that I may furnish your Lordship with the best information for the guidance of Her Most Gracious Majesty. A majority of my Council, six out of nine, give me a written opinion which is certainly not entirely in accordance with my own views, but is still entitled to the highest respect. Among the signatures to this opinion is one which in such a matter carries great weight, that namely of the Attorney General, the first Law Officer of the Crown. Having given this opinion, the Council separate, leaving “ no quorum ” at Fredericton. On the morning after they are gone, the Attorney General comes to me and informs me that he in fact withdraws his signature from the recommendation made by a majority of his colleagues, thus leaving such recommendation in effect, with a majority of only one voice in a Council of nine, and without the sanction of either of the Law Officers. Your Lordship will observe moreover, that the Council have tendered me no advice whatever as to the person to be appointed, although I solicited such advice, and although it is obvious that Her Majesty might, notwithstanding the recommendation of the majority, decide to act on the Law as it is at present.

One course for me to pursue, would be to summon immediately a fresh meeting of the Council, but the greater part of the Members reside at a long distance from this place.

The Attorney General was on the 28th October called away to the Court sitting at Saint Andrews, and there would be great difficulty in getting together within a short time, a full meeting of the Council, nor in fact, if they met again, could I, under the circumstances, expect to obtain anything like an unanimous decision. Thus situated, I think my best course is to lay before your Lordship the advice of my Council such as it is, with a full exposition of my own views on the matter at issue, leaving you to advise Her Most Gracious Majesty as on the whole may appear best.

I proceed therefore to discuss the various courses open to Her Majesty's Government in connection with the approaching vacancy in the post of Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

Your Lordship may advise the Queen—First, to adopt without modification the recommendation of a majority of the Executive Council, taking no step to fill the vacancy which will on the 1st January be caused by the Chief Justice's resignation, and leaving the Bench with three Puisne Judges until the whole subject shall have been discussed by the Legislature of the Colony.—Second, to fill up the Chief Justiceship by offering it to one of the present Puisne Judges, and to leave the Puisne Judgeship, thus vacated, open until the termination of the following Session of the Legislature.—Third, to complete the full number of Judges on the Bench, acting on the Law as it now stands, without inviting Legislative interference with the subject.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., 26th October, 1850.

SIR,—The memorandum yesterday handed to me by a majority of the Council, seems to imply that three Judges may ultimately be found sufficient for the Supreme Court of this Province.

The memorandum is so short, that I am unable to derive from it the data on which such a view on the part of the six Members who signed it may be founded.

With

With a view to obtain all possible information for the guidance of the Colonial Secretary, I shall be obliged by your communicating to me all facts and reasons pointing in this direction, which may have been under consideration of yourself and your colleagues, in your late discussions.

In the mean time I shall endeavour to obtain the views of the Judges themselves on the practicability of such an arrangement.

My present intention is to address the Colonial Secretary on the recommendation of the Council by the Mail which leaves Boston on Tuesday, 12th November.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 4th November, 1850.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In reply to your Excellency's letter of the 26th October last, relative to the memorandum signed by a majority of the Executive Council on the subject of providing for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his Honor the Chief Justice, I have to remark, that as Messrs. Chandler and Hazen, two eminent Barristers of long standing and in extensive practice, were parties thereto, I feel great difficulty, without their advice and assistance, in giving Your Excellency the reasons which influenced the decision of that majority.

I must therefore beg leave to ask your Excellency's permission to be relieved from going into detail on this important matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. R. PARTELOW.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*Government House, Fredericton, N. B., 26th October, 1850.*

SIR,—I am desirous of obtaining from yourself and your colleagues, a report on this question—

“How far it would be practicable or desirable to carry on the Judicial business of the Supreme Court with three Judges instead of four?”

I should be glad if you would favour me with your views before the 7th of November, as I desire to address the Colonial Secretary on the matter by the Mail which leaves Boston on the 12th.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

The Honorable Judge Carter, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*Fredericton, 2nd November, 1850.*

SIR,—I beg to submit the following observations on the question proposed in Your Excellency's communication of the 26th October. I have been prevented from obtaining the signatures of Mr. Justice Parker and Mr. Justice Street, as they are in different parts of the Province, but they have both made known their views to me, and what follows may be considered as containing their opinions as well as my own.

We feel some delicacy in offering our opinion on the subject proposed, lest we may be supposed to be too much influenced by personal considerations.

Such must undoubtedly have their weight, as we might with some reason complain, if after long service, our labour and responsibility were, without any sufficient reason, to be increased.

We think it certainly practicable that the business of the Supreme Court might be actually performed by three Judges, provided those three are always in the Province, and always in the full enjoyment of their bodily and mental powers, though even then there would be occasions where it would be hardly possible to give to some portion of the business that deliberate and full consideration which has hitherto been deemed desirable.

As we cannot hope however to be exempt, at all events from those casual and temporary disabilities which are the lot of all men, there might and probably would be times, when from such causes, it would be impossible that the duties of the Bench could be performed with that regularity and certainty which have been so far strictly observed.

In this way great delay—amounting almost to a denial of justice—might sometimes arise. Any increase of labour, by the establishment of additional Circuits in the existing Counties, or the creation of new Counties, would render it almost impracticable to ensure the proper discharge of all the duties.

As to the desirableness of such a measure, we must give our most decided opinion in the negative. There would be times when all the Judges would be on Circuits in different parts of the Province, and there would be no one to attend to those matters which constantly require the intervention of a Judge, from which much inconvenience would arise to the legal profession and their employers. We doubt also whether the decisions of a Bench of three Judges, particularly when, as is frequently the case, the decision is on appeal from the opinion of one of the number, would have the same weight and effect, as under the present system.

Indeed, supposing one of the three to be prevented from attendance by sickness or otherwise—or from sitting in the case by reason of interest or relationship, which must sometimes happen—the case would be merely an appeal from one Judge to himself and one other,—a not very desirable state of things for the Judges or the suitors.

It

It is true, that for some years the most active labour has been performed by the three Puisne Judges, who have taken the whole of the Nisi Prius and Criminal business. This (though it has sometimes pressed heavily upon us) we have done from the very great respect we have always entertained, and always must entertain for the present Chief Justice, and the deep sorrow we have felt for the bodily infirmities which alone prevented his sharing that labour. But great as has been his bodily infirmity, we have always been enabled to resort to, and have freely availed ourselves of, the sound judgment and great learning and experience which have so eminently characterized that gentleman. This has always been a source of great comfort and support to his brother Judges, while it has given weight to the Judgments of the Court, and has been satisfactory to the public and the profession. Besides the Chief Justice has always taken a fair proportion of the business at Chambers, which is of daily occurrence.

Much as we shall regret his loss, and however doubtful we may feel of having so able an assistant on the Bench, we cannot but think that the full and efficient discharge of the duties of the Bench will be much more certain and constant by four Judges than three. It must be obvious that, if one of the latter number were rendered incapable of the more active duties, the administration of justice must be very much impeded.

No one can believe that such an arrangement would be of any long duration, but it might last long enough to do serious evil.

We must therefore deprecate such a measure as involving an unreasonable addition of labour and responsibility to ourselves, and as likely to produce results neither satisfactory nor beneficial to the public.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. CARTER.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

*Extracts from separate Despatch of Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey, dated 6th November, 1850.*

MY LORD,—I think the Despatch on the subject of the vacancy in the post of Chief Justice of New Brunswick, which goes by this Mail, will bring under your Lordship's notice certain difficulties in the working of what is called "Responsible Government" in this Colony, which it may be desirable that I should discuss more at length in a separate communication.

It is evident enough, that in order to imitate, in the smallest degree, the working of the English system, a certain amount of patronage and power must be in the hands of the Government of the time. It must be worth the while of competent men to attend to the business of the public rather than to their own affairs, and to be ready at any moment to assist the Lieutenant Governor with their advice and countenance.

These men too must be entrusted with a certain discretion, to be exercised under the control of the Representative Body.

Now I have an Executive Council consisting of nine persons; of these, one resides at Miramichi, 100 miles from Fredericton; one at Dorchester, 170 miles from Fredericton; one at Shediac, about the same distance; one at Saint Stephen, 70 or 80 miles off; and one at Saint John, 65 miles from the Seat of Government: No one of these five gentlemen hold any office as a Member of the Government, or receives any emolument as belonging to the Executive Council beyond his expenses.

At Fredericton there are usually three Public Officers. The Provincial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, besides Mr. Fisher, who holds no office.

Your Lordship knows that five persons are demanded to make a quorum of the Council. It requires therefore a good deal of consideration to fix times for their meeting which may not interfere with their own affairs and with the various Courts sitting from time to time in the different Counties. When the Council have met, they remain together perhaps two days, but the unpaid Members who come from a distance, are always in a hurry to return home, and there is the greatest difficulty in securing full and fair discussion of any complicated business:—The three paid Members at Fredericton are, in a general rule, pretty well occupied with the ordinary routine of their duties, and owing to an arrangement which I found already made when I arrived, the office of Clerk of the Executive Council is discharged by the head Clerks belonging to the Offices of Provincial Secretary and Surveyor General respectively, and who have other duties.

The Surveyor General's place is one of those which ought to fall to the share of a Member of the Government of the time; but as your Lordship knows, the House of Assembly, while eager for Responsible Government, are reluctant to vote Mr. Baillie a Pension, and thus place at the disposal of the Government this most necessary office. In fact the business of the Surveyor General is intimately connected with the every day duties of the Lieutenant Governor and Council.

To illustrate this condition of things by what has just occurred, my Council meet and deliberate on the approaching vacancy in the office of Chief Justice.

They come to a sort of conclusion which they embody in a very short memorandum.

They give no reasons, and make no report at length, but the unpaid Members go off to their own homes, leaving at Fredericton four Members of their body.

*Extracts from Despatch No. 228, of Earl Grey to Sir Edmund Head, dated 3rd December, 1850.*

SIR.—I have to acknowledge your Despatch of the 5th ult., No. 63, reporting to me the resignation of Mr. Ward Chipman, Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

You will convey to that Gentleman the sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of his long and valuable services to the community, over the Judicial Bench of which he has for so many years presided. Although the correspondence annexed to your Despatch, shews that he was still able, notwithstanding his bodily infirmities, to take a most important part in the deliberations of that Bench, yet the loss of his services will be compensated to the public by the feeling that he is enjoying that honorable retirement which he has so well merited; and I learn with great satisfaction that he is able to do so without serious impediment from the absence of any public provision for him on his retirement.

With regard to the steps to be taken in consequence of the vacancy on the Bench thus created, I should have felt it much easier to direct you, if your Council had found themselves able to assist you by agreeing in the proposal of any particular measure; but I find that the opinion of the majority of the Committee merely extended to a recommendation, not to appoint a new Judge, without any definite arrangement as to the mode in which his duties were to be discharged, and that (considering that the Attorney General afterwards withdrew his assent from the Minute) this must be taken as the view of a majority of one only, not including either of your Law advisers.

Under these peculiar circumstances, I consider it my duty to advise Her Majesty to take that course, which in my own opinion, (which is entirely in accordance with that expressed by yourself) is most expedient for the general benefit of the Province.

Independently of the practical reasons in favour of retaining the present number of Judges urged by Mr. Justice Carter, (whose testimony is important from his experience and knowledge, but the force of whose arguments it more properly belongs to those possessed of local experience to estimate,) I think its maintenance is justified and recommended by the following considerations:—It seems in the first place unadvisable to diminish the numbers of Judge when the population of the Province, and with it the probable amount of Law business, is steadily increasing, unless it could be shewn that the present establishment is really excessive in proportion to the work to be done, of which no evidence has been afforded: And secondly, even if there were not uniformly full employment for four Judges, the absence of any public provision for Judges on their retirement, renders it scarcely safe to reduce the body to the lowest possible number; and this is made still less advisable by the recent prospective reductions in the Salaries of the Judges.

I have therefore determined to follow the course which you have yourself suggested at the end of your Despatch, as one of the alternatives now open:—I have consequently had much pleasure in advising Her Majesty to confer the office of Chief Justice on Mr. Justice Carter, who will receive the Warrant as soon as it can be prepared:—By his appointment £50 Currency per annum will be saved to the Province. You have farther my instructions to offer the vacant Puisne Judgeship to the Attorney General, and (should he decline it) to the Solicitor General; and to confer provisionally the appointment upon whichever of these gentlemen may, under this instruction, accept it.

#### RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BOTSFORD.

*Extracts from Despatch No. 89, of Sir W. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, dated 13th October, 1845.*

I do myself the honor of transmitting to your Lordship a letter from the Honorable W. Botsford, the Senior Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, and the oldest Judge in the Province, enclosing, to be submitted to Her Majesty, his resignation of his Seat upon the Bench, and expressing his hope that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to make some provision for his retirement, from the Surplus of the Civil List Fund.

It is with much concern that I have to report, that the retirement of Mr. Botsford has been rendered necessary from his advanced age and increasing deafness, which precludes him from continuing to discharge his functions; and considering the prolonged period in which he has exercised them with honour to himself and advantage to the Province, I beg leave most earnestly to recommend to your Lordship that a Pension may be granted to him, chargeable, as requested, from the Surplus of the Civil List Fund.

Considering the importance of preserving the independence of the Judges from political and party bias and influence, I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the proposal of the Executive Council, forwarded with my Despatch No. 84, of 29th August, 1843, for the creation of a fund from which such Pensions might be granted within certain limitations.

The Chief Justice has not intimated an intention of resigning, although it is probable from his inability to discharge the active duties of his station, in attending the Circuits, and conducting Trials, that he would do so if he could obtain from Her Majesty a Pension without the submission of a special claim on his behalf to the Assembly; and on the occurrence of such a vacancy, I should certainly consider it unjust to overlook the claims of Mr. Justice Carter to the succession, who, with Mr. Parker, have so ably sustained the reputation of the Provincial Bench since 1834, and on whom so large a share of its duties have latterly devolved.

*Extracts*

*Extracts from Despatch No. 65, of Sir W. Colebrooke to Earl Grey, dated 12th July, 1847.*

I have been requested by Mr. Botsford to enclose to your Lordship a letter, of which he has furnished me with a copy, in which he has again referred his case for your Lordship's consideration. Having in the Session of 1846, in pursuance of the authority contained in your Lordship's Despatch No. 340, dated the 4th November, 1845, intimated to the Assembly that Her Majesty would be prepared, with their concurrence, to grant to Mr. Botsford a Pension from the Surplus of the Civil List Fund, in consideration of his long and faithful services a Resolution was brought, in coincidence with the Message, and an amendment was carried by 15 to 13, rejecting it on the general ground of objection to the grant of Pensions to Public Officers, and no Address was, in consequence, presented to me.

In the present year I communicated to the House your Lordship's Despatch of the 19th of January last; and also on their request for the correspondence, a copy of my Despatch No. 117, of the 23rd December, 1846, and a Resolution was passed, the day before the close of the Session, and in a thin House, 16 to 1, adhering to the Resolution of the 6th of March, 1846.

(Copy)

*Sackville, 11th December, 1846.*

MY LORD,—A year having elapsed since Her Majesty was graciously pleased to approve of my retirement from the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Province, and having as yet received no intimation that any superannuation allowance has been assigned to me, I am constrained to bring under your notice my present unexpected position.

In a letter to Sir Archibald Campbell in September 1836, I wrote thus:—"Being now of the age of 63 years, and feeling some of the infirmities that usually attend persons in advanced life, I am conscious of their effect, and therefore beg leave to tender the resignation of my Seat upon the Bench, but with such retired allowance as Her Majesty may graciously be pleased to grant."

In answer to this Lord Glenelg writes to Sir Archibald Campbell, under date 31st October, 1836.

"Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 47, of the 12th October, enclosing an application from Mr. William Botsford, the Senior Puisne Judge of New Brunswick, who is desirous of retiring from his Judicial duties, upon a Pension being assigned to him. Before this communication reaches you, you will have received my Despatches of 31st October and 5th September last. It will be obvious to you that the financial arrangement which you are instructed by those Despatches to submit for the consideration and sanction of the Provincial Legislature, renders it impossible for me to advise His Majesty to place any new charges upon the Crown Revenues of New Brunswick; but I am commanded by the King to direct you to recommend to the Assembly, in the strongest terms, such a Grant as will enable His Majesty to make provision for Mr. Botsford's retirement.

"That the Assembly will give a ready assent to that proposition, I am bound to believe, from the assurance you give of the universal satisfaction which the measure would produce."

This Despatch of Lord Glenelg was sent to me by Sir John Harvey, the successor of Sir Archibald Campbell in the Government of this Province, together with a Note from Sir John, in which he was pleased to say:—"I shall be happy to meet your wishes in any way which may be in my power in connexion of the subject of it."

To this offer of Sir John I replied, by requesting him to submit my application to Her Most Gracious Majesty for Her approval:—Of the result of Sir John Harvey's correspondence I have never been apprised.

Thus the matter rested, and I continued in the performance of my Judicial duties until October 1845, when I renewed my application to retire from the Bench with a Pension. In my communication to Sir William M<sup>r</sup>. B. G. Colebrooke, in which were embodied my correspondence with Sir Archibald Campbell, and my Lord Glenelg's Despatch, I wrote thus:—"Being now in the 73rd year of my age, I find my infirmities, in particular that of deafness, have so increased, that in justice to myself and for the public interest, I ought to retire from public life; I therefore most respectfully beg leave to tender the resignation of my seat upon the Bench, with such retired allowance as Her Majesty may graciously be pleased to direct."

I may state also, that I forwarded at the same time to Sir William Colebrooke a private Note, as I had done to Sir A. Campbell, stating that I would be contented with an allowance of three hundred Sterling per annum.

In answer to this application I was favoured by His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke with the following extract from Lord Stanley's Despatch, under date of the 4th November, 1845:—

"I have received your Despatch, No. 89, of the 13th October, communicating the resignation of Mr. Botsford of his office of Senior Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court in New Brunswick, and proposing that some provision for his retirement may be made from the Surplus Civil List Fund of that Province.

"I have to inform you that the Queen has accepted Mr. Botsford's resignation, and has been graciously pleased to command me to signify to you Her Majesty's regret that Mr. Botsford should be no longer able to continue in that career of public service, to the value of which you have been able to bear such high and honorable testimony.

" It would therefore have afforded me peculiar satisfaction to have advised the Queen, in compliance with your recommendation, to grant to that Gentleman during the rest of his life, a Pension or superannuation allowance, charged on the Surplus Civil List Fund of New Brunswick.

" But in making that proposal, you can scarcely have adverted to the correspondence (noted in the margin) which took place in the year 1840, between Lord John Russell and your immediate predecessor in the Government, on the subject of the Pension which it was then proposed to assign to the Provincial Surveyor General, Mr. Baillie.

" The result of that correspondence is, that by the distinct and deliberate admission of Her Majesty's Government, as then constituted, the compact of 1836 between the Crown and the two Houses of the Local Legislature, must be so construed as to deprive the Queen of the power of making any such appropriation as you now suggest of the Surplus Civil List Fund. Such an acknowledgement is binding upon the faith and honor of the Crown, and whatever may be the inconveniences of adhering to such a pledge, (nor am I by any means disposed to underrate them) the infringement of it I need scarcely say is impossible. \* \* \* Thence I infer that the claims of Mr. Botsford must be presented to the Assembly, as an isolated demand on their liberality."

The subject matter of my Pension was submitted by His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke to the House of Assembly at the last Session, and lost by a majority against it. That I did not intend my resignation to be irrespective of a retired allowance, I must be permitted emphatically to state, for in addition to the serious inconvenience consequent upon giving up the emolument of my office in the evening of my days, I confidently relied upon the fact that my former resignation had been treated as conditional.

In confirmation of this I beg most respectfully to refer to the spirit of my correspondence with Sir A. Campbell, and to the favourable indulgence of my then Sovereign, as expressed in Lord Glenelg's Despatch.

The undoubted right of my Royal Mistress to dispense with my services at any time I do not question; to Her Gracious protection I respectfully and willingly submit any claim which long and faithful service may suggest.

If under these circumstances, my Lord, I am not to have a retired allowance, with all my duty to my Queen and respect to Her Minister, I cannot but feel that in my old age I shall have been dismissed by a Government in whose service the greater part of a long life has been passed.

May I request of you my Lord to lay my application at the Foot of the Throne

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. BOTSFORD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, H. M. P. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Copy)—No. 117.

*Fredericton, N. B., 23rd December, 1846.*

MY LORD,—Referring to my Despatch, No. 89, of the 13th October, and to Lord Stanley's reply, No. 340, dated 4th November, 1845, on the subject of the retirement of Mr. Justice Botsford from the Bench of the Supreme Court, I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from that gentleman, with one to your Lordship's Address, in which he has recapitulated the circumstances attending his resignation, and the grounds on which he repeats his claim for a Pension; in consequence of the House of Assembly, to whom his claim was referred in the last Session, having declined to pass an Address to concur in such an appropriation from the Surplus of the Civil List Fund. I regretted extremely the circumstance, from a knowledge of the high and honorable motives by which Mr. Botsford had been influenced in the course he adopted; and being aware that the claims of old servants of the Crown, which existed prior to the transfer of the Crown Revenues, had been regarded in some cases as entitling them to special consideration of Her Majesty's Government, it would have given me much satisfaction to have been able to have reported a different result.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Honorable Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)—No. 45.

*Downing Street, 19th January, 1847.*

SIR,—I have read with very lively concern the letter to myself from Mr. Botsford, of the 11th December, 1846, accompanying your Despatch of the 23rd of that month, (No. 117.) Lord Stanley obviously accepted Mr. Botsford's resignation under the conviction that the claims of that gentleman to a retired allowance at his advanced period of life, and after so long a course of honourable public service in so high and eminent a station, would be favourably received by the Legislature of New Brunswick; nor do I doubt that if His Lordship had regarded their concurrence in such a grant as questionable, he would have directed that the resignation should not be actually made until that question had been set at rest. To have taken such a precaution, might indeed have appeared to imply some unbecoming distrust of the justice and liberality of the Assembly, and for that reason as I presume Lord Stanley omitted to take it. The omission is now irreparable, except by a reconsideration on the part of the Local Legislature of their refusal of the proposed grant. Her Majesty has by the Civil List arrangement been entirely divested of all resources for satisfying any such demands on the justice or liberality of the Crown. To the Assembly therefore, the case must be again referred, with



a strong recommendation of the claim to their favourable notice, as it may be possible to address to them. I am convinced if the case had been understood by that House, as it is now represented by Mr. Botsford and by yourself, they would not have declined to accede to his request. A repetition of their refusal would in any future case render impossible the voluntary resignation of any Judge, however much age or infirmity might have disqualified him for his Judicial duties. The saving of a charge of £300 per annum to the Local Treasury, or even the habitual saving of any such charges would be a very inadequate compensation for the injury which the public at large would sustain from the continuance on the Bench of men who had survived the power of discharging aright that most important and arduous trust.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor, Sir Wm. Colebrooke.

(Copy)—No. 100.

*Downing Street, 16th August, 1847.*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 65, of 13th July, 1847, in which you inform me of the result of the appeal, which in my Despatch, No. 45, I directed you to make to the Assembly of New Brunswick in behalf of Mr. Botsford, and enclose a letter addressed to me by that Gentleman, again bringing under my consideration his claims to a retiring allowance. You will acquaint Mr. Botsford that I sincerely regret the unfavourable decision of the Assembly. I can have no doubt that this decision of the Assembly has been founded on a sense of duty, and a conviction on the part of the Members of that body, that the refusal of a retired allowance in this instance was not inconsistent with justice towards Mr. Botsford, while it was rendered necessary by a due regard to the general interest of the Province, in the enforcement of strict economy in the expenditure of the public money. I must however confess, that I am myself unable to perceive the grounds upon which this conclusion has been come to. According to my view of the case, the claims of Mr. Botsford would appear to be very strong on the ground of justice, while I also should have thought that their recognition would have been conducive to the real interest of the community, and perfectly consistent with the only true economy, that namely of which it is the object, to secure the most efficient service in return for the money expended in remunerating the various public servants employed in the Province. I am however unable to afford Mr. Botsford any relief in the shape of a Pension from this Country, as there are no funds at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, out of which a retirement could be granted to a Public Officer in New Brunswick.

At the close of your Despatch you suggest, that if the attention of the Assembly were drawn to the existing provision for the superannuation of Judges in this Country, it might have some influence in inducing the Assembly to reconsider their former decision. On this point I would refer you to the several Acts of the Imperial Parliament which regulate the retiring allowances of Judges in this Country, from which you will perceive that Judges, after 15 years service, are allowed to retire on Pensions not exceeding one half of their Salaries, but that further service beyond 15 years does not carry with it any increase of retiring Pension. Should you be of opinion that a further application can be made to the Assembly with advantage to Mr. Botsford, I will not raise any objection to that course being taken; but greatly as I lament the decision hitherto adopted by the Assembly, I cannot instruct you to bring the subject again under their consideration.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor be added to the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Abel Pond, Esquire, complaining of the conduct of Alexander Goodfellow, Esquire, as Supervisor of the Road from Fredericton to Newcastle, and to be remunerated for labour performed thereon.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Ordered*, That Mr. English be added to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of the Province; and

On like motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Ordered*, That Mr. English be added to the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of February, to take under consideration the subject of Mines and Minerals in the Province.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to continue an Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company : and

The Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rail Road Company ;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section I. insert the words “by Act of Assembly of this Province.”

At B insert the words “for the purpose of constructing a Canal or Raft Sluice round the Arestook Falls, to commence at the Boundary Line between this Province and the State of Maine, and to extend to the junction of the Arestook River with the River Saint John, and for the purpose of erecting Mills for the manufacture of Lumber and Flour, and for carrying on and managing the same.

At C in Section VII. expunge the whole Section, and insert the following :—

“And be it enacted, That the joint stock and property of the Company shall alone in the first instance be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company; and that no creditors or person or persons having any demand against the said Company, for or on account of any dealings with the said Company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency or when the joint stock of the said Company shall fall short of or not be equal to the payment of any debt, due or demand against the same, or upon *nulla bona* being returned on any Execution issued against the goods and chattels of said Company; that then and in either of such cases the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder shall and may be levied upon and seized respectively to satisfy such debt or demand, to the extent of double the amount of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the joint stock of the said Company, but no more; and that such double amount, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy such debt, due or demand, shall and may be levied and seized by process of Execution in the same suit in which such debt, due or demand may be recovered against the said Company.”

At D in Section IX. insert as follows—“nor in any way divert the water of the said Arestook River to the injury or prejudice of any owner or owners of any Mill Site or water power along the said River, without first making due compensation to the said owner or owners thereof for any depreciation in value that may be caused to such Mill Site or water power: such depreciation to be ascertained in the same manner as hereinafter provided.”

At E expunge the word “improved.”

At F expunge the words “nevertheless that the said Jury, in assessing the said damages, are authorized and empowered, and shall take into consideration the enhancement in value of the said Land by the passage of the said Canal or the erection of Mills in diminution of the damages, and also.”

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rail Road Company,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section I. insert the following words—“shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province.”

At B in Section XVIII. expunge the whole Section, and add a new one as follows:—

“And be it enacted, That the said Company, to entitle themselves to the privileges, benefits and advantages to them granted in this Act, shall and they are hereby required to make and complete the said Railway from the Upper Mills, in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, in this Province, to the mouth of Dennis Creek, within five years from the passing of this Act, and complete the remaining part of the said Rail Road, from Dennis Creek to the Ledge, or to Oak Point, in the said Parish, within ten years from the passing of this Act; and if the same shall not be so made and completed within the period before mentioned, so as to be used for the conveyance and carriage

carriage of passengers, goods, chattels, wares, and merchandize thereon, then this Act, and any matter or thing therein contained, shall cease and be utterly null and void."

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish places for Polling in the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Crane moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Colstown Settlement, and to authorize a Grant of Lands to such Corporation.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to exclude certain Officers from being Members of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Purdy in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, an amendment was moved thereto—To expunge therefrom the words "the Office of Comptroller of the Navigation Laws, Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, Collector or Receiver of the Revenues in this Province," and insert as follows:—

"Any Office of profit or emolument under the Crown, (Political Offices only excepted.)"

And upon the question for the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

A further amendment was then moved—To expunge the words "Collector or Receiver of the Revenues in this Province," and substitute the following:—

"Officer of the Customs, Registers of Deeds and Wills, Judges of the Probate, Registers of Probate Court, Clerks of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Supervisors of Roads, Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, and all Contractors of Public Works, and all persons receiving moneys from the Provincial Funds for any Office he or they may hold, (Political Offices excepted.)"

Upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,
Mr. Hanington,	Macpherson,
Gordon,	Hatheway,
Crane,	Steves,
Read,	Gilbert,
Scoullar,	Hayward,
Rice,	Ryan,
Stiles,	Fitzgerald,
Beardsley,	Cutler.
Taylor,	

## NAYS.

Mr. Botsford,	Mr. Porter,
Johnson,	Williston,
Gray,	M'Leod,
Thomson,	Wilmot.
M'Phelim,	

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

**Tuesday, 4th March, 1851.**

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Colstown Settlement, and to authorize a Grant of Lands to such Corporation : and

A Bill to repeal an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish places for Polling in the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

*Ordered*, That Mr. English be added to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take under consideration all matters relating to the Agricultural Interests of the Province, in the place of Mr. Beardsley, who is permitted to withdraw therefrom.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rice return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rail Road Company,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Robert Bayard, Alexander Pidler, William Livingstone, and others, praying aid in the construction of a Wharf at Brundage's Landing, which was presented to the House on the twentieth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of the said month, to take under consideration a Petition from John Stevens, as regards the erection of Piers and Booms for the safe keeping of Timber and other Lumber, to report thereon.

Mr. Gordon moved for leave to present a Petition from Thomas Carman, Postmaster at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying an increase of Salary, for the reasons therein stated.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Chubb, Thomas G. Hatheway, George Woods, and eight hundred and thirty three others, operative Mechanics, Manufacturers, and others, residents of the City and County of Saint John, setting forth, that in consequence of the pressure of the times for several years past, they have been but partially employed, and that they look to the establishment of Rail Roads as the only means of employing the productive classes, and detaining them in the Province,—that Stock to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds would probably be taken in any such undertaking by that class of the inhabitants, provided a Grant of an  
acre

acre of Crown Land could be secured to them for every pound of Stock taken, and they could be employed in the work, and praying that the subject of their Petition may be taken into consideration, and relief granted them in the premises; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Chubb, Mayor of the City of Saint John, John Gillies, George A. Lockhart, Stephen Wiggins, and L. H. Deveber, Esquires, together with one hundred and fifty two others, inhabitants of the said City, praying that no Act may pass altering or repealing the Act 3 Victoria, chapter 1, for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the said City; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the twenty fifth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Thomas Harding, Esquire, and others, for a repeal of the said Act, to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented a Petition from Nathan Laud, Machinist and Miller, residing at Loch Lomond, in the County of Saint John, praying for a Grant of money to aid him in the erection of Machinery for the manufacture of Flax into Thread Warp.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and amend the fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons," so far as relates to the County of Restigouche.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Beardsley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

Whereas in the matters of the contested Election for the County of Charlotte, upon the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, both parties have filed their Lists of objectionable votes;

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of this House be authorized to furnish to either or any of the parties, upon their applying therefor, certified copies of such Lists, and other papers filed and connected therewith, upon payment of the Fees thereon.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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### Wednesday, 5th March, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, Spiritual Teacher to the Congregation of "Modern Calvinists" in the City of Saint John.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to exclude certain Officers from being Members of the House of Assembly.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Botsford take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter and amend the fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons," so far as relates to the County of Restigouche.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Barberie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Orthodox Congregational Church at Mill Town, in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Chapman,

*Ordered*, That Mr. Cutler be added to the Committee appointed on the twelfth day of February last, to take under consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. English be added to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take under consideration matters affecting the Trade of this Province.

Mr. Gordon moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal the Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits of the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Gordon in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Ordered*, That the Order of the Day of the twenty fifth day of February last, to go into Committee of the whole on Ways and Means of raising a Revenue in the Province, and which was adjourned over to this day by operation of the Twenty third Rule of the House, be further adjourned over until to-morrow, and that the House do then resolve itself into said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved :—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Mr. Read,  
Gordon,  
Botsford,  
Hanington,  
Taylor,  
Hayward,  
Beardsley,  
English,

Mr. Pickard,  
Thomson,  
Fitzgerald,  
Robinson,  
Porter,  
Purdy,  
Needham,  
Hatheway,  
Ryan.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Mr. Scoullar,  
Crane,  
Williston,  
Tilley,  
Barberie,

Mr. Ritchie,  
Rice,  
Montgomery,  
Gray,  
Cutler,  
Steves,  
Chapman.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the security of Lessees of the Crown.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the first and only Section thereof was under their consideration, and which enacts as follows:—

“ That from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, body politic or corporate, being the Lessee or Lessees, Licencee or Licencees, holder or holders, of any Letter or Letters of Occupation of Crown property within this Province, whether for Mining or Lumbering purposes, heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted, to maintain Trespass, Trover or Replevin in any Court of Record within this Province competent to try the same, against any wrong doer or wrong doers, or person or persons, tortiously interfering with or invading the property or properties, or any of the rights or privileges conveyed or intended to be conveyed by such Leases, Licences or Letters of Occupation, in the same manner to all intents and purposes as if an absolute property had been conveyed by the same; and such Lessee or Lessees, Licencee or Licencees, holder or holders of any Letter or Letters of Occupation of Crown property as aforesaid, for the purpose of such several actions, shall be deemed and taken to be the owner or owners of such property, any law, usage or custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.”

The question being taken upon the said Section, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Barberie,	Mr. Gray,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Earle,
Read,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Macpherson,
Craue,	M'Phelim,	Mr. Gordon,	Pickard,
Botsford,	Fitzgerald,	Scoullar,	Purdy,
Tilley,	Porter,	Steves,	Ryan,
English,	Robinson.	Ritchie,	Hayward,
		Chapman,	Wilmot.
		Williston,	

And it was decided in the negative.

The Report being then read from the Chair, and the question put thereon for accepting the same, the House divided—

YEAS 13.

NAYS 14.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to continue an Act to authorize the commutation of Debts due the Crown by Settlers in certain cases for work on the Public Roads,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old Gaol Lot in the City of Fredericton,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled “ An Act relating to the competency of Witnesses in certain cases,” To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

This Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old Gaol Lot in the City of Fredericton,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in the Preamble, expunge the word “ purposes,” and insert “ debts.”

At B in Section I. expunge the word “ purposes,” and insert “ debts.”

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr.



Mr. Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the transportation of Newspapers, and Religious and Agricultural Pamphlets, through this Province, without any imposition of Postage.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act to repeal all the Laws regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Thomson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again under their consideration, an amendment was moved thereto—To expunge the whole of the first Section thereof, after the words "Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly," as also the two following Sections, and substitute as follows:—

"That an Act made and passed in the third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled 'An Act to repeal all the Acts relating to Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,' be and the same is hereby repealed."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, when the following Resolution was moved:—

"Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months."

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

## YEAS.

Mr. Hanington,  
English,  
Needham,  
Gray,  
Barberie,  
Hayward,  
Robinson,  
Wilmot,  
Porter,

Mr. M'Phelim,  
Hatheway,  
Macpherson,  
Montgomery,  
Williston,  
Gordon,  
Read,  
Rice.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Mr. Ritchie,  
Steves,  
Scoullar,  
Crane,  
Botsford,  
Tilley,

Mr. Johnson,  
Earle,  
Pickard,  
Chapman,  
Purdy,  
Cutler,  
M'Leod,  
Ryan.

And the division being equal, he had decided the question in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Thursday, 6th March, 1851.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to incorporate the Orthodox Congregational Church at Mill Town, in the Parish of Saint Stephen:

A Bill to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland: and

A Bill to provide for the transportation of Newspapers, and Religious and Agricultural Pamphlets, through this Province, without any imposition of Postage: also

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the competency of Witnesses in certain cases."

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old Gaol Lot in the City of Fredericton,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill to alter and define the limits of the Parish of Dumfries, in the County of York.

To which Mr. Taylor moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “this day three months.”

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from James Lake, Gilbert White, and forty three others, Members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of New Brunswick, resident in the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, and other inhabitants of the said Parish, praying that the present Acts regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors may be so amended, that persons engaged in the traffic may be responsible for the injuries resulting therefrom; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of February last, to take Petitions of a like prayer under their consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. English, by leave, presented a Petition from R. A. Hay, James Everitt, James Wood, James M'Laughlan, and three hundred and nineteen others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, of a like prayer as regards the sale of Intoxicating Liquors; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from John Hagarty, A. C. Evanson, Esquires, the Reverend Thomas M'Ghee, E. A. Vail, Esquire, M.D., and thirty eight others, inhabitants of the County of Saint John and King's County, praying that an exploration may be made from Saint John to Sussex Vale, via Loch Lomond and Hammond River, in order to test the practicability and utility of a Line of Railway on that route; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled “An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same.”

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the twenty fifth day of February last, and which was adjourned over to this day by Resolution of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole on Ways and Means for raising a Revenue in the Province.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them under their consideration, had passed the following Resolutions, viz:—

“1st. Whereas the import of Articles, the produce and manufacture of the United States of America, into this Province, has for several years been greatly on the increase,  
and

and far exceeded the Exports to that Country, to the manifest injury of the productive labour of the Province : And whereas the efforts made by Great Britain and the North American Colonies to obtain reciprocal Trade with the United States, have not only been unsuccessful, but have been met by the imposition of higher Duties, thereby virtually excluding us from their markets, whilst ours are open to them : And whereas such a course of Trade, in addition to other evils, tends greatly to derange the currency of the country, by draining it of the precious metals ; therefore

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That in framing a Revenue Bill, countervailing Duties should be imposed on such Articles as are imported from the United States, as will give encouragement to the Agricultural and Mechanical Interests of the Province, and at the same time best promote its Mercantile welfare.

*2d. Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the House should appoint a Select Committee to prepare a Bill for imposing Duties for raising a Revenue, based upon the principle of the foregoing Resolution."

The Resolutions reported by the Committee, being handed in at the Clerk's Table, were again read.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolutions reported by the Committee, adopted by the House ; and

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare and report a Bill for raising a Revenue, agreeably to the Resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Hanington, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Ryan, the Honorable Mr. Partelow, Mr. Needham, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Cutler, Mr. English, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Earle, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Williston, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole in consideration of a Bill to divide the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, into two distinct or separate Parishes.

To which Mr. Taylor moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "this day three months."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act relating to the repairing of the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Mr. Earle in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

*Resolved*, That the Petition from the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute, praying aid towards the payment of the Debt due on the erection of the Building, which was presented to the House on the fifteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Hill, setting forth, that he is about publishing a Monthly Periodical, under the name of "The British American Review," and praying that the Bill now before the House providing for the transmission of Newspapers and Pamphlets free of Postage, may pass into a Law ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Whereas the Agricultural Interest of this Province has been for some time past and still continues in a very depressed state ; therefore

*Resolved*,

*Resolved*, That it be an instruction to the Committee appointed to prepare the Revenue Bill, that they recommend such measures as are calculated to turn the attention of the inhabitants of this Province to Agricultural pursuits in preference to other occupations.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Resolved*, That the Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying pecuniary aid for the construction of Landings for Sea-going Steamers at that place, presented to the House on the fourteenth day of February last, and by error in the entry on the Journal of that day, ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Trade, to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, pursuant to leave granted, brought in a Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,—which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

Whereas in the matter of the contested Election for the County of Westmorland, upon the Petition of Robert Keech Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert Barry Chapman, Esquire, a Member for the said County, both parties have filed their Lists of objectionable votes;

*Ordered*, That the Clerk be authorized to furnish to either or any of the parties, upon their applying therefor, certified copies of such Lists, or other papers filed and connected therewith, upon payment of the Fees thereon.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and regulate the mode of electing the Mayor of the City of Saint John, and for other purposes relating to the local government of the said City.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the erection of Common Sewers in the City of Saint John.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to provide for laying down Common Sewers in the City of Saint John.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, under the amended Title.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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### Friday. 7th March. 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railway from Saint Andrews to Quebec. Leave

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Return of the Names of Old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War in America, and the Widows of such, certified by the several Courts of General Sessions, and on whose account Warrants issued to the Clerks of the Peace in the year 1850 :  
Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Provincial Treasury in favor of Trustees of Schools, on account of Schools, certified by the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace holden in and for the several Counties in that year.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

*Resolved*, That the Petition from Thomas Miller, as also that from H. Gilbert, J. Gillies, James Travis, Esquires, and one hundred and forty eight others, of the City of Saint John, praying that in the manufacture of Pails, and all other articles, at the Provincial Penitentiary, manual labour alone should be used, and that all the articles there manufactured should be exported to a Foreign Market, which were severally presented to the House on the eighteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Trade, to report thereon.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen Wiggins, Alexander Lockhart, James Gallagher, Hugh Sharkey, Esquires, and five hundred and ten others, inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass requiring that all smuggled Liquors seized by the Revenue Officers may be destroyed, and further provisions made for the discouragement of Smuggling ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same."

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for laying down Common Sewers in the City of Saint John.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act relating to the repairing of the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thomson take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Cochran Craig, Esquire, Theodore Winchester, Lorenzo Drake, and one hundred and forty others, inhabitants of Grand Manan, Campo Bello, and West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, engaged in the prosecution of the Fisheries, praying that a Bounty may be granted on Vessels employed in that Trade ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries, to report thereon.

Mr. Robinson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Cochran Craig, Esquire, Joel Ingersoll, Philip Newton, and one hundred and twenty four others, inhabitants of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the said Island may be established as a Free Port ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration all matters which may affect the Trade of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Gordon,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the competency of Witnesses in certain cases."

Mr. Pickard in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Orthodox Congregational Church at Mill Town, in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November last.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Reports from Matthew L. Nolloth, Commander of Her Majesty's Steam Sloop "Plumper," and the Honorable Arthur A. Cochrane, Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop "Sappho," upon the subject of the Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

[ See Appendix. ]

Reports from Supervisors relative to the Road Service, viz:—

Fredericton to Newcastle—Alexander Goodfellow, Supervisor :

Fredericton to Richibucto, via Salmon River—John A. Beckwith, Supervisor :

Arestook to Grand Falls—Francis Tibbits, Supervisor :

Grand Falls to American and Canadian Boundaries—L. R. Coombes, Supervisor :

Saint John to Saint Andrews—George Anderson, Supervisor :

Dead

Dead Water Brook, past Mooney's Mills, to Saint Stephen—Jeremiah Scott, Supervisor :

Oak Bay to Little Digdeguash—Josephus Moore, Supervisor :

Woodstock to Arestook, and Houlton—James Ketchum, Supervisor :

Woodstock to Saint Andrews, and Fredericton to Magaguadavic—L. B. Rainsford, Supervisor :

Bridge over Hammond River, as to injury thereto by breaking up of the Ice—John Jordan, Junior, Supervisor.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

And he also, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

A Petition from James and Thomas King, Contractors for carrying the Express Mails between Saint John and Halifax, accompanied by a Communication from J. Howe, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, with inclosures relative thereto, praying to be compensated for the services performed.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from James P. A. Phillips, James Hogg, George F. Brannen, William Grigor, and John G. Lorimer, Proprietors and Editors of Newspapers published in Fredericton, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the transmission of Papers and Pamphlets through the Post Office free of charge of Postage ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Steves, from the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take under consideration various Petitions from Teachers of Schools, praying to be remunerated for their services, submitted their Report ; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

“The Committee to whom were referred the sundry Petitions for allowance to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, Report—

“That one hundred and six Petitions have been referred to them ; and after having examined the same, your Committee recommend that there be granted to the several Teachers in the several Counties in this Province hereinafter named, the following sums for their services :—

#### IN WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

To Patrick Casey the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending sixteenth August, 1850.

To Susannah Rodgers the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first December, 1850.

To Henry A. K. Brewster the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending April 1850.

To Richard Wilson the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twelfth September, 1848.

To Isaac Allward the sum of £9 for six months services as Teacher, ending twentieth April, 1848.

To William H. Hardy the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending fifteenth November, 1846.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

To Thomas O'Keane the sum of £10 for four months services as First Class Teacher, ending fourteenth October, 1850.

To Jonathan Carmault the sum of £18 for twelve months services as Third Class Teacher, ending ninth July, 1850.

Two separate Petitions from David Lynch ; your Committee recommend the sum of £10 in full for services as Teacher, up to January 1851.

To Elizabeth Thompson the sum of £15 in full for services as Teacher, up to January 1851.

#### KING'S.

To Amos Keith the sum of £9 for six months services as Teacher, ending eighth August, 1848.

To

To George M'Neely the sum of £18 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending May 1850.

#### RESTIGOUCHE.

To Sarah Good the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending December 1850.

To William Gilmour the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending July, 1850.

To James Roe the sum of £3 6 8 for two months services as Teacher, ending first September, 1850.

#### YORK.

To Charles Shelton the sum of £7 6 8 for four months services as Teacher, ending October 1850.

To Daniel M'Namara the sum of £6 8 4 for three and one half months services of his late son John as Second Class Teacher.

To Thomas M'Curdy the sum of £5 10s. for three months services as Second Class Teacher, ending thirty first December, 1850.

To Mary Ann Frazer the sum of £20 in full for services as Teacher, up to December 1850.

#### CARLETON.

To Patrick Sheals the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twelfth December, 1850.

To Martha Yerxa the sum of £13 10s. for nine months services as Teacher, ending twelfth December, 1850.

#### CHARLOTTE.

To Mary Rogers the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending twenty third November, 1850.

To Elizabeth Byrne the sum of £15 for nine months services of her late husband, Charles Byrne, as Teacher, ending May 1850.

To Isabella Fogg the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending September 1848.

To James M'Connochie the sum of £5 for services as Teacher, ending November 1849.

To William Henry Lockett the sum of £20 in full for his services as Teacher, up to February 1851.

To James D. Turner the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending seventeenth April, 1849.

To Elizabeth Wilson the sum of £6 13 4 for four months services as Teacher, ending twenty first October, 1850.

#### GLOUCESTER.

To Melinda J. Albee the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first September, 1849.

Two several Petitions from C. E. F. LeFrance; your Committee recommend the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first July, 1850.

To Sophia M'Naughton the sum of £3 6 8 for two months services as Teacher, ending July 1850.

#### SUNBURY.

To Arthur M'Nutt Taylor the sum of £8 5s. for four and one half months services as Second Class Teacher, ending fourth April, 1850.

To Benjamin S. Bailey the sum of £5 10s. for three months services as Second Class Teacher, ending March 1849.

To Mary M'Lean the sum of £10 for six months services of her late husband, John M'Lean, for teaching a School in the Parish of Blissville, ending June 1850.

#### SAINT JOHN.

To Jane M. Beckwith the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending November 1850.

To Mary Pengilly the sum of £20 in full for her services as Teacher, up to thirty first December, 1850.



To Sarah Ann Turner the sum of £20 in full for eighteen months services as Teacher, ending thirty first December, 1850.

To Lawrence L. O'Regan the sum of £14 13 4 for eight months services as Teacher, up to first January 1851.

To James Simpson the sum of £7 10s. for three months services as First Class Teacher, ending first November, 1850.

To Joseph B. Peck the sum of £25 in full for his services as Teacher, up to October 1850.

KENT.

To Margaret D. Grannel the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending January 1850.

To Catherine M'Dermott the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending twenty fourth December, 1850.

To William J. Keswick the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending thirty first December, 1849.

To William M'Lelland the sum of £10 in full for six months services as Teacher, ending thirtieth September, 1850.

ALBERT.

To John Pearson the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending June 1850.

To James Duffy the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first December, 1850.

To Lois Crosby the sum of £20 in full for past services as Teacher, ending June 1850.

To James Ryan the sum of £10 in full for services as Teacher, up to June 1850.

To Sarah L. Harris the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending August 1850.

To Jacob B. Steves the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending eighteenth August, 1850.

To William H. Blakeney the sum of £4 10s. for three months services as Teacher, ending thirtieth April, 1850.

“ Your Committee refer the following Petitions to the consideration of the House upon their respective merits:—

The Petition of Elizabeth Phillips, of Saint John :

The Petition of Samuel Knight, of Waterborough, Queen's County :

The Petition of Henry H. Shaw, of Wakefield, Carleton :

The Petition of John Rice, of Studholm, King's County :

The Petition of Mary M. Leggett, of Studholm, King's County :

The Petition of the Reverend James C. B. M'Devitt and others, Saint Andrews :

The Petition of J. S. Sorlie and others, Committee of African School, Saint John :

The Petition of George Wheten, of Richibucto, County of Kent :

The Petition of Elizabeth M'Cann, of Saint John :

The Petition of Delia Trites, of Monkton, Westmorland :

The Petition of James Foster Kelly, Saint John :

The Petition of Mary O'Neil, Saint Andrews :

The Petition of James M'Cormick, Saint Andrews :

The Petition of Mary Harris, of Hampton, King's County :

The Petition of Rachel M'Callum, Saint John.

“ Your Committee have rejected the following Petitions :—

Jude Bourke, of Dorchester, County of Westmorland, not licenced :

Rachel Martin, of Fredericton, York, claim not satisfactorily established :

James M'Bride, of Saint Stephen, Charlotte, claim not satisfactorily established :

Thomas H. Black, of Saint Martins, Saint John, claim not satisfactorily established :

James Christal, of Welford, Kent, want of necessary information :

John Walsh, of the City of Saint John, not certified by Trustees :

John M'Court, of Saint John, claim not satisfactorily established :

Thomas Morrisy, of Carleton, Saint John, not certified :

Lydia D. M'Williams, Saint Patrick, Charlotte, not certified or licenced :

Charlotte H. Turner, of Fredericton, not certified or licenced :

Julia L. Beckwith, of Fredericton, cannot be entertained :

Eustache Melançon, of Dorchester, Westmorland: Petitioner applies for remuneration for his services in 1848. It appears, however, that a Grant was made on application in 1849, which your Committee consider must have been in full for all services previous to the latter date :

Lewis Richard, of Dorchester, Westmorland, claiming remuneration in consequence of a portion of his School consisting of Indian Children :

Daniel Robicheau, of Dundas, Kent, not sufficiently certified :

Thomas C. White, of Dorchester, Westmorland, not licenced :

John Moore, of Saint Martins, County of Saint John, claim not satisfactorily established :

William Brinnick, of Salisbury, Westmorland, not licenced, and no time specified in his certificate when he taught :

John Moore, of Fredericton, to provide for services of Assistant: Your Committee cannot entertain this claim :

William Graham, of Weldford, Kent, not properly certified :

Margaret Grant, of Saint David, Charlotte, not certified by Trustees :

Donald Cameron, of Wicklow, Carleton, not licenced :

John M'Kenzie, praying extra remuneration for having taught an extensive School at the Bend, Westmorland: Your Committee cannot entertain this Petition, he having already received the full amount entitled to by law :

Annabella E. Johnson, of Sussex, King's County, not licenced :

George W. MacElhinney, of Saint Stephen, Charlotte, not licenced :

James Henderson, of Saint Mary's, York, not licenced :

Mary Carlyle, of Pennfield, Charlotte, not licenced :

James Kinsley, for extra services, cannot be complied with :

Thomas Bowser: Your Committee see no difficulty in Petitioner getting his Provincial allowance, through the next General Sessions, in the ordinary way :

Jacob M'Lelland, of Saint Stephen, Charlotte, not licenced :

Jane Austin, of Saint John, not licenced :

E. M'Laughlin, praying remuneration for the services of her late Husband, as Teacher, prior to 1846: Your Committee cannot entertain the prayer of this Petition :

Mary Grant: Your Committee have not such information as would warrant them in entertaining this Petition :

Wellington A. Troop, of Springfield, King's County, not sufficiently certified :

George Cummins, of Saint John, not licenced :

James S. Witter, of Harvey, Albert, information not satisfactory :

John M'Kenzie, of Hampton, King's County, Certificate not satisfactory :

Louis O. Deligny, of Irish Town, Westmorland, not certified by Trustees.

“ W. H. STEVES,  
J. M. JOHNSON, Jun.,  
MATTHEW M'LEOD,  
H. H. BEARDSLEY,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
B. R. FITZGERALD,  
FRANCIS RICE,  
JAMES TAYLOR.

“ Committee Room, 7th March, 1851.”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted ; and

On motion of Mr. Steves ; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the sale of certain Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments for the purpose of liquidating the Debt due by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Mr. Beardsley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and regulate the mode of electing the Mayor of the City of Saint John, and for other purposes relating to the local government of the said City.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House for the County of York :

The Bill for dividing the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes :

The Bill in addition to the Law relating to Inland Posts : and

The Bill to make further provision for the service of Non-Bailable Process ;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to the following Bills, with amendments, viz :

The Bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company: and  
The Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to sell certain Property in the City of Fredericton ;

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A at the end of Section XLIII. insert the following new Sections, and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections accordingly :—

“XLIV. And be it enacted, That the said Company at the first general meeting for the choice of Directors shall elect two Auditors, in like manner as is provided for the election of Directors ; and at the annual general meeting of the Company in each year thereafter, the Company shall in like manner elect an Auditor to supply the place of the Auditor then retiring from office, according to the provision hereinafter contained ; and every Auditor so elected, being neither removed nor disqualified, nor having resigned, shall continue to be an Auditor until another be elected in his stead ; and one of the two Auditors first elected (to be determined in the first instance by ballot between themselves, unless they shall otherwise agree, and afterwards by seniority) shall go out of office at the annual general meeting in each year ; but the Auditor so going out shall be immediately re-eligible, and after any such re-election shall, with respect to the going out of office by rotation, be deemed a new Auditor ; and if any vacancy take place among the Auditors in the course of the current year, the vacancy shall be filled by the Shareholders at a special meeting ; provided always, that every Auditor shall have at least one  
Share

Share of Stock in the said Company, but shall not hold any other office in the same, or be in any other manner interested in its concerns, except as a Shareholder.

“XLV. And be it enacted, That the Directors of the Company shall deliver to such Auditors the half yearly or other periodical Accounts and Balance Sheet, at least fourteen days before the annual general meeting, or before any special or periodical meeting at which the same are required to be produced to the Shareholders; and it shall be the duty of the Auditors to receive and examine such Accounts; and it shall be lawful for the Auditors to employ such Accountants, and other persons as they may think proper, at the expense of the Company, and they shall either make a special report on the said Accounts, or simply confirm the same; and such report or confirmation shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at every annual or half yearly, or special meeting, at which the Accounts of the Company shall be presented.

“XLVI. And be it enacted, That before any person entrusted with the custody or control of moneys, whether Treasurer, Collector, or other Officer of the Company, shall enter upon his office, the Directors shall take sufficient security from him for the faithful execution of his office.

“XLVII. And be it enacted, That every Officer employed by the Company shall from time to time, when required by the Directors, make out and deliver to them, or to any person appointed by them for that purpose, a true and perfect Account in writing, under his hand, of all moneys received by him on behalf of the Company; and such Account shall state how, and to whom, and for what purpose, such moneys shall have been disposed of; and together therewith such Officer shall deliver the vouchers and receipts for such payments; and every such Officer shall pay to the Directors, or to any person appointed by them to receive the same, all moneys which shall appear to be owing from him upon the balance of such Accounts.

“XLVIII. And be it enacted, That if any Officer of the Company shall fail to render such Account, or to produce and deliver up all the vouchers and receipts relating to the same, which are in his possession or power, or to pay the balance due by him when required, or if for three days after being required he fail to deliver up to the Directors, or to any person appointed by them to receive the same, all papers and writings, property, effects, matters and things, in his possession or power, relating to the execution of his office, or belonging to the Company, then on complaint thereof being made to a Justice of the Peace, such Justice shall summon such Officer to appear before two or more Justices, at a time and place to be set forth in the Summons, to answer such charge; and upon appearance of such Officer, or in his absence, upon proof that the Summons was personally served upon him, or left at his last known place of abode, the Justice may hear and determine the matter in a summary way, and may adjust and declare the balance owing by such Officer; and if it appear, either upon confession of such Officer, or upon evidence, or upon inspection of the Account, that any moneys of the Company are in the hands of such Officer, or owing by him to the Company, the Justices may order such Officer to pay the same; and if he fail to pay the amount, it shall be lawful for such Justices to grant a Warrant to levy the same by distress, or in default thereof to commit the offender to Gaol, there to remain without bail for a period not exceeding two months, unless the same be sooner paid.

“XLIX. And be it enacted, That if any such Officer shall refuse to make out an Account in writing, or to produce and deliver to the Justice the several vouchers and receipts relating thereto, or to deliver up any books, papers, or writings, property, effects, matters, or things in his possession or power, belonging to the Company, the Justices may lawfully commit such Officer to Gaol, there to remain until he shall have delivered up all the vouchers and receipts, if any, in his possession or power, relating to such Accounts, and have delivered up all books, papers, writings, property, effects, matters and things, if any, in his possession or power, belonging to the Company; provided always, that if any Director, or other person acting on behalf of the Company, shall make oath that he has good reason to believe, upon grounds to be stated in his deposition, and does believe that it is the intention of any such Officer as aforesaid to abscond, it shall be lawful for the Justice before whom the complaint is made, instead of issuing his Summons, to issue his Warrant for the bringing such Officer before two such Justices as aforesaid; but no person executing such Warrant shall keep such Officer in custody longer

longer than twenty four hours before bringing him before some Justice; and it shall be lawful for the Justice before whom such Officer may be brought, either to discharge such Officer, if he think there is no sufficient ground for his detention, or to order such Officer to be detained in custody so as to be brought before two Justices, at a time and place to be named in the Order, unless such Officer give bail to the satisfaction of the Justice for his appearance before the Justices to answer the complaint of the Company.

“L. And be it enacted, That no such proceeding against or dealing with any Officer as aforesaid, shall deprive the Company of any remedy which they might otherwise have against such Officer, or any surety of such Officer.

“LI. And be it enacted, That the said Company shall annually submit to the Legislature, within the first fifteen days after the opening of each Session, a detailed and particular account, attested upon oath of the Treasurer and two Directors, of the moneys received and expended by the Company under and by virtue of this Act, with a statement of the amount of tonnage and of passengers that have been conveyed along the said Road.

“LII. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order and direct the said Company, and whereupon it shall be their duty to make up and deliver to the Provincial Secretary, Returns according to a Form to be from time to time prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of the aggregate traffic in passengers according to their several classes, and of the aggregate traffic in cattle and goods respectively, on the said Railway, as well as of all accidents which have occurred thereon attended with personal injury; and also a Table of all tolls, rates and charges from time to time levied on each class of passengers, and on cattle and goods conveyed on the said Railway.”

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the City of Fredericton,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A at the end of the Bill, add a new Section, as follows:—

“II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to appoint five fit persons, being inhabitants of the City of Saint John, additional Trustees of the Board of the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick; and in case of any vacancy occurring by the death, removal or resignation of any of the said five Trustees, the said Governor and Trustees at any meeting of the said Corporation shall elect another fit person, being an inhabitant of the said City, to fill such vacancy, who being approved of by the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, shall be one of the Trustees of the said Corporation; and every other vacancy in the said non-official Members of the said Board so to be appointed under this Act, shall be filled from time to time in the same manner.”

At B at the end of the Title, add the words “and for other purposes.”

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House, Copies of the resignation itself of the Honorable William Botsford, of his Seat on the Bench of this Province, and of the Despatch transmitting such resignation to the Colonial Secretary; also, Copy of Sir William Colebrooke's Despatch, No. 65, of 13th July, 1847, enclosing a further application from Mr. Botsford, and Copy of the application itself; and also, Copies of all Despatches transmitted or received by the then Lieutenant Governor, to and from the Colonial Secretary, relating to the appointment of his successor.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Botsford, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Macpherson, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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**Saturday, 8th March, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway:

A Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railway from Saint Andrews to Quebec: and

A Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province, in connexion with the established Church of Scotland.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gordon take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Orthodox Congregational Church at Mill Town, in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intitled "An Act relating to the competency of Witnesses in certain cases,"—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree thereto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Pickard return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the City of Fredericton,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Needham, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Gilbert, Henry M'Cullough, W. H. Fisher, Thomas Plummer, and one hundred and ninety three others, of the City of Saint John, praying that the Act limiting the height of Wooden Buildings in the said City may be amended; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the twentieth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Thomas Harding and others for a repeal of the said Act, to report thereon.

It being the time appointed for taking into consideration the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, against the election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member of this Assembly for the County of Charlotte, and praying that an investigation be had into the matters as set out in the said Petition—

The Sergeant at Arms was directed to call the Members to their places, and he being returned, the House was counted, when it appeared that there were thirty four Members in attendance.

*Ordered*, thereupon, That the parties be heard at the Bar.

Whereupon Charles Fisher, Esquire, appeared as Counsel on behalf of James Boyd, Esquire, the Petitioning Candidate, and Richard M. Andrews, Esquire, as Counsel on behalf of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, the Sitting Member, and the doors being then locked—

The Order of the Day for the hearing of the allegations contained in the said Petition was read, and the drawing of the Committee, and appointment of the Nominees, to try the matters so set forth in the said Petition, were proceeded in and perfected, as directed by the Act regulating controverted Elections and Returns of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

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The doors being then opened, the Lists, as drawn, were delivered to the Counsel for the respective parties, and the same being struck, the reduced Lists of the Members so drawn, with the Nominees added thereto, signed by the respective Counsel, were handed in, by which the following appeared as the Members of the Committee—

Thomas Gilbert,	}	Esquires.
Robert B. Cutler,		
Samuel L. Tilley,		
William H. Needham,		
William J. Ritchie,		

*Nominees :*

James Taylor, Esquire, for Petitioning Candidate,  
Andrew Barberie, Esquire, for Sitting Member.

The several Members of the Committee thus constituted were called to the Clerk's Table, and there duly sworn well and truly to try the several matters set forth in the said Petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give thereon according to the evidence.

The Counsel were then ordered to withdraw; and  
On motion of Mr. Taylor,

*Ordered,* That the Committee do forthwith meet in the Committee Room, and proceed to the investigation of the several matters alleged in the Petition, and that Lists of the Committee sworn, together with copies of this Order, be delivered to the respective Counsel.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Laws now in force for taxing and charging expenses incurred in Actions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas in this Province.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Hanington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Tilley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill now before the House to repeal the Act authorizing the establishment of the Fish Market in the said City, may not pass into a Law: which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

**Monday, 10th March, 1851.**

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee to try the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, complaining of the undue Election and Return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Charlotte, reported—That the Committee had met on Saturday last, and after issuing their Order for the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Charlotte to attend before the Committee, with the Poll Book taken at the said Election, on Saturday next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and then adjourned over until the hour of ten o'clock on this day; and as the Committee cannot proceed in the matters referred to them until such time as the said Clerk of the Peace shall appear before them with the said Poll Book, he was directed to ask the permission of the House for the said Committee to adjourn over until Saturday next the fifteenth day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day,

*Ordered*, thereupon, That permission be given to the said Committee to adjourn over until that hour, then to meet in the Committee Room where they hold their sittings.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to reduce the Fees of Registers of Deeds and other Officers, for services and proceedings under the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registry of Deeds and other Instruments, and in further amendment of the said Act.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, proceeded to the third Section thereof, and which is as follows:—

“III. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act. it shall not be lawful for any practising Attorney of any of the Courts of Judicature, to accept, take or hold the Office of Register of Deeds in any of the Counties of this Province, and that every such Attorney shall be incapacitated from accepting or holding the same while and so long as he continues his practice as such Attorney.”

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words “shall not be lawful,” and substitute as follows:—

“For the Lieutenant Governor or the person administering the Government for the time being, to appoint any practising Attorney of any Court of Judicature within this Province to the Office of Register of Deeds and Wills in any County within the same.”

Upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Rice,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Thomson,
Mr. Read,	Robinson,
Gordon,	Fitzgerald,
Williston,	Gray.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,
Mr. Hanington,	Purdy,
Crane,	Ryan,
Ritchie,	M'Phelim,
Tilley,	Cutler,
Stiles,	Wilmot,
Earle,	Hatheway,
Macpherson,	Johnson,
Pickard,	Needham,
English,	Steves,
Beardsley,	Gilbert.
Taylor,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The



The question being then taken upon the original Section, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Steves,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Rice,
Mr. Hanington,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,
Ritchie,	Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Gray,
Crane,	Wilmot,	Mr. Read,	Thomson,
Tilley,	Purdy,	Gordon,	Robinson,
Stiles,	M'Leod,	Williston,	Fitzgerald.
Earle,	Ryan,		
Macpherson,	Cutler,		
Hatheway,	M'Phelim,		
English,	Beardsley,		
Johnson,	Pickard.		
Needham,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Return from the Comptroller of Customs at Saint John, shewing the Imports and Exports at that place and its Out-Ports for the year 1850.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed on the seventeenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from James Wilson, Junior, for relief as regards loss in defence of his Title to a Lot of Land granted to him from the Crown; and to which Committee were referred several other Petitions as to loss on Land, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions of James Wilson, Junior, and others, Report—

"No. 1. Is the Petition of James Wilson, Junior: This question has been before the House on several previous occasions: In 1849 a Grant was recommended and passed in Supply, but was rejected by the Legislative Council; last year, on the ground of its having been passed in Supply the year before, it was again recommended to the favourable consideration of the House, but was rejected in Supply: Your Committee have now again referred to all the previous proceedings before the House, and on a review of all the circumstances of the case, cannot find sufficient grounds to recommend the House to reverse last year's decision.

"No. 2. Is the Petition of Richard M'Gee: This is the fourth time this Petition has been before the House: Three Committees before the present have reported against the claim: Your Committee have again, however, carefully gone through all the papers and documents connected with this case, and can only express their surprise that this claim should be pressed with such pertinacity on the Legislature, as it is the opinion of this Committee that the claim ought never to have been made, and can never be sustained.

"No. 3. Is the Petition of Paschal Landry: This appears to have been a question of disputed boundary, and from information obtained at the Crown Land Office, it does not appear to be a case in which this House can interfere.

"No. 4. Is the Petition of William Gallagher and Wife: The facts set forth in this Petition show no grounds upon which the Grant requested can be recommended.

"No. 5. Is the Petition of Thomas Fulton: This claim was brought before the House last year in the name of John Burns, and was rejected by the last House as this Committee think, properly: While your Committee are by no means prepared to sustain the doctrine of the Province being bound to make good losses sustained through the inadvertency or want of care or skill of Surveyors in laying off Crown Lands, they feel quite justified in enunciating the principle that after Lands have passed

from the hands of the original Grantee, there are insuperable objections to entertaining any such claims from the purchasers, under such Grantees.

"No. 6. Is the Petition of John Andrews: Your Committee have made enquiry at the Crown Land Office, where there is no record or entry of any application ever having been made by Petitioner for land, or any Location Ticket ever having been granted to him, nor does his name appear among the old Soldiers: The Surveyor General states that it is impossible a Location Ticket could have been granted, or there would have been an entry or record of the same in the said Office: Your Committee cannot therefore recommend the prayer of the Petition.

"No. 7. Is the Petition of John Wiggins: Your Committee have fully investigated the facts set forth in the Petition, and examined the documents and plan on file in the Crown Land Office, also the Officers of the said Office conversant with the facts of the case, and are satisfied there is no shadow of claim on the Province.

"No. 8. Is the Petition of Robert Levingston: This is a good case: Your Committee find on enquiry at the Crown Land Office that the Land is ungranted and in Petitioner's name and possession, and he had the promise mentioned in Petition prior to the passing of the Civil List Act, and was entered among the old Soldiers: Your Committee therefore recommend such a Grant as will enable Petitioner to purchase the Lot, being one hundred acres, at public auction, or if the Government have power, that a Grant may issue at once.

"W. J. RITCHIE,  
B. BOTSFORD,  
WM. H. STEVES,  
A. BARBERIE.

"Committee Room, 7th March, 1851."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Ritchie; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of money, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the seventh day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House, Copies of the resignation itself of the Honorable William Botsford, of his Seat on the Bench of this Province, and of the Despatch transmitting such resignation to the Colonial Secretary; and also Copies of all Despatches transmitted or received by the then Lieutenant Governor to and from the Colonial Secretary, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he has caused a search to be made among the papers in his possession, and he has not succeeded in finding original or copy of Judge Botsford's resignation, nor has he ever seen a copy of that document; he has, however, found a Copy of Judge Botsford's Letter of twenty sixth June, 1847, which he will lay before the House: With regard to the Despatches, His Excellency regrets that he must decline on public grounds, to communicate copies of the same.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from John Crear, and one hundred and sixteen others, Boot and Shoemakers, and other inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying an alteration in the existing Duties on all kinds of imported Leather and Leather manufactures; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to furnish, for the information of the House, a Copy of the Memorandum of the Executive Council upon the Commercial Policy alluded to in the Despatch, No. 220, from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which was communicated to the House on the fourteenth day of February last.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Steves, and Mr. Gilbert, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, from the Committee of Trade, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee of Trade beg leave to offer the following Report—

“ No. 1. Is the Petition of Thomas Philps, setting forth that he is erecting a Paper Mill in the vicinity of the City of Saint John, for the manufacture of Paper, and that he had imported a quantity of Machinery from New York for the purpose, on which he had paid £17 Duties, and praying them to be refunded: Your Committee consider that such enterprise should be encouraged, and therefore recommend that a Grant to reimburse such Duties be made him.

“ No. 2. The Petition of William Napier, Gauger and Weigher at Bathurst, praying compensation for his services in that capacity the past year: Your Committee recommend that £4 18 6 be granted him.

“ No. 3. The Petition of the Saint John and Fredericton Electric Telegraph Company, praying Legislative aid to enable them to extend the Line to Woodstock, and thence to the Riviere de Loups, to connect a Line thence to Quebec: A large portion of the Line now contemplated to be undertaken by them passes through an uninhabited country, and consequently does not offer any hopes of return for the outlay at present: Your Committee are of opinion, that the establishment of a direct Line from Fredericton to Canada would be of great public importance and benefit, but they cannot recommend a Grant for the purpose.

“ No. 4. The Petition of the Saint John Water Company, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid to the amount of £400 1 7, on a quantity of Iron Pipes imported from Scotland the past year for the use of the said Company: Your Committee, while they consider that the operations of the Company are not only of great local, but also of Provincial benefit, are of opinion that the prayer should not be granted, inasmuch as the Legislature have already relieved the said Company from a debt due the Province of £5000, borrowed in 1837, together with the interest, a donation beyond which the circumstances of the country do not warrant them to recommend.

“ No. 5. The Petition of Gilmour, Rankin and Company, of Miramichi, Merchants, praying to be refunded Export Duties paid on a quantity of Timber and Lumber shipped by them on board the Brig “Liddell,” for Newcastle, which Vessel was stranded and sold for the benefit of the Underwriters, the Cargo landed and subsequently re-shipped, on which the Duties were again paid: Your Committee recommend that the amount of such Duties, £30 13s. be granted them.

“ No. 6. The Petition of Charles Lloyd, Gauger and Weigher at Dalhousie, praying a Grant for his services in that capacity the past year: Your Committee recommend that a Grant of £2 16 6 be made him.

“ No. 7. The Petition of Robert B. Cutler, of Buctouche, County of Kent, praying a return of Export Duties paid on two Cargoes of Lumber shipped per “Integrity” and “Lady Mary,” which Vessels were stranded and the Cargoes landed: This is a case similar to No. 5, and your Committee recommend that £32 2 6 be repaid him.

“ No. 8. The Petition of Gilmour, Rankin and Company, praying a return of Duties paid on Scantling, &c. shipped from Miramichi, which were exacted in contradiction to the Act 13 Vict. chap. 38: Your Committee recommend that the prayer of this Petition be referred to the Crown Officers.

“ No. 9. The Petition of William Philips, of Fredericton, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on a quantity of Goods destroyed at the great fire in Fredericton in November last: An affidavit, with certificates, accompany this application, and your Committee recommend that the sum of £28 7 11 be granted him.

“ No. 10. The Petition of James M'Phelim, of Buctouche, County of Kent, praying to be reimbursed Duties on 61 barrels Flour imported from Halifax, which were erroneously entered Foreign instead of Canadian: The proper certificates are attached to this Petition, and your Committee recommend that £6 2s. be refunded him.

“ No. 11. The Petition of James M'Phelim, of Buctouche, setting forth that he had paid an excess of Export Duty on 37 tons Timber supposed to have been shipped in the Brig “Morning Star,” and praying reimbursement for said excess: Sufficient information is not appended to this Petition to authorize a Grant for the sum applied for.

“ No. 12.

" No. 12. The Petition of Thomas Moses, Deputy Treasurer at West Isles, praying compensation for losses sustained in being obliged to remove his Office from Rowan Island to Campo Bello: This Petition is not certified, nor is it recommended by the Treasurer: Your Committee cannot recommend any relief to the Petitioner.

" No. 13. The Petition of James H. Whitlock, acting Landing Waiter and Searcher at Saint Andrews, praying a Legislative Grant to compensate him for services in discharging increased duties of his office: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 14. The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying Legislative provision in aid of contemplated constructions of Landings for Sea-going Steamers in the Port of Saint John: Your Committee are fully alive to the importance of this project, but in the present circumstances of the Country, involving as it must do a very heavy outlay, and considering other important matters to be provided for, they cannot recommend a Grant of money for the purpose.

" No. 15. The Petition of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, praying a Grant towards erecting a Public Wharf at Bathurst: The prayer of this Petition your Committee cannot recommend.

" No. 16. The Petition of John M'Intosh, praying to be reimbursed a sum of money paid on two Horses stated by the Petitioner to have been improperly seized at Fredericton by one of the Preventive Officers: This Petition has been under consideration on a former occasion, and not recommended for the want of sufficient testimony: Your Committee have however now been furnished with such information with respect to their not having been liable to seizure, as to induce them to recommend that a Grant of £24 5s. pass to him.

" No. 17. The Petition of James W. Street, of Saint Andrews, setting forth, that he had shipped a Cargo of Lumber in the Barque "Volant," for Matanzas, in 1849; that he signed a Bond for £10 9s. Export Duty, and paid £3 7 1 Light House and Buoy and Beacon Duties, which he prays may be refunded him under the Act of Assembly 8 Vict. chap. 109: Your Committee are of opinion that he is entitled to the relief prayed for, and they therefore recommend that a Grant of £10 9s. be made, in order that he may be relieved from the Bond, as also £3 7 1 to reimburse him the Duties paid.

" No. 18. The Petition of Thomas E. Millidge on behalf of Saint Paul's Church, Saint John, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on an Organ imported for that Church: These Duties have been heretofore refunded, but your Committee consider upon erroneous principles, and they therefore cannot recommend a Grant.

" No. 19. The Petition of John M'Intosh, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on Merchandize destroyed at the great fire at Fredericton in November last: Your Committee recommend that £20 14 6 be granted him.

" No. 20. The Petition of F. W. Hatheway, with a similar prayer: Your Committee recommend that the sum of £27 15 6 be granted him.

" No. 21. The Petition of the Reverend J. Hudson, Missionary at Miramichi, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid on articles imported for Saint Andrew's Church in Newcastle: For the reasons stated in No. 18, your Committee cannot recommend the Grant.

" No. 22. The Petition of John Doran, of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, Tide Waiter in that District, praying a Grant in further remuneration of his services: No recommendation appears from the Treasurer, and your Committee recommend that it, with others, be disposed of by the Government in revising the allowances made to parties in that capacity.

" No. 23. The Petition of Doherty and M'Tavish, of Saint John, Merchants, praying reimbursement of an excess of Duties paid on Merchandize into the Port of Saint John in 1847 at the Custom House, being charged as upon Foreign Goods instead of British, which Duties were paid over by the Custom House to the Provincial Treasurer for the use of the Province: Your Committee recommend that £11 7 1 currency be refunded them.

" No. 24. The Petition of Zachariah Chipman, of the County of Charlotte, praying return of Export Duty on a Cargo of Lumber shipped from Saint Stephen in the Brig "Caledonia," which Vessel got disabled, returned to Port, and was subsequently condemned: Your Committee recommend that £6 10s., the amount of such Duty, be granted him to cancel the Bond.

" No. 25.

" No. 25. The Petition of George M. Porter, praying return of Export Duty paid on a Cargo of Lumber shipped from Saint Stephen in the Brig " Kingston " in October 1846 for Demerara: A Certificate of the landing of said Cargo is attached to this Petition: Your Committee therefore recommend, under the Act of 8 Vict. chap. 109, the sum of £8 19s. be granted them.

" No. 26. The Petition of the Saint John and Fredericton Electric Telegraph Company, praying reimbursement for Duties paid on articles imported for the operations of that Company the past year: Considering that this Stock is paying the Stockholders a handsome rate of Interest, your Committee cannot recommend its prayer.

" No. 27. The Petition of Cook Hammond, of Victoria County, praying reimbursement for losses sustained by reason of two Horses being improperly seized and sold by the Deputy Treasurer at Woodstock for a breach of the Revenue Laws: No Certificates are attached to this Petition, and without further information, your Committee cannot recommend its prayer.

" No. 28. The Petition of John Wilson, of Saint Andrews, praying a Grant towards the further improvement of Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Manan: Your Committee recommend that a Grant of £35 be made for this purpose.

" No. 29. The Petition of the Fredericton Gas Light Company, setting forth, that at the late disastrous fire at Fredericton in November last, a large portion of the business part of the City was destroyed, in consequence of which, the great outlay of the Petitioners in constructing their Works had become of no avail for some time to come, thereby incurring great loss to the Company: That they had imported a large quantity of Gas Pipes and other apparatus for the operation of the said Company, on which they had paid £203 3 11 Duties to the Province, which, under the circumstances, they beg may be refunded them: Your Committee are of opinion, that the allegations in the Petition are entitled to consideration, and therefore recommend that the amount be granted them.

" No. 30. The Petition of Alexander Wilson, of the City of Fredericton, Seizing Officer, praying Legislative aid to enable him to purchase a Horse, the more effectually to put him in a position to discharge his duties: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 31. The Petition of William Grosvenor, of Fredericton, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on Goods destroyed at the great fire in November last: The Committee recommend that the sum of £27 11 9 be granted him.

" No. 32. The Petition of Spafford Barker, of Fredericton, with a similar prayer: Your Committee recommend that £29 2 10 be granted him.

" No. 33. The Petition of Patrick Kirlin, of Fredericton, with a like prayer: The requisite affidavit and certificate are attached to this Petition, and your Committee therefore recommend that £5 0 3 be granted him.

" No. 34. The Petition of Allison and Spurr, praying an amendment of the Act relating to the Warehousing system: This, your Committee are of opinion, should be attended to, but it should originate with the Government, and they therefore recommend that the proper Officers should give the prayer of the Petitioners their attention.

" No. 35. The Petition of John and James Dever, of Saint John, praying relief in consequence of seven chests of Tea having been seized from them and sold for a breach of the Revenue Laws, for the reasons alleged in their Petition: No Certificate from the Treasurer accompanies this Petition as to the facts and circumstances under which this seizure took place, and besides, your Committee having understood that the whole matter had been decided adversely to the Petitioners by the Government, your Committee, without further information, cannot recommend its prayer.

" No. 36. The Petition of Nicholas Wheeler, of Saint Stephen, setting forth, that he was until lately employed at a Salary of £60 as Tide Waiter, for the County of York; that his services were dispensed with in June 1849, and praying compensation for losses undergone by said discharge: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 37. The Petition of G. R. M. Wetmore, of Saint John, praying alteration may be made in the Act 13 Vict. chap. 7, so as to furnish the supplying out of Bond small Stores for Ships: Your Committee recommend that this Petition be dealt with as recommended in No. 34.

"No. 38. The Petition of J. P. Masters and two others, Lockers of Warehouses in the City of Saint John, praying an augmentation of their respective Salaries beyond £75 per annum now allowed them: Your Committee are of opinion that this subject should be dealt with in Committee of Supply, when in consideration of the sum to be voted for the collection and protection of the Revenue.

"No. 39. The Petition of James O'Connor, of Saint John, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on Merchandize consumed by fire on the twenty eighth December last: Your Committee recommend that £81 7s., the amount of such Duties, be refunded him.

"No. 40. The Petition of Thomas Miller, of Saint John, praying the interposition of this House to prevent Manufactures in the Provincial Penitentiary being carried on in any other way than by manual labour:

"No. 41. The Petition of H. Gilbert, Esquire, J. P., and one hundred and fifty others, inhabitants of Saint John, with a similar prayer:

"The Committee would wish this subject to be taken up in the House, and consequently forbear making any recommendation on the subject.

"No. 42. The Petition of Cochran Craig, Joel Ingersoll, and one hundred and twenty five others, praying that the Island of Grand Manan may be made a Free Port: Your Committee consider this subject too grave an one to be hastily entertained, and recommend that for the present no action should be taken upon it.

"Respectfully submitted.

"J. R. PARTELOW,  
WM. PORTER,  
RICH. ENGLISH,  
H. W. PURDY,  
D. HANINGTON,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
C. MACPHERSON,  
JAMES TAYLOR.

"Committee Room, 10th March, 1851."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and  
On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee appointed on the twelfth day of February last, to take under consideration the several applications for Pensions, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred all Petitions from old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, or their Widows, praying Grants for Pensions, beg leave to make the following Report—

"That twenty four Petitions have been referred to them, and after having carefully examined the same, recommend that there be granted to the several Petitioners hereinafter named, the following sums:

To Mary Green, of Fredericton, in the County of York, the sum of £5, amount due her late father, William Harper, at the time of his death.

To Jane Hawkins, of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late W. W. Hawkins, the sum of £10.

To Mary Pratt, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late James Pratt, the sum of £10.

To Margaret Grierson, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late James Grierson, the sum of £10.

To Mercy M'Nichol, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Neil M'Nichol, the sum of £10.

To William Murphy, of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, the sum of £8 6 8, being balance due his late father, James Murphy, at the time of his death.

To Jane Smith, of Hampstead, in Queen's County, Widow of the late Stephen Smith, the sum of £10.

To Dorothy Groom, of Studholm, King's County, Widow of the late Enoch Groom, the sum of £10.

To

To Leah Wanamaker, of Studholm, King's County, Widow of the late Henry Wanamaker, the sum of £10.

To Ruth M'Farlan, of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Duncan M'Farlan, the sum of £10.

To Rosanna Pulk, of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Henry Pulk, the sum of £10.

To Margaret Dinsmore, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £2 10s., being balance due to Margaret Dodd at the time of her death.

To Rebecca Berry, of the County of Albert, Widow of the late Thomas Berry, the sum of £10.

To Joseph Winslow, of Prince William, in the County of York, the sum of £10, being amount due his late Mother in Law, Rachel Cornelison, at the time of her death.

To Sarah Creekmore, of Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, Widow of the late Jesse Creekmore, the sum of £10.

To Alexander M'Donald, of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, the sum of £8 6 8, being amount due his late father, Donald M'Donald, at the time of his death.

To Hannah M'George, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £7 10s., being amount due her late Mother, Isabella Dow, at the time of her death.

To Magdalen Schurman, of the City of Saint John, Widow of the late Philip Schurman, the sum of £10.

To Abigail M'Kay, of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, Widow of the late Duncan M'Kay, the sum of £10.

To Mary Whelpley, of Kingston, in King's County, Widow of the late Jonathan Whelpley, the sum of £10.

To Sabra Lyon, of King's County, Widow of the late Hezekiah Lyon, the sum of £10.

To James Moran, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £8 6 8, being amount due the late Hannah Wattman at the time of her death.

To Letty Bell, of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, Widow of — Bell, the sum of £10.

To Mary Hickey, of Southampton, in the County of York, the sum of £6 13 4, being amount due her late father, Thomas Thornton, at the time of his death.

“ JAMES TAYLOR,  
R. THOMSON,  
M. M'LEOD,  
T. GILBERT,  
W. H. NEEDHAM,  
W. H. STEVES,  
R. B. CHAPMAN.

“ *Committee Room, 10th March, 1851.*”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Taylor; further

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee to whom was referred a Petition from James Bowes and John L. Gray, as regards claims for the Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee appointed on the twentieth day of February last to take into consideration the Petition of James Bowes and John L. Gray, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that some action of the House should be taken so as to induce the Executive Government to issue the necessary Warrants to enable the Petitioners and others to receive the amounts due them respectively for the several Certificates held by them, agreeably to the Act for granting Bounties for the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province, Report—

“ That they have examined the Return made by the Clerk of the Peace for said County, and the original Certificates granted by the Magistrates to sundry persons, Indians and others, for killing Bears and Wolves in the County of Charlotte and Western part of the County of York, immediately adjoining Charlotte County; the number of Bears killed is twenty five, and the number of Wolves one hundred and fifty.

fifty one; the Certificates for which are strictly in conformity with the Law: Your Committee would recommend that the Executive Government should issue Warrants for the amount due, as in said Return mentioned, with as little delay as may be, many of the holders of Certificates having paid for the same a considerable time since; and further, your Committee have no doubt but said claims would have been liquidated by the Executive Government before this, had not the sum been so large as to induce them not to issue the Warrant therefor, until some expression of this Honorable House was first given relative thereto.

“ All of which is respectfully submitted.

“ ROBERT THOMSON,  
JOSEPH READ.

“ *Committee Room, 8th March, 1851.*”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Cutler,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the necessary steps be taken to have Returns from all the different Magistrates and Justices in the Province, shewing the number of Suits brought for the recovery of Debts or Damages under the Justices' Act,—The amount sued for,—Whether the Writ was Bailable or Common Process,—Whether tried by a Jury or decided by the Justice,—The amount recovered, and when nothing was recovered,—Also, the number of Prosecutions for the recovery of Penalties and Demands arising from County and Parochial Rates or Assessments,—The Return to shew the same separately, with the name or names of the Constable or Constables serving the Writ or Writs, and Execution in case of Execution being issued,—The amount of Justices' Fees, Constables' Fees, Witness Fees, Jury Fees, separately in each case,—Also, the Suits on which Execution was finally issued,—The cost of the Constable for travel and levy,—Whether property was sold, and if so, the nature and kind of property,—The Return to comprise a period of one year, and be ready to lay before this House at the next Session.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Cutler, Mr. M'Phelim, and Mr. M'Leod, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 11th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Robert Bayard, Alexander Pidler, William Livingstone, and others, praying aid in the construction of a Wharf at Brundage's Landing, presented to the House on the twentieth day of February last, and referred by Resolution of the fourth March instant to the Committee on John Stevens' Petition, as regards the erection of Piers and Booms, be now referred to the Committee to take into consideration sums required for the improvement of Roads, to report thereon.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Fisher, Esquire, a Candidate at the late Election for the County of York, praying for a scrutiny of the votes given for Charles Macpherson, Esquire, the Member returned for the said County, and that the Return of the Writ for the said Election may be altered and amended: which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.



Mr. Steves, from the Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Jairus Cowperthwaite, to be refunded amount paid on the purchase of Crown Land, and to which Committee were referred Petitions from William King and Elizabeth Ponsford, and Simon Hebert, as regards claims for loss on Land, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions of Jairus Cowperthwaite, and others, Report—

“ No. 1. Is the Petition of Jairus Cowperthwaite, of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying for a Grant of £30. being the amount paid for 200 acres of Land in the said Parish: Your Committee find, after thoroughly examining into the case, that the Petitioner obtained all the Land from Government applied for; they therefore cannot recommend the prayer of Petitioner.

“ No. 2. Is the Petition of William King and Elizabeth Ponsford, praying for a Grant of £45 18 9 to reimburse them for expenses incurred in conducting a suit of ejectment against Mr. Vernon, by the authority of the Government: Your Committee consider this a case that should be adjudicated by the Executive Council.

“ No. 3. Is the Petition of Simon Hebert, of the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Victoria, setting forth that great injustice has been done Petitioner in consequence of a Grant of certain Lands in said Parish being withheld from him: Your Committee, after examining all the documents and papers in the Crown Land and Secretary's Office, relative to this claim, find first the following Minute of Council:—

“ IN COUNCIL, 28th July, 1829.

“ Read a Petition from Simon Hebert, praying for leave to occupy a Lot of Land commencing at the Mouth of Madawaska River, and extending up to a certain Brook about forty rods above the same, on the River Saint John.

“ Complied with—and a Licence of occupation to issue for twenty one years. But should the Land be required by Government, S. Hebert must relinquish immediately, and no compensation allowed for improvements.”

True Extract from the Minutes.

(Signed)

R. FULTON.

“ In June 1831, a Lease of about 100 acres, agreeably to the aforementioned Minute in Council, was issued, of which the following is an Extract:—

*Extract from the Lease to Simon Hebert, which bears date 1831.*

“ Grant unto Simon Hebert, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, our leave and licence to have, hold, occupy and enjoy, for the term of twenty one years from the date of these presents, unless the same shall be sooner wanted and required by us, our heirs and successors, (on notice of which these presents to be void,) a Tract of Land, situate, &c. &c. “ To have and to hold the said Tract, &c., for the full end and term of twenty one years from the date hereof, unless as aforesaid the same shall be sooner wanted and required by us, our heirs or successors; on notice whereof, as aforesaid, these presents to cease and be utterly null and void.”

“ It appears that Mr. Hebert has made considerable improvements in clearing and improving said Land and erecting Buildings thereon, and claims the right of having title of the same by virtue of the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Washington passed in 1842.

“ The following is the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown given in May 1845:

“ We do not consider the occupation or holding of the Land by S. Hebert, under the terms of this Lease or Licence, comes under the provisions or intent and meaning of the Treaty of Washington, and cannot be affected thereby in any way.

“ All which, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. PETERS, *Att'y Gen.*

“ I approve of the above.

(Signed)

G. F. S., *Sol. Gen.*

“ I concur in the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, but as Hebert appears not to have been bound to pay any rent, I think the Crown may resume their grant without the slightest reluctance.

(Signed)

J. S. SAUNDERS, *Adv. Gen.*”

“ Your Committee find by information from the Crown Land Office, that a portion of the aforementioned Land, (equal to 35 Lots, the value of which, as compared with other

Lots sold, is about £1000,) has been set off to Mr. Hebert, which your Committee consider an ample remuneration for all improvements or any other claim Mr. Hebert can possibly have upon this House or the Government; and as this matter has been so often adjudicated upon, your Committee trust that the Legislature will not be called upon again upon this subject.

“ WM. H. STEVES,  
M. M'LEOD,  
GEO. HAYWARD.

“ *Committee Room, 11th March, 1851.*”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Moses Orser, to be reimbursed costs and damages incurred by reason of Actions instituted against him as a Commissioner of Bye Roads, presented to the House on the thirteenth day of February last; also the Petition of Benjamin P. Griffith, for relief by reason of loss sustained in consequence of the seizure made from him of a quantity of Timber in the year 1838, presented to the House on the same day, and severally ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Porter, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Street, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copies of Communications addressed from the Honorable Thomas Baillie, Surveyor General, to the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon the subject of the reduction in his Salary.

These Documents being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow :—

#### SALARY OF SURVEYOR GENERAL.

(Copy)

*Fredericton, 20th July, 1850.*

MY LORD,—I have had the honor to receive from His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, a copy of your Lordship's Despatch of 13th June, No. 194, directing the future issue of my Salary in Currency, and the refunding of the sum of £513 9 4, as being overpaid to me in 1847; as also making it optional with the Assembly, whether I shall be called upon further to refund the sum of £184 12s. Currency, being the difference between Sterling and Currency which I have received since the Resolution of that Body on 3rd April, 1849.

Impelled by a sense of duty to your Lordship, as well as to myself, I venture most respectfully to submit the following observations, and if I can shew that your Lordship has been misinformed on some important facts, and that your decision has been given in error, I entertain too much respect for your Lordship to doubt for one moment that you will reconsider the case, and reverse your judgment.

The fact being admitted that my Salary, as originally borne upon the Civil List in 1837, was £1750 Sterling, it becomes absolutely necessary, as the very basis on which any reduction of that Salary can be recognized, to ascertain by what Instrument that reduction has been effected. For herein, it appears to me, lies the whole question. If it can be proved that such a document exists, as authorizes any reduction of my Salary, prior to 9th March, 1841, my claims are bad; but if not, they rest on strong grounds indeed, and cannot be denied. That authority is described by Sir E. Head, in the letters of his Private Secretary of 28th November, 1848, and 10th January, 1849, in the following words :—“ That he recognizes no authority as competent to settle the questions at issue, except that of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, conveying Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject.”

I perceive your Lordship lays considerable stress on a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 4th June, 1838, and which your Lordship “ infers from subsequent communications from Sir John Harvey, received the sanction of the Executive Council as a Body.” Confident as I have always been upon this point, yet I addressed a letter to Sir Edmund Head, and the following is the answer I have received :—

*“ Government House, 8th July, 1850.*

“ SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge your letter of this day.

“ The Lieutenant Governor is aware of no Minute of Council of that date, and you will see by Earl Grey's Despatch, that His Excellency did not assert the existence of any such Minute.

“ That such a report was sent, however, there can be no doubt, if it is in the Colonial Office. His Excellency will give directions for your having a copy of any such Minute, if it appears on the books here.

(Signed)

R. T. PENNEFATHER.”

The Hon. T. Baillie.

By

By this it would appear conclusive that *no Minute of Council was, subsequently to the 7th May, 1838*, (the day on which I appeared before the Executive Council,) ever made, and I have now in my possession a letter from Sir J. Harvey, dated 5th May, 1839, in which he distinctly states that the £1200 proposed had been converted into Sterling from Currency, which may account for the erasure in the Report of the Committee, and the insertion of Sterling. But, my Lord, admitting for the sake of argument that it was made, I humbly contend that neither a Minute of the Executive Council, nor any Resolution of the House of Assembly, unsanctioned by Imperial authority, as admitted by your Lordship, can be deemed or taken to be sufficient for the reduction of a Salary granted by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, forming also, as it did, one of the original items on the Civil List, and it only requires a reference to one document to prove that no reduction of my Salary was sanctioned by any competent authority, until Lord John Russell entered into a compact with my brother, and addressed his Despatch of 9th March, 1841, to Sir William Colebrooke.

The following Despatch of Sir John Harvey, of 29th June, 1839, addressed to the Marquis of Normanby, is the evidence to which I allude.

(No. 46.)

*Government House, Fredericton, 29th June, 1839.*

"MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch of 14th March last, (No. 12.) I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, until Her Majesty's decision may be signified to me, upon the suggestion and recommendation submitted in my Despatch addressed to Lord Glenelg on the 4th June, 1838, and the fund indicated, from which, in the event of that recommendation receiving Her Majesty's approval, the payment of that extra sum of £300 beyond the £1200 assented to by the Assembly, shall be made, I have deemed it an act of justice to Mr. Baillie, (to whom I had communicated my recommendation,) to direct the issue to him from the Surplus Civil List Fund the sum of £75 beyond the amount of his reduced Salary, as assented to by the Assembly, for the Quarter ending to-morrow, and I beg to add, that until instructed by your Lordship to the contrary, I shall continue to make the Quarterly issue to Mr. Baillie of the £75, but with the clear understanding on his part, that he is liable to be called upon to refund this advance in the event of my recommendation not being assented to.

"I think it proper to state, that Mr. Baillie has intimated to me, that with a view to relieve the Local Government from embarrassment, and to enable that of Her Majesty to select some person to fill the high and important Office of Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may possess the confidence of the Popular Branch of the Legislature, he is ready to resign those situations upon the sum of £750 Sterling, per annum, (being one half of the reduced rate of full Salary suggested by me,) being granted to him as a retired allowance.

"This proposition appears to me by no means unreasonable, looking at the length of Mr. Baillie's public services, and the very important and responsible Offices which he has held, and to the peculiar circumstances under which he was appointed to those Offices. I am also of opinion, that this arrangement would be highly acceptable to the Assembly, and that an able and efficient successor to Mr. Baillie might be found who would consider his services adequately remunerated by the remaining £750 Sterling; a bona fide reduction being thus effected of £250 Sterling in the amount of Salary heretofore paid by the Province to the head of the Crown Land Department, after paying both the full and retired Salaries of Mr. Baillie and his successor.

"Moreover, an understanding might be entered into which could not fail of being satisfactory to the Province, that it should be released from the payment of the whole, or a certain part of Mr. Baillie's retired Salary, in the event of his being hereafter appointed to any lucrative Office under Government, in any other part of the world.

"I should be happy to be enabled to make known to the Assembly at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, your Lordship's views and decision upon matters which will be regarded by them with so lively an interest as the proposition submitted in this communication.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY."

After a careful perusal and consideration of that Despatch, I deem it impossible for any one to assert that any reduction of my Salary had been sanctioned by competent authority, and if not then sanctioned, when and by whom was it sanctioned? To whom was the necessary document addressed, and where is it, or the entry of it, to be found?

Unless this authority can be produced, I humbly contend, my Lord, that the claims I have made are upon every principle of honor, justice or equity, undeniable.

That no such sanction could have been received by Sir John Harvey, nor could he have considered that he possessed such authority must be very certain, because he says that the saving to be effected after giving me a retired allowance of £750 Sterling, and my successor a Salary of £750 Sterling, would be £250 Sterling per annum, the whole making the exact amount of my Salary as borne upon the Civil List; whereas had my Salary been previously reduced to £1200 Currency this arrangement would have caused an increased charge of £530 15s. Currency per annum upon the Civil List. No mention is made in this Despatch of £1200 Currency, but on the contrary, £1200 Sterling is expressly alluded to, and that also in reference to his Despatch of 4th June, 1838, as the sum which the Province had agreed to pay, to which Sir J. Harvey proposed to add £300 Sterling, in order to bring the Salary up to £1500 Sterling, being the amount recommended by His Excellency.

If Sir J. Harvey had authority for reducing my Salary in 1838, what folly to recommend £1500 Sterling in 1839, and say that a saving of £250 Sterling would thereby be effected; or if His Excellency believed that he had any such authority, instead of throwing himself upon my consideration,

which

which he did on 3rd July, 1839, for not having issued my Salary at the rate of £1500 Sterling, which he had recommended, his answer to my remonstrance no doubt would have been "that he had issued my Salary at the rate to which it had been reduced," and would have referred me to the document itself.

If your Lordship requires further evidence of the fact that no reduction of my Salary was made by competent authority, until Lord John Russell's arrangement with my brother in March 1841, in which Sterling is expressly named, it is to be found in his Lordship's Despatch of 21st January, 1840, in which his Lordship adverts to the Salary "heretofore" held by me, entitling me to the sum of £750 Sterling as a retired allowance. Now, it is to be presumed, that had there been any reduction of that Salary sanctioned at the Colonial Office, his Lordship would have referred to it; besides which, my Lord, had there been any such reduction made at any previous period, what possible necessity was there for his Lordship to enter into any arrangement with my brother as to the future Salary to be received by me on my restoration to Office in 1841? or why should he have enclosed a copy of that letter to Sir William Colebrooke as a guide for the issue of my Salary?

Permit me now my Lord to observe, that as regards my resumption of the duties of my Office, by Lord Stanley's Despatch of 24th September, 1842, it has to be borne in mind that I was reinstated in my Office as Surveyor General by Lord John Russell's Despatch of 9th March, 1841, as communicated to me by Sir William Colebrooke's Private Secretary on 6th August, 1841, and at the time Lord Stanley penned his Despatch of 24th September, 1842, I was actually "*de jure*" Surveyor General, and it is evident that his Lordship intended not to interfere in the rate of Salary.

With reference to Lord Stanley's Despatch of 25th January, 1843, it is evident that that Despatch is predicated entirely upon the supposition that Sir J. Harvey had possessed the power and had actually reduced my Salary to £1200 Currency, which being, as I have shewn, altogether erroneous, no argument based upon that fallacy can hold good.

If, however, the compact made by Lord John Russell with my brother be rejected, then in the absence of all other legally authorized reductions I am surely entitled to my original Salary of £1750 Sterling from the day of my restoration to Office, were I disposed to press my claims.

I think I have shewn most incontestably that no sanction for the reduction of my Salary had been given by proper authority prior to 9th March, 1841, it therefore follows as a matter of course that the money of which Sir John Harvey deprived me in 1839 formed *part of my Salary to which I was legally entitled by my Commission*, and in receiving that money in 1847, I most respectfully but earnestly contend that I received no more than my own, for it is too evident, my Lord, that had Sir J. Harvey possessed any authority for reducing my Salary, he would not have written the letters above quoted. And so far from receiving more than was justly my own, I maintain that I received less by several hundred pounds than I should have recovered in a Court of Law, and I humbly opine, my Lord, that no act of my life as an Officer of the Crown for a period of thirty five years, can warrant any one in imputing to me conduct so utterly unworthy of an Officer and a Gentleman, as that of having, while I was a Member of the Executive Government of this Province, demanded and received money which did not belong to me, or to which I was not most justly entitled upon every principle of common honesty.

'Tis true my Lord, confidence in the justness of my claim, and in full reliance upon the power of the Government to maintain inviolate the faith and integrity of the Crown, I did offer to return the £513 9 4; but this pledge was distinctly given upon the ground that it should be made to appear that I had received more than was justly due to me, which I most distinctly aver never has or can be done, unless an authority to Sir J. Harvey can be produced; and I contend that it belonged to me *legally and of right*, that it was properly paid to me in 1847, and that I ought not to be again deprived of it except by the decision of a Court of Law, especially after the lapse of time which has taken place since the question was first referred to the Home Government for a decision, now upwards of three years ago.

The course I have pursued towards the Crown has ever been the reverse of that imputed to me in the receipt of this money, and a reference to Sir Howard Douglas' Despatch to Earl Bathurst, of 29th November, 1824, will now truly present to your Lordship my conduct in regard to such matters.

Your Lordship is as unable to conceive as I am to describe the pain and distress which I feel in these contests with the Government of this Province and the Colonial Department, in maintaining my just right to the emoluments to which I believe myself legally entitled, and which the wants of a young family compel me as a matter of duty to defend.

With a full and perfect conviction on my own mind of the entire justice of my claims, a conclusion to which I cannot but feel your Lordship will also arrive upon a reconsideration of my case, coupled with the statements I have herein the honor to submit, I venture once more to trouble your Lordship, and earnestly solicit that in case your Lordship feels that you do not now possess the power wholly to protect me, that you will at least so far interpose your authority in my behalf as to modify the instructions you have given in your Despatch of 13th June last, and that the reduction, if made, may be prospective and not retrospective, viz:

That from and after the 1st January next I shall receive a fixed and permanent Salary of £1200 Currency per annum during my tenure of Office; that in the mean time I shall receive £1200 Sterling as Salary; and the amount withheld from me of the sum of £513 9 4, being £275 Currency, shall be paid to me.

I perceive by the public prints that your Lordship has considered the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, as well as other Public Officers, worthy of your powerful protection, and I trust, after my long service, the same justice and kind patronage may be extended to me, and that I may not be singled

singled out as the exception to the honorable and truly British policy professed by the Government in Lord Stanley's Despatch of 28th July, 1845, and addressed to Sir William Colebrooke, of which the following is an extract:—"To maintain inviolate every pledge express or implied by which the faith of the Crown is engaged in favour of any present holder of Office. Such of the Public Officers of New Brunswick included in the Civil List, who held their place before the date of that compact, are in possession of such a claim as I have mentioned on the faith of the Crown."

The repeated and unlooked for reductions in my Salary to which I have been subject, have entailed upon me serious pecuniary difficulties, which no calculations could avoid. I trust therefore your Lordship will be inclined to take a more favourable view of my case, for I certainly had every reason to believe that my Salary was at last permanently fixed by your Lordship's Despatch of 22d June, 1847. The whole of my claims to the money which was paid to me, as also a Minute of Council stating the whole facts as to the House of Assembly not having taken any action other than accepting the Report of the Select Committee, (which for aught I know may be quite sufficient,) having been most fully explained in the Despatch and its enclosures, to which your Lordship's letter was an answer, and as you directed "the arrears to be paid" to me, it was but natural to suppose that your Lordship had reference to all the arrears which were claimed, especially as you objected to none of them. It was therefore considered that they were all included in the general term "arrears."

It is with deep regret, my Lord, that I feel myself compelled again to address your Lordship on this subject, and if the facts I have herein set forth, and the proposition I have now the honor to make, shall be the means of settling these questions, relieving your Lordship from further trouble, and preventing the ruin of an old Public Servant, I am sure your Lordship will forgive the importunity of this appeal to your Lordship's honor and justice.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

THOS. BAILLIE.

To the Right Honorable Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

Fredericton, 7th November, 1850.

MY LORD,—I have had the honor to receive from His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, a copy of your Lordship's Despatch to him, No. 208, dated 27th August last.

In again addressing your Lordship, I do not expect to influence or affect the decision to which your Lordship has already arrived on the matter in question, but I do hope to be able to exonerate myself from the serious imputation of having, while I had the honor of forming one of the Executive Government in 1847, demanded and received money to which I was not entitled.

I consider such a course, my Lord, due to myself, my family, and my friends, and I trust I shall not incur your Lordship's displeasure by offering the following observations.

Your Lordship's decision, as conveyed in your Despatch, No. 194, dated 13th June last, is evidently based upon the supposition that Sir John Harvey, the then Lieutenant Governor, was duly authorized in 1838, and actually had reduced my Salary to £1200 Currency per annum. The following extract of a letter to me from Sir J. Harvey, in his own hand writing, dated 4th July, 1839, and penned during the very period for which this deduction is claimed to have been legally made, would appear abundantly sufficient to correct such an error:—

"I therefore propose to you to proceed instantly to England, and there urge the decision of your case by that authority which is alone competent to decide it, and by that course you will effectually relieve me from all difficulty, and, in my opinion, best consult your own interests and advantage.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY."

This letter was written, as I have before observed, while the question respecting the deduction of my Salary was under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The amount of my Salary, and upon the faith of which I accepted office, was not determined by any action of the Provincial Government, but by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual, and on the principle "*eo ligamine quo ligatur*," the consideration of it properly belonged to the Imperial Government, and to that authority alone, unless indeed the power had been transferred to the Provincial Government. This transfer, my Lord, had never been made, and thus it is that Sir J. Harvey proposed "that I should proceed instantly to England," and there urge the "decision of my case before that authority which was alone competent to decide it."

Had a decision taken place, it would surely have been unnecessary further to have urged it.

Had any competent authority existed in the Colony, it would have been absurd to expose me to the expense and trouble of crossing the Atlantic in search of such authority. Or had Sir J. Harvey supposed for an instant that the question had been previously determined, how could he have been "relieved from all difficulty" by my obtaining a decision upon the matter in England?

It is undeniably evident, that Sir J. Harvey knew not only that the question had not been decided, but that neither he nor the Provincial Government possessed any authority to decide it, and therefore candidly enunciated the fact, that in England alone was to be found that authority competent to decide my case. Furthermore, my Lord, the language used by Sir John Harvey, that the appeal to the Home Government which he prescribed, would tend to my "interest and advantage," must certainly be received as conclusive evidence that in his opinion I should succeed, and receive justice from the

competent authority, while my claims and my rights were in danger of being disregarded, if not violated, by that which was incompetent.

Feeling satisfied that the question remained undetermined until 6th August, 1841, I never ceased to press on the Imperial Government the consideration and redress of the wrong which I believed had been done to me, and I at last received from the Provincial Government, under the authority of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 87, of 22d June, 1847, a restoration of the money which had been withheld from me, a measure which elicited from Sir William M. G. Colebrooke, His Excellency's written congratulations to me on an act he was pleased most truly to term your "Lordship's recognition of my just claim."

For reasons not necessary now to advert to, a subsequent Provincial Government has laboured with unceasing perseverance to cancel and annul this recognition, and have at last succeeded in obtaining your Lordship's sanction to their desires.

These, my Lord, are the facts which I humbly conceive must fully justify me in honor and in conscience for demanding and receiving a sum of money, which I consider was, and in my view of the case, is most indubitably my own, and for the withholding of which in 1839, Sir J. Harvey himself has more than once declared that he had no authority whatever.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. BAILLIE.

Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of the Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed on the sixth day of March instant, under a Resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House when in consideration of Ways and Means, to prepare a Revenue Bill, reported—That the Committee had met, and prepared a Bill in conformity with the said Resolution, under the Title of—"A Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled 'An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,'"—which he was directed to submit to the House.

The Bill, reported by the Committee, was then handed in, and read a first time.

Mr. Wilmot, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Light Houses, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take into consideration all matters relating to Light Houses, have had before them the several Accounts and Documents referred to them, and beg to submit the following Report—

"No. 1. Is the Petition of Messieurs Robert Rankin and Company, and forty seven others, Ship Owners, of the Port of Saint John, praying that a sum of money may be granted for the purpose of placing a Bell Buoy at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John: The Committee, taking into consideration the prevalence of Fogs in the Bay of Fundy, are desirous that any means that could be made use of to lessen the danger of entering the Harbour, should be adopted; they therefore recommend that a sum not exceeding £500, to be taken from the Light House Fund, be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be appropriated for the purpose prayed for, if, upon full investigation, the expenditure be deemed necessary.

"No. 2. Is the Petition of Thomas Robson, praying for Legislative aid to enable him to try the efficiency of a machine invented by him for ringing a Fog Bell: The Committee recommend that the sum of £30 be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, to be applied for the purpose of making a trial of the invention.

"The Committee have examined the Reports of the Commissioners, and the several Accounts connected with the different Light House Establishments, and find the same generally satisfactory. In some instances the supplies for the different establishments are charged

charged at retail prices, which Accounts in the aggregate, amount to a considerable sum. The Committee would suggest whether a portion of such supplies might not be purchased at wholesale prices, and distributed among the different Light Houses.

"The Commissioners for the Bay of Fundy report that £1500 will be required for the contingent expenses of the current year, and £250 for Light Houses at Cape Sable, Seal Island, and Brier Island, Stations in Nova Scotia, which the Committee recommend be granted.

"The Commissioners for the Gulf of Saint Lawrence report that no appropriation was made at the last Session of the Legislature for the expenses incurred by them, and state that the whole amount expended was for the year 1849, £63 14 7, and for the past year, £80 17 8. The Committee find that in the Report of the Committee on Light Houses at the last Session of the Legislature, £140 was recommended to be granted, but by some oversight no such Grant was entered on the Supply Book; they therefore recommend that the sum of £200 be granted to them to meet what is now due and for the current expenses of the year.

"The Committee have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the general good management of the Commissioners of Light Houses, and particularly of the acting and recording Commissioner, Isaac Woodward, Esquire, and they are of opinion that one paid Superintendant should take the general supervision, and be held responsible for the efficient management of the Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, assisted and advised by honorary Commissioners, who should not receive any Commission or other emoluments; and they are of opinion that a sum not exceeding £150 would be a reasonable remuneration for such service. The Committee further recommend that the sum of £150 be granted to Isaac Woodward, for his services as Corresponding and Recording Commissioner of Light Houses for the year 1849, and a further sum not exceeding £150 for his services for the year 1850.

"The balance in the hands of the late Commissioner at Saint Andrews is again reported upon by the Auditor, and the Committee call the attention of the House to the fact.

Humbly submitted.

"ROBT. D. WILMOT,  
J. MONTGOMERY,  
JAMES TAYLOR,  
J. ROBINSON,  
J. T. WILLISTON,  
FRANCIS M'PHELM.

"Committee Room, 11th March, 1851."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Wilmot; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the further amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge all after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

"That the Committee do report progress in the Bill, and ask for leave to sit again."

And upon the question for the amended motion, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Hanington,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,	Mr. Earle,	Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Phelim,	Tilley,	Ryan,
Mr. Barberie,	Thomson,	Ritchie,	Wilmot,
Read,	Chapman,	Hayward,	Johnson,
Gordon,	Fitzgerald,	Macpherson,	Hatheway,
Crane,	Robinson,	Pickard,	Needham,
Williston,	Cutler,	Beardsley,	Steves,
Rice,	Scoullar.	English.	Gilbert.
Stiles,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and leave to sit again granted.

Mr. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to furnish, for the information of the House, Copy of the Memorandum of the Executive Council upon the Commercial Policy alluded to in the Despatch, No. 220, from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wish of the House would be complied with.

Mr. Cutler, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would cause the necessary measures to be taken to obtain Returns from the several Magistrates and Justices in this Province, relative to Actions instituted before them for the recovery of Debts, Fines and Penalties, to be laid before the House at the next Session of the Legislature, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be attended to.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the necessary Warrant to be issued in favor of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, for such an amount as will enable him to pay the several holders of Certificates granted for the destruction of Bears and Wolves in said County, and the western part of York County adjoining the same, up to the twenty first day of November, 1850, as duly attested and certified by sundry Justices of the Peace in said County of Charlotte, to Indians and others, who killed said Bears and Wolves, said holders of Certificates being justly entitled to payment thereof under and by virtue of an Act to grant a Bounty for the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thomson, Mr. Steves, and Mr. Montgomery, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Wednesday, 12th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable Judge Botsford to the Right Honorable Earl Grey, upon the subject of his resignation and the rejection of a retiring allowance, and his desire to resume the duties of his office; the same being furnished under an Address of the House of the seventh day of March instant.

This



This Document, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows :—

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BOTSFORD.

(Copy)

Sackville, June 26, 1847.

MY LORD.—I have to return you my sincere thanks for the lively interest taken by your Lordship in my application for a retired allowance, for which I shall ever retain the most grateful recollection.

I regret that the refusal of the House of Assembly to comply with your Lordship's recommendation, as contained in your Despatch to Sir William Colebrooke of the 19th of January last, compels me again to intrude upon your Lordship's time and patience.

The House of Assembly, the day before the Prorogation, passed the following Resolution :—

"Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That while the House should adhere to its opinion recorded in the Journals on the 26th of March, 1846, relative to a Pension List, it cannot but express its surprise and regret, that such opinion should not have been first ascertained, before the resignation of Judge Botsford was accepted, and a successor appointed in his stead."

The view taken of my resignation by the Assembly must be apparent to your Lordship, and I hope, my Lord, I do not put a forced construction on your Lordship's Despatch, by expressing the belief, that Lord Stanley would not have advised the acceptance of my resignation, had he not been under the conviction that the House of Assembly would have made a provision for my retired allowance. Now, my Lord, as my resignation was not irrespective of a pension, and was accepted by the Government under an expected consideration that has failed, am I to be the sufferer after a service of forty years and upwards as a public servant?

I must be permitted here, my Lord, to state that I never did look to the House of Assembly, but to my Gracious Sovereign, for a retired allowance, and again, through your Lordship, to appeal to the justice and liberality of my Sovereign.

Should it, my Lord, be deemed necessary by Her Majesty's Government, under all the circumstances of the case, that I should resume my duties as a Justice of the Supreme Court, I will faithfully and diligently perform them to the best of my power and ability, holding myself ever ready to retire upon an allowance.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. BOTSFORD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rankin,

Resolved, That the Petition from the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institute, praying that a Grant may pass towards the purchase of a Library and Apparatus for the benefit of the said Institution, which was presented to the House on the eighteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

It being the time appointed for taking into consideration the Petition of Robert Keech Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert Barry Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland—

The Sergeant at Arms was directed to call the Members to their places, and he being returned, the House was counted, when thirty three Members were found to be in attendance.

Ordered, thereupon, That the parties be heard at the Bar.

Whereupon the Petitioner appeared by D. Ludlow Robinson, Esquire, as his Counsel, and William End, Esquire, appeared as Counsel on behalf of the Sitting Member, and the doors being then locked—

The Order of the Day of the eleventh day of February last, as well as the Order of the twelfth day of the same month, enlarging the time for the hearing of the several matters set forth in the said Petition, were read, and the drawing of the Committee, and appointment of the Nominees, to try the matters as set forth in the said Petition, were proceeded in and perfected, as is directed by the Act regulating controverted Elections and Returns of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

The doors being then opened, the Lists, as drawn, were delivered to the Counsel for the respective parties, with the Nominees added thereto, and the same being struck, a reduced List of the Members drawn, with the Nominees so added, was then handed in, when the following appeared as the Members of the Committee :—

Matthew M'Leod,	} Esquires.
George Ryan,	
Henry W. Purdy,	
John M. Johnson,	
William Porter,	

Nominees :

*Nominees :*

John H. Gray, Esquire, for Petitioner,  
William Scoullar, Esquire, for Sitting Member ;

Who being called to the Clerk's Table, were there duly sworn well and truly to try the several matters of the said Petition referred to them, and a true judgment give thereon according to the evidence.

The Counsel were then ordered to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

*Ordered*, That the Committee do forthwith meet in the Speaker's Room, and proceed in the investigation of the several matters alleged in the Petition ; and further

*Ordered*, That Lists of the Committee sworn, together with copies of this Order, be delivered to the respective Counsel.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to Bonds, Agreements, Covenants, and Awards, payable in money.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Chubb, W. H. Street, George A. Lockhart, Allison and Spurr, John V. Thurgar, and ninety five others, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, setting forth the benefits which have accrued to Trade by the Act now in operation for raising a Revenue, and praying the same may be continued, with the exception of the rates imposed on Rum, which by reducing they consider will have a beneficial influence in preventing smuggling ; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

#### A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled " An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same : " and

The Bill to amend an Act relating to the repairing of the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen ;

Without making any amendments thereto.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee to whom were referred the Petitions as regards the incorporating a Company for the erection of a Bridge over the River Saint Croix, submitted their Report ; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

" The Committee appointed on the twentieth day of February last, to take into consideration the Petition of Jacob Young, Josephus Moore, and five hundred and sixty three others, inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to  
incorporate

incorporate the Saint Croix Lower Bridge Company, and the Petition of Nehemiah Marks, Ninian Lindsay, and five hundred and fifty five others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that no Act may pass to incorporate the Saint Croix Lower Bridge Company, beg to Report—

“That they have carefully examined the statements set forth by the several Petitioners, and the evidence brought before the Committee, both in favor of and against granting any Charter incorporating the Company referred to, and they have come to the conclusion, that it is not expedient that any Charter should be granted at the present time.

“J. H. GRAY,  
W. H. STEVES,  
ROBT. D. WILMOT,  
J. M. JOHNSON, Junior,  
JAMES TAYLOR,  
J. A. STREET,  
ROBERT GORDON.

“Committee Room, 12th March, 1851.”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Thursday, 13th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Mr. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act relating to King's College.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee to try the Petition of Robert Keech Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the election and return of Robert Barry Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, reported—That the Committee had met yesterday, and after issuing their Order for the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Westmorland to attend before the Committee, with the Poll Books taken at the said Election, on Tuesday next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and then adjourned over until eleven o'clock on this day; and as the Committee cannot proceed in the matters referred to them until such time as the said Clerk of the Peace shall appear before them with the said Poll Books, he was directed to ask permission of the House for the Committee to adjourn over until Tuesday next the eighteenth day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day.

*Ordered*, thereupon, That permission be given to the said Committee to adjourn over until that hour, then to meet in the Speaker's Room, where they hold their sittings.

Mr. Hanington, from the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take under consideration claims for expenditures made and services performed towards the support and relief of sick, distressed and indigent Emigrants, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of sick, distressed and indigent Emigrants, having had before them the following Petitions, beg leave to Report—

“No. 1. The Petition of John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, two of the Justices of the Peace, in the County of Northumberland, setting forth that in the year 1847 they were appointed a Committee of Sessions to superintend the Lazaretto Establishment on Middle Island, to purchase Supplies, erect Buildings, employ Guards and other persons necessary to carry on the Establishment; and that purchasing Supplies as far as could be done, they advertised for Tenders and took the lowest; that the Petitioners from time to time during their continuance in charge of the Establishment, laid before the Sessions all their Accounts, the prices, and hire of the men, and no fault was found till near the close of their labour, when a new batch of Justices came on the Bench,  
and

and a system of persecution commenced unequalled in the Province, and the Sessions appointed a Committee to audit the Accounts of the Petitioners, who, instead of auditing the Petitioners' Accounts, reduced them, and a number of the men employed and others would not take the reduced sum, but claimed the whole amount; and one Michael Leonard actually sued the Petitioners and recovered the amount due him with costs, amounting in the whole to £28 6 6, besides the costs of defending the suit, and it was with great difficulty and sacrifice of property the Petitioners paid the amount; that the Petitioners are now threatened by several others, who, if not paid, will commence suits immediately after the rising of this Honorable House: the Petitioners having had great difficulty in preventing them suing before. The Petitioners annex to the Petition an account of the sums not yet paid, amounting to £139 16s., including the expenses incurred in defending themselves in the premises, and state that many of the creditors have taken the reduced sums, which the Petitioners consider very humiliating to them, as the poor labouring men had done their work faithfully, and at as low a rate as other labourers at the ordinary work of the country, which Leonard proved on the trial against them: the Petitioners also state that the country is so impressed with a sense of the hardship of their case, that the Grand Jury at the January Sessions last year presented to the Court the necessity of relieving the Petitioners from the Judgment and Execution then in the Sheriff's hands against them; that they deem it unnecessary to go more fully into the details of this unaccountable transaction, as they had laid the matter before the House on a former occasion, and only call the attention of the House to the subject, relying on their wisdom and liberality to deal out such a measure of relief to the Petitioners as to prevent their being again sued for doing a duty faithfully; all the members of the Sessions then present joining in expressing their entire confidence in the Committee they had named, (being the Petitioners), and praying that the House will be pleased to take their case into consideration, and grant them the said sum of £139 16s. to enable them to pay the creditors not yet paid, and repay the Petitioners for their outlay.

"No. 2. The Petition of Michael Samuels, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that the balance due for Supplies furnished the Committee of Sessions of the Peace, in said County, may be granted him: The Petitioner states that in June 1847, John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, were appointed a Committee of Sessions to provide for the Emigrant Lazaretto on Middle Island, and empowered to make Contracts for the necessary Supplies; that the said Committee did advertise for Tenders for fresh Beef, and that no person was found to take the Contract, and wait for payment from the County in the ordinary way; that the said Committee then applied to Petitioner to enter into Contract for the supply; Petitioner did not do so, but prevailed upon Patrick Delaney, a Butcher, to put in a Tender, to induce him to do which, Petitioner had to become security for the payment; that Petitioner did furnish said Committee with other Supplies at the cash rates, and at prices expressly agreed upon when the articles were delivered, and rendered his Account, which was included in the Report of the Committee to the Sessions, but the Sessions repudiated the Contract, and deducted from the Account the sum of £18, principally on the Beef Contract, so that Petitioner had to pay to the said Patrick Delaney the amount so deducted from the Beef Contract, in which Petitioner had no interest whatever, but states he was induced to be security for the same, in order to enable the County to obtain the credit.

"No. 3. The Petition of Patrick Dignam, James Coughlan, and Philip Leonard, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, stating that they were employed by the Committee of Sessions in Northumberland in 1847 to attend at the Emigrant Station on Middle Island, and praying that the amount deducted from their Accounts may be paid them.

"No. 4. The Petition of Andrew Duncan, of the same place, of the like prayer as No. 3.

"No. 5. The Petition of John Caten, of the same place, of the like prayer as No. 3.

"These applications have been before the former House, and refused on the ground that the whole amount sustained and recommended by the Sessions of the Peace for Northumberland was paid; but your Committee being of opinion that the charges contained in the Petitions are of a grave nature, and if true, the conduct of the Justices has been

been reprehensible, would respectfully refer the whole matter to the consideration of the House.

"No. 6. The Petition of Thomas M'Avity, praying compensation for his services as Superintendent of the Emigrant Establishment at Partridge Island during the year 1850: The amount heretofore allowed for the service has been £50, which sum your Committee recommend being granted to Petitioner.

"No. 7. The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Monkton, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred by them in relief of a sick and indigent Emigrant during the years 1837 and 1838, amounting to £34: The party relieved appears to have been an Emigrant arriving in August 1837, and the Emigrant Committee of 1842 recommended that £20 should be paid in full for this claim, which was not sustained by the House; and your Committee cannot recommend the matter to be taken up.

"No. 8. The Petition of the Overseers of the Parish of Alnwick, for expenses incurred by them in support of Richard Donovan, an Emigrant Pauper, in the year 1847: This case was under consideration of the Emigrant Committee in 1848, and £20 recommended to be paid in full, which recommendation was not sustained by the House, and upon a careful examination of the circumstances, your Committee cannot now recommend the claim.

"D. HANINGTON,  
B. R. FITZGERALD,  
J. M. JOHNSON, Junior,  
GEORGE RYAN,  
R. D. WILMOT,  
W. SCOULLAR,  
JOSEPH READ.

"Committee Room, 13th March, 1851."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Hanington; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Colstown Settlements, and to authorize a Grant of Lands to such Corporation.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of the Address of the tenth day of March instant—

Copy of the Memorandum of the Executive Council upon the "Commercial Policy" alluded to in the Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, communicated on the fourteenth day of February last.

This Document being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

#### COMMERCIAL POLICY.

*Minute of Executive Council.*

In Council, 5th September, 1850.

PRESENT—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Committee of Council recommend that Her Majesty's Government be applied to for permission to the Local Legislature to impose Differential Duties on articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, in the event of Reciprocal Trade with that Country not being obtained during the present Congress.

*Ordered* that a detailed Report be furnished to the Lieutenant Governor.

Extract from the Minutes.

R. FULTON.

## REPORT.

The Executive Council feeling satisfied that at the next meeting of the Legislature measures will be introduced for the purpose of imposing Differential Duties on importations from the United States, to the extent of those now imposed by that Country upon importations from New Brunswick, are of opinion that an application should be made to Her Majesty's Government to ascertain their views upon the subject, and whether if any such Bill pass the Legislature His Excellency would be authorized to give his assent thereto.

On looking over the Return to an Address of the Honorable House of Commons, dated 30th April last, of the Duties payable under Colonial Enactments on Goods imported into the British Colonies, the Council find that Differential Duties are imposed upon some articles in Newfoundland, as well as in Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia.

The Trade with New Brunswick is considered of great value and importance in the United States, and the Council entertain no doubt that nothing would tend more speedily to bring about a liberal change of commodities than a retaliatory Act, such as is contemplated.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

Report from the Auditor General on the Accounts furnished by Supervisors of Great Roads of their expenditures in 1850.

[ See Appendix. ]

Return from Central Bank made up to the third day of March instant: and

Return from the Globe Assurance Company made up to the thirty first day of December, 1850.

[ See Appendix. ]

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William Durant, George E. Fenety, D. A. Cameron, and William Till, Junior, Proprietors of Printing Establishments in the City of Saint John, praying that Newspapers may be transmitted through the Post Office free of charge for Postage; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to relieve the Carleton Tide Mills from the operation of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John," and "An Act for the more effectually securing the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John," so far as the several provisions of the same relate to the Carleton Tide Mills.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Saunders, and forty one others, inhabitants of the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York; also

A Petition from Ebenezer L. Burpe, and forty six others, inhabitants of the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County;

Praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he severally read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,  
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill in further amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for granting Patents for useful Inventions,"

With an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And that the Council had also passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the appointment of the Gaoler of the Gaol of the City and County of Saint John:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the Registry of Decrees of Partition made in the Court of Chancery;"

To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bills sent down from the Legislative Council were then severally read a first time.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill in further amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for granting Patents for useful Inventions,"—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section II. expunge the words "or during."

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the House of the eleventh day of March instant, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that a Warrant issue on the Treasury in favour of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, for the payment of certain claims for Bounties for the destruction of Bears and Wolves, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Friday, 14th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to explain and amend an Act relating to King's College: also

The following Bills sent down from the Legislative Council, viz:—

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the appointment of the Gaoler of the Gaol of the City and County of Saint John:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the Registry of Decrees of Partition made in the Court of Chancery."

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill in further amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for granting Patents for useful Inventions,"—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the appointment of the Gaoler of the Gaol of the City and County of Saint John."

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

The Bill was then read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree thereto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Scoullar return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to amend the Act relating to the Alms House and Work House in and for the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Tuesday the eighteenth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Saturday, 15th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Street take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rankin,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of the Reverend Richard Vereker, Daniel Crimmen, John Devereaux, Patrick Delaney, and others, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for aid towards liquidating the Debt incurred in the erection of a Temperance Hall, and for the completion of the building, part thereof being appropriated to the use of two Schools, which was presented to the House on the fourteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

On



On motion of Mr. Chapman,  
*Resolved*, That the Petition of Bliss Botsford, James Steadman, and James Robertson, Committee for the Temperance Hall and Mechanics' Institute at Petitcodiac, presented to the House on the seventeenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,  
 The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Government Emigration Officer at Saint John, upon the subject of the Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered*, That two hundred and fifty copies of the said Report be forthwith printed.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber. •

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported, that His Excellency had been pleased to give his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

*Public General Acts.*

An Act in addition to the Law relating to Inland Posts :

An Act to continue an Act to authorize the commutation of Debts due the Crown by Settlers in certain cases for work on the Public Roads :

An Act to make further provision for the service of Non-Bailable Process :

An Act relating to the competency of Witnesses in certain cases :

*Local Acts.*

An Act for erecting the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, into two separate Parishes :

An Act to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester to assess the said County to pay off the County Debts :

An Act to continue an Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River :

An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House for the County of York :

An Act to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of York to sell the old Gaol Lot in the City of Fredericton :

An Act for dividing the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes :

*Private or Personal Acts.*

An Act to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company :

An Act to incorporate the Hillsborough Plaister and Rail Road Company :

An Act to incorporate the Woodstock Farmers and Mechanics' Library Society :

An Act to amend and extend the operation of the Act to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company :

An Act to authorize and empower the Trustees of certain Glebe Lands in the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, to sell the same, and to vest the proceeds in other Lands: and

An Act to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

And upon the question, the Committee divided—

YEAS 5.

NAYS 30.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Beardsley, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Jones, M. G. D. Phillips, Asa Dow, and forty four others, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the upper part of the County of York, setting forth, that under the present system of electing Members of the General Assembly, a vast amount of bribery and corruption is used, and praying that Elections be holden annually, a Registry of Votes established, and that the Vote be by Ballot; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Ferguson, Hugh Montgomery, John M'Millan, George Gordon, Thomas Murray, and twenty others, Merchants and persons engaged in Lumbering in the County of Restigouche, praying that the present mode of granting Licences to cut Timber and Lumber may be amended; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the e.venth day of February last, to take under consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

### Monday. 17th March. 1851.

*Prayers.*

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of William J. Bedell and Asa Coy, Esquires, Commissioners for the expenditure of the Grants for the encouragement of a Stage Line between Fredericton and Saint Andrews, presented to the House on the eleventh day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee to try the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Charlotte, reported—That the Committee had met this morning at the hour to which they had adjourned, and proceeded in the investigation, when it was made to appear to them that the attendance of Thomas Jones, Esquire, High Sheriff of the said County, and George M'Kay, one of the Returning Officers at the Election, would be necessary before they could resume the consideration thereof, and that the said Committee had issued their Order for the said Thomas Jones and George

George M'Kay to attend before them on Friday next, the twenty first day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and he was directed to ask the permission of the House to adjourn over until that time.

*Ordered*, thereupon, That permission be given to the said Committee so to adjourn over until Friday the twenty first day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, then again to meet in the Committee Room where they hold their sittings.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of Queen's Division, Number 21, Sons of Temperance, and others, for aid towards the erection of a Temperance Hall and Institute in the Town Plat of Gagetown, presented to the House on the nineteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hanington take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to continue and amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John:

The Bill to alter and amend the fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons," so far as relates to the County of Restigouche: and

The Bill to repeal the third Section of an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to establish places for Polling in the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County,

With an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section I. expunge the word "sixth," and insert the word "eleventh."

The amendment was then read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November last.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Portland Water Company; and

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Abel Pond, as regards the acts of Alexander Goodfellow as Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Newcastle, and to be compensated for labour performed on the said Road; to which Committee was referred a Petition from William Heron, of a like prayer, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of Abel Pond and William Heron, beg leave to Report—

“No. 1. Is the Petition of William Heron, praying to be reimbursed for work done on the Great Road from Fredericton to Miramichi, under a Contract made with Alexander Goodfellow, the Supervisor, and the amount of which Contract, he alleges, is retained from him, through the personal ill feeling of the Supervisor: That having heard the Petitioner and Supervisor, they find, though the Contract was not reduced to writing, as the Committee think it ought to have been, the parties do not appear to differ as to its terms, and as the Supervisor unequivocally states the work was not done in accordance with the terms of the Contract, and that the terms of the same remain unfulfilled, and as no evidence of the Supervisor having been actuated by personal ill feeling was furnished, the Committee cannot recommend the interference of the House.

“No. 2. Is the Petition of Abel Pond, complaining of the conduct of the Supervisor on the same Road, and praying remuneration for making seventy four rods of Road on the said Great Road: In this case the Supervisor and the Contractor materially differ as to the terms of the Contract, and the Supervisor appears to have failed in carrying out the terms of the ninth Section of 13 Vict. chap. 52, which expressly requires the Supervisor to enter into written Contracts with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the work in time and manner set forth in such Contract: This we think a most wise provision, for while it secures the fulfilment of the Contract, it is essential to the security of the Contractor, inasmuch as he is prevented from resorting to the Courts of Law for the enforcement of his Contract.

“The Committee cannot too strongly urge the necessity of Supervisors at all times acting strictly in accordance with the law, and thereby securing both the public and Contractor, and as this has not been done in the present case, and as the parties differ widely as to the terms of the Contract, and as this is a question which can be only tried on evidence, and such evidence can only be obtained at a great expense and inconvenience to the parties, and as it clearly appears the Contractor performed a large amount of work, and has received nothing, your Committee, considering the whole matter, recommend that he be allowed the sum of £22 10s., out of the Great Road Grant for that Road, in full. This is less than the amount of the Contract, but in the opinion of the Committee an equitable settlement of the claim.

“All which is respectfully submitted.

“W. J. RITCHIE,  
D. HANINGTON,  
J. M. JOHNSON, Junior,  
THOMAS GILBERT,  
S. L. TILLEY.

“Committee Room, 17th March, 1851.”

The question being about to be put from the Chair for accepting the Report; when On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

*Resolved*, That so much of the said Report as regards the Petition of William Heron be not accepted.

And upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Cutler,	Mr. Porter,	Mr. Scoullar,	Mr. Crane,
Needham,	Chapman,	Gordon,	Tilley,
Gray,	Purdy,	Read,	Ritchie,
Wilmot,	M-Phelim,	Barberie,	Beardsley,
Pickard,	Earle,	Johnson,	Steves,
Hatheway,	Stiles,	Hanington,	Gilbert,
Taylor,	Rice,	Botsford,	Robinson.
Macpherson,	Williston.		
English.			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative; when

On

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Resolved*, That the question upon the Resolution with respect to that part of the Report of the Select Committee as to the Petition of William Heron, be reconsidered.

And upon this question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the Report being then again before the House—

On like motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Resolved*, That the Report be accepted ; and

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of money to Abel Pond, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to reduce the Fees of Registers of Deeds and other Officers for services and proceedings under the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registry of Deeds and other Instruments, and in further amendment of the said Act.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Johnson take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in a Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 18th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the Portland Water Company : and

A Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade."

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November last.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

Whereas it appears by a Despatch from Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H., late Lieutenant Governor of this Province, to the then Colonial Secretary, dated 13th October, 1845, that the resignation of the Honorable William Botsford of his situation of Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, was represented as unconditional: And whereas the same Despatch contains the following paragraph, viz:—

"The Chief Justice has not intimated an intention of resigning, although it is probable, from his inability to discharge the active duties of his station in attending the Circuits and conducting Trials, that he would do so if he could obtain from Her Majesty a Pension without the submission of a special claim on his behalf to the Assembly; and on the occurrence of such a vacancy, I should certainly consider it unjust to overlook the claims of Mr. Justice Carter to the succession, who, with Mr. Parker, have so ably sustained the reputation of the Provincial Bench since 1834, and on whom so large a share of its duties have latterly devolved ;"

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That to treat such resignation as unconditional, was inconsistent with its true spirit and meaning, as well as at variance with an impartial and literal construction of its terms; and further

*Resolved*, That this House have heard with surprise and regret the concluding portion of the paragraph quoted in the preceding Resolution from the Despatch referred to, in which, in the opinion of this House, a most unmerited reflection is cast by the then Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, not only on the active labours of the Honorable William Botsford, who bore to the fullest extent his proportionate share of the arduous duties devolving on the several Judges, but also on the services of the Honorable Ward Chipman, the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Province, both of them old, tried and faithful servants of the Crown, and both of whom, in the opinion of this House and the people of the Province at large, by their talents, their integrity, and their industry, aided in an essential degree in sustaining the reputation of the Provincial Bench up to the time of their several resignations.

To which Mr. Hanington moved as an amendment, to add as follows:—

“ And further *Resolved*, that this House will adhere to the opinion expressed by the Assembly on the twenty sixth March, 1846, ‘that the allowance of a retiring Pension to Public Officers, cannot be justified on any system of sound policy, and is uncalled for in a new country like New Brunswick.’ ”

The amendment being adopted, the question was taken upon the Resolution as amended, and it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the fourteenth day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled “ An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.”

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Wednesday, 19th March, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Mr. English, by leave, presented a Petition from George W. Cleary, William T. Baird, Henry E. Dibblee, James M'Lauchlan, and one hundred and ninety six others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass to establish Annual Elections, a Registry of Votes, and Vote by Ballot; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled “ An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade.”

Mr.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more easy adjustment of the Accounts of Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Resolved*, That the Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, be now read a third time.

To which Mr. Porter moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “this day three months.”

Upon the question for the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the original motion, it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill accordingly read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled “An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.”

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, proceeded therein, and had under their consideration the Table or Schedule of Articles to be made subject to Duty or exempted therefrom; when

It was moved in reference to the Duty to be imposed on “Beans and Peas per bushel”—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *Two shillings and six pence*.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Pickard,
Mr. Gilbert,	Stiles,
Steves,	Hanington,
Ryan,	Crane,
M'Leod,	Scoullar,
English,	Chapman,
Beardsley,	Botsford.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Wilmot,
Mr. Ritchie,	Macpherson,
Barberie,	Gray,
Read,	Needham,
Gordon,	Hayward,
Williston,	M'Phelim,
Tilley,	Thomson,
Rice,	Fitzgerald,
Purdy,	Robinson,
Earle,	Porter,
Montgomery,	Cutler.
Hatheway,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative; and

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *One shilling and six pence*.

And upon this question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the Duty on “Beans and Peas” fixed at that sum.

The article of “Corn Meal per barrel,” was next under the consideration of the Committee; when

It was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of *One shilling*.

And

And upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Tilley,
Mr. Stiles,	Gray,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Ritchie,
Beardsley,	Macpherson,	Mr. Barberie,	Rice,
Earle,	Needham,	Read,	Hatheway,
Pickard,	Wilmot,	Gordon,	Johnson,
English,	Montgomery,	Scoullar,	Steves,
M'Leod,	Purdy,	Crane,	Thomson,
Gilbert,	Ryan.	Chapman,	Fitzgerald,
Cutler,		Hanington,	Porter,
		Williston,	M'Phelim.
		Botsford,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative; and

A motion then made—That the article of *Corn Meal* be struck out of the Table of Articles to be made subject to duty.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the same expunged therefrom.

It was then moved—To insert in the said Table of Articles to be subject to Duty, the item of "Cut Nails."

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Purdy,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Ritchie,	Robinson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hatheway,
Tilley,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Johnson,
Stiles,	Gray,	Mr. Barberie,	Earle,
Beardsley,	Macpherson,	Read,	English,
Pickard,	Needham,	Gordon,	Cutler,
M'Leod,	Wilmot.	Scoullar,	Hayward,
Ryan,		Crane,	Steves,
		Chapman,	Porter,
		Hanington,	Fitzgerald,
		Williston,	Thomson,
		Rice,	M'Phelim.

And this was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—That the question as regards a Duty on "Corn Meal," be reconsidered.

And upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Steves,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Purdy,	Mr. Ritchie,	Porter,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Ryan,	Read,	Thomson,
Mr. Gordon,	Robinson,	Scoullar,	Fitzgerald,
Crane,	Gilbert,	Williston,	M'Phelim,
Botsford,	Cutler,	Barberie,	Hanington.
Tilley,	Hayward,		
Rice,	Gray,		
Stiles,	Needham,		
Earle,	Macpherson,		
Montgomery,	Wilmot,		
English,	Johnson.		
Pickard,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the article of "Corn Meal" again inserted in the said Table or Schedule; when

It was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of *One shilling per barrel*.



Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Steves,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Cutler,	Mr. Hanington,	Barberie,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Gray,	Read,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,
Mr. Botsford,	Needham,	Scoullar,	Fitzgerald,
Tilley,	Wilmot,	Chapman,	Thomson,
M <sup>c</sup> Leod,	Johnson,	Williston,	Porter.
Rice,	Macpherson,	Ritchie,	
Stiles,	Montgomery,		
Earle,	Crane,		
Pickard,	Gordon,		
English,	Robinson,		
Purdy,	Hayward.		
Ryan,			

And so it was also carried in the affirmative, and the Duty on "Corn Meal" fixed at that sum.

The Committee then proceeded in the Table of Articles subject to Duty, to the item of "Malt Liquor," when the following was moved:—

"Resolved. That on and after the passing of this Act, no Rum, Brandy, Wine, or other Alcoholic or Intoxicating Liquors, shall be imported into this Province, except for Religious, Medicinal or Mechanical purposes, and that a Section be added to the Bill to that effect."

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Hanington,	Mr. English,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hatheway,
Scoullar,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Johnson,
Chapman,	Steves,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Wilmot,
Botsford,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Macpherson,
Tilley,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,	Mr. Read,	Gray,
Purdy,	Ryan,	Gordon,	Hayward,
Earle,	Fitzgerald,	Barberie,	Cutler,
Pickard,	Beardsley.	Williston,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,
		Rice,	Robinson,
		Stiles,	Thomson,
		Montgomery,	Porter.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The Committee then having determined the rate of Duty to be imposed on Malt Liquor, proceeded in the Table to the article of "Flour per barrel," when it was moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *Three shillings*.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Thomson,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Barberie,	Mr. Scoullar,	Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Earle,	Ritchie,	Fitzgerald,
Mr. Gilbert,	Purdy,	Chapman,	Porter,
Needham,	Tilley,	Hayward,	Steves.
Hayward,	Botsford,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	
Cutler,	Hanington,		
Gray,	Gordon,		
Macpherson,	Read,		
Johnson,	Rice,		
Montgomery,	Robinson,		
Pickard,	Wilmot,		
Beardsley,	Crane,		
English,	Williston.		
M <sup>c</sup> Leod,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Duty on Flour fixed at that sum.

The Committee then proceeded to that part of the said Table or Schedule which comprises articles to be subject to an *ad-valorem* Duty; when

It was moved—To insert "Woollen and Silk Goods," *Ten per centum*.

And upon this question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Crane,	Mr. Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Montgomery,
Chapman,	Steves.	Hon. Mr. Street,	Pickard,
Fitzgerald,		Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,
		Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Leod,
		Mr. Scoullar,	Ryan,
		Ritchie,	Barberie,
		Hatheway,	Earle,
		M'Phelim,	Purdy,
		Thomson,	Tilley,
		Stiles.	Botsford,
		Porter,	Hanington,
		Gilbert,	Gordon,
		Needham,	Read,
		Hayward,	Rice,
		Cutler,	Robinson,
		Gray,	Wilmot,
		Macpherson,	Williston.
		Johnson,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having concluded the Table or Schedule of Articles to be subject to and exempt from Duties, and gone through the several enacting clauses of the said Bill, agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, under the amended Title.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Thursday, 20th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill for the more easy adjustment of the Accounts of Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to relieve the Carleton Tide Mills from the operation of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John," and "An Act for the more effectually securing the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John," so far as the several provisions of the same relating to Saw Dust, apply to the Carleton Tide Mills.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered,* That the House do on Tuesday next, the twenty fifth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.

Mr.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first Section thereof under their consideration, and which is as follows:—

“ I. Be it enacted, When the Shareholders of the European and North American Railway Company shall pay in to their Treasurer at least the sum of Ten thousand pounds, Sterling, and it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that such sum has been actually paid in, and is ready to be expended in the construction within this Province, of the European and North American Railway, the Province Treasurer shall be authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to subscribe on behalf of the Province, for Shares in the said Company to the like amount, and in payment therefor to deliver to the said Company Special Certificates of Debt, to be called Debentures, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, the principal money redeemable in thirty years; and so from time to time, when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the sums theretofore subscribed and paid in by the Shareholders of the said Company, and the proceeds of the Debentures previously delivered, have been expended in the construction of the said Railway, and that a further sum of at least Ten thousand pounds, Sterling, has been actually paid in by the Shareholders, and is ready to be expended in like manner, the Province Treasurer shall again be authorized to subscribe on behalf of the Province, for Shares in the said Company to an equal amount with the sum so paid in and ready to be expended, and also to pay in full for such Shares by a further delivery of Debentures; provided always, that the amount of Shares in the said Company subscribed and paid for by the Province Treasurer in any one year shall not exceed One hundred thousand pounds, Sterling, and in the whole shall not exceed Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, Sterling.”

And upon the question for adopting the said Section, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Barberie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Ryan,	Montgomery,	Earle.
Hon. Mr. Street,	M'Phelim,	Pickard,	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Fitzgerald,		
Mr. Scoullar,	Robinson,		
Hanington,	Purdy,		
Chapman,	Cutler,		
Read.	Hayward,		
Gordon,	Gray,		
Crane,	Wilmot,		
Botsford,	English,		
Tilley,	Johnson,		
Rice,	Macpherson,		
Stiles,	Needham,		
Ritchie,	Steves,		
Taylor,	Williston.		
Beardsley,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and after making amendments thereto, agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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**Friday, 21st March, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to the Act relating to the Public Debt of the City of Saint John.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills and Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Needham then, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill relating to the Public Debt of the said City may pass into a Law; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Read, from the Committee appointed on the twelfth day of February last, to take under consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions connected with Couriers and Carriers, having attended to the duty imposed upon them, submit the following Report—

“No. 1. Is the Petition of John Rennie, praying compensation for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails between Newcastle and Chatham: The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

“No. 2. Is the Petition of John Wilson, praying compensation for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails across the North and South West Branches of the River Miramichi: This case was before the House last year, and it was recommended by the Committee to whom the matter was then referred, that a sum should be taken from the Grant for the Great Road from Fredericton to Newcastle to provide for this service, in which this Committee concur, and would therefore recommend that the Supervisor pay the sum of £20 to Petitioner for his services during the past year out of the Great Road Grant for the Road from Fredericton to Newcastle.

“No. 3. Is the Petition of John C. Price and others, praying the usual Legislative aid to assist in carrying the Mail from New Canaan through Butternut Ridge to Petitcodiac: The Committee recommend the prayer of this Petition to be complied with, and that the sum of £15 be appropriated for that purpose.

“No. 4. Is the Petition of James S. Morse, praying an increase in his Salary as Postmaster at Campbelton: As the new Post Office Act will come into operation in July next, the Committee do not feel at liberty to deal with any individual case, until the House shall deem it expedient to enquire into and revise the whole Scale of Salaries, which the Committee think cannot be satisfactorily done until the new Act shall have been in practical operation.

“No. 5. Is the Petition of William Sharp, praying compensation for ferrying the Mails across the Jemseg in the year 1842: The Committee cannot recommend a compliance with the prayer of this Petition.

“No. 6. Is the Petition of James Malone, praying aid for running a Stage between Fredericton and Stanley: The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

“No. 7. Is the Petition of Michael Campbell, praying additional aid for carrying the Mails from Miramichi to Shippegan, the distance being very great and no passengers: The Committee recommend that the sum of £20 be added to the usual Grant of £45 for this service, provided the Courier goes once a week instead of once a fortnight as at present.

“No. 8.

" No. 8. Is the Petition of James Bradley, praying remuneration for the loss of a Barn by fire, which he alleges was caused by parties at enmity with him, for zeal shewn in arresting a man who had stolen the Mail: The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 9. Is the Petition of John Frizzel, praying additional aid for carrying the Mails from Bathurst to Carraquet and Shippegan: The Committee recommend an additional sum of £20 to be granted for this service, provided the Mails are conveyed weekly to these places instead of once a fortnight as at present.

" No. 10. Is the Petition of James Hamilton, praying remuneration for carrying the Mail between Fredericton and Sheffield during the Winter of 1850; and also for this present Winter: The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 11. Is the Petition of John Turner, praying aid for running an accommodation Stage between Fredericton and Saint Andrews since the month of August last: The Committee considering the peculiar situation of the intermediate Settlers, recommend the sum of £20 to be granted for this service.

" No. 12. Is the Petition of John Allingham, praying additional remuneration for carrying the Mail between Gagetown and the Nerepis Road: It appearing by this Petition that the Petitioner put in a Tender for this service below what he thought could remunerate him, in order to prevent others from depriving him of the Contract, the Committee think this Petition should not be complied with, as they consider it a most dangerous and improper precedent to admit claims of this description under such circumstances.

" No. 13. Is the Petition of William Grieves, praying to be remunerated for ferrying the Mails across the Lower Ferry at Fredericton in 1849: This claim, if proper, should be taken from the Great Road money.

" No. 14. Is the Petition of Solomon Lawson and Thomas Corrigan, praying aid for having driven a Stage during the present Winter between Saint John and Fredericton, on the River route: The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 15. Is the Petition of William O'Brien, praying aid for ferrying the Mails over Renous River after the destruction of the Bridge: This claim should be satisfied by the Supervisor out of the Great Road Appropriations.

" No. 16. Is the Petition of James Whitney, praying remuneration for past services for carrying the Mails between Saint John and Digby, Nova Scotia, and a further Grant for the coming year: Your Committee recommend the sum of £200 in full for Mr. Whitney's services up to 1st January, 1851; and as the Government of this Province will in the course of the ensuing Summer have the entire control of the Post Office Department, the arrangements for the future should be left for Executive action.

" No. 17. Is the Petition of William H. Williams, praying aid for running a Stage between Saint John and Fredericton, by the Nerepis Road: The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 18. Is the Petition of Nehemiah S. Hooper and George Atchison, praying aid for conveying the Mails across the upper Ferry at Fredericton in the year 1850: This claim, if proper, should be taken from the Great Road money.

" No. 19. Is the Petition of Thomas Carman, Postmaster at Bathurst, praying for an increase of Salary: The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition for the reasons set forth as to No. 4.

" All which is respectfully submitted.

" JOSEPH READ,  
W. J. RITCHIE,  
J. J. ROBINSON,  
J. M. JOHNSON, Junior,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,  
ROBERT THOMSON.

" Committee Room, 19th March, 1851."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and  
On motion of Mr. Read; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton.

Mr. Needham in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to repeal the several Acts relating to the Incorporation of the City of Fredericton.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railway from Saint Andrews to Quebec.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee after having discussed the merits of the Bill referred to them—

It was moved—That they proceed in the consideration thereof, by taking the same up Section by Section.

Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Crane,	Mr. Read,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Botsford,	Ritchie,	Earle,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Cutler,	Steves,	Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,	M'Leod,	Stiles,
Mr. Fitzgerald,	Beardsley,	Montgomery,	Gordon,
Robinson,	Barberie,	Johnson,	Tilley.
Porter,	Scoullar,		
Thomson,	Needham,		
Gray,	Chapman,		
Pickard,	Hayward,		
Taylor,	Macpherson,		
Wilmot,	Purdy,		
Williston,	M'Phelim.		
Rice,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and after going through the several Sections thereof, agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Wilmot, from the Committee of Finance, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of the Province, have prepared an Estimate of the present year's Revenue, and the amount that can be granted in Supply: They are of opinion, that the Revenue arising from the Light House, Marine, Hospital, and Emigrant Funds, will meet the charges against them respectively, and they do not include them in their Estimate: From other sources, they are of opinion, the Revenue raised will be as follows, viz:—

Specific and Ad-valorem Duties, ....	....	....	....	....	£77,000	0	0
Loan Fund, ....	....	....	....	....	7,000	0	0
Export Duty, ....	....	....	....	....	18,500	0	0
Casual and Territorial Revenue, ....	....	....	....	....	3,000	0	0
Supreme Court Fees, ....	....	....	....	....	850	0	0
Auction Duties and Pedlars' Licences, ....	....	....	....	....	150	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i> , ....	....	....	....	....	£106,500	0	0

<i>Brought forward,</i> ....				£106,500	0	0
Deduct the several sums payable by Legislative enactment, and not granted in Supply—						
Civil List, ....	....	....	....	£14,500	0	0
Salary, Master of the Rolls, ....	....	....	....	800	0	0
Clerk of the Pleas, ....	....	....	....	900	0	0
Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, ....	....	....	....	250	0	0
Grant to King's College, ....	....	....	....	1,100	0	0
Eighth Instalment on Provincial Loan, ....	....	....	....	6,000	0	0
Interest on Loan, about ....	....	....	....	2,250	0	0
Interest on Savings' Bank Funds, ....	....	....	....	2,450	0	0
Interest on amount due Bank of New Brunswick, ....	....	....	....	2,500	0	0
Interest on amount due Central Bank, ....	....	....	....	400	0	0
Interest on Burnt District Bonds, ....	....	....	....	200	0	0
Old Soldiers and Widows, ....	....	....	....	650	0	0
Supreme Court Reporter, ....	....	....	....	50	0	0
Oat Mills, Bear and Wolf Bounties, ...	....	....	....	1,000	0	0
Expenses of the Legislature, about ....	....	....	....	4,000	0	0
Provincial Penitentiary, ....	....	....	....	300	0	0
Grammar Schools, ....	....	....	....	1,200	0	0
Improvements on the River Saint John,....	....	....	....	2,000	0	0
				40,550	0	0
Amount to be appropriated, ....				£65,950	0	0

“ Should any alteration be made in the Export Duty on Sawed Lumber, an allowance must be made for any such change.

“ The Committee ask for leave to make a further Report.

“ Respectfully submitted.

“ ROBT. D. WILMOT,  
W. CRANE,  
J. MONTGOMERY,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
RICH. ENGLISH,  
JAMES TAYLOR.

“ *Committee Room, 21st March, 1851.*”

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to make further report on the subject referred for their consideration.

Mr. Wilmot, a Member for the County of Saint John, applied for leave of absence until Wednesday next, private business requiring his especial attention; which was granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Saturday, 22d March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill in addition to the Act relating to the Public Debt of the City of Saint John.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to present a Petition from Sarah Hughes, Widow of the late John Hughes, setting forth, that her said late Husband, many years previous to his death, had settled upon and improved certain Land situate on the Grand Lake, in Queen's County, that subsequently the Land was granted to another person, and praying compensation for the improvements so made.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered,*

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Beardsley, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee to try the matters set forth in the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, against the election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Charlotte, reports to the House, that the Committee had met yesterday, pursuant to their hour of adjournment, and then adjourned over until this morning at the hour of nine o'clock, and that certain Members of the Committee had met and continued together until the hour of ten o'clock, up to which hour last named, Andrew Barberie, Esquire, one of the Members of the said Committee, was absent; whereupon

*Ordered*, That Mr. Barberie do attend the House at the next sitting thereof, to shew cause why he did not attend the meeting of the Committee appointed to try the matter of the contested Election of B. R. Fitzgerald, on the Petition of James Boyd, this morning, in pursuance of the adjournment of the said Committee; and further

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have permission to adjourn over until Monday next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, then to meet in the Committee Room where they hold their sittings.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, with directions to report what sums it may be necessary to grant for the improvement thereof, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the state of the Roads throughout the Province, have had the same under their consideration, and recommend to the House that the following appropriations be made for the repair and improvement thereof, viz :

#### GREAT ROADS.

Saint John to Nova Scotia Line, ....	£880	0	0
Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis, ....	815	0	0
Saint John to Saint Andrews, ....	500	0	0
Nerepis to Gagetown, ....	40	0	0
Dorchester to Shediac, ....	40	0	0
Shediac to Petitcodiac, ....	50	0	0
Richibuto to Chatham, ....	100	0	0
Newcastle to Bathurst; £100 of which to build a Bridge across the little Bartibogue on the new Line from Currie's by the Ferry to Chatham, ....	250	0	0
Bathurst to Belledune, ...	100	0	0
Belledune to Metis Road, ....	450	0	0
Fredericton to Woodstock, ....	900	0	0
Woodstock to Arestook; out of which a sum not exceeding £250 to be laid out on the Road from Moses Hannah's to the River De Chute; and £250 towards building a Stone Bridge over the Maduxnikik River, ....	750	0	0
Arestook to Grand Falls, ....	100	0	0
Fredericton to Finger Board, ....	150	0	0
Bellisle to Scribner's, ....	20	0	0
Fredericton to Newcastle, including a Bridge already contracted for at Renous River, ....	1,000	0	0
Fredericton to Saint Andrews, ....	300	0	0
Salisbury to Harvey, ....	600	0	0
Shediac to Richibucto, including Bridges, ....	900	0	0
Waweig to Saint Stephen, ....	30	0	0
Woodstock to Houlton, ....	40	0	0
Oromocto to Gagetown, ....	30	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i> , ....	£8,045	0	0



<i>Carried forward,</i>	....	....	....	....	£8,045	0	0
Oak Bay to Eel River,	....	....	....	....	200	0	0
Barker's Landing, Nashwaak, to Richibucto, via Newcastle and Gaspereaux,	....	....	....	....	500	0	0
Newcastle to Pittfield's in Westmorland, being part of the old Line of Road laid out between Fredericton and Petitcodiac,	....	....	....	....	75	0	0
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	....	....	....	....	550	0	0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche; £50 of which for exploring a Road from Tracadie to Bathurst,	....	....	....	....	300	0	0
Saint John to Quaco,	....	....	....	....	200	0	0
Hampton to Bellisle,	....	....	....	....	25	0	0
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	....	....	....	....	150	0	0
Lower Landing Grand Falls to American Boundary,	....	....	....	....	30	0	0
Pickard's Line to American Boundary,	....	....	....	....	25	0	0
Albert to Saint John, via Hammond River,	....	....	....	....	400	0	0
Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf,	....	....	....	....	100	0	0
Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen,	....	....	....	....	50	0	0
Roix's to Oak Bay,	....	....	....	....	250	0	0
Tisdell's Farm to Loch Lomond,	....	....	....	....	100	0	0
					£11,000	0	0

BYE ROADS.

County of York,	....	....	....	....	£411	0	0
“ Queen's,	....	....	....	....	383	0	0
“ Gloucester,	....	....	....	....	292	0	0
“ Charlotte,	....	....	....	....	452	0	0
“ King's,	....	....	....	....	439	0	0
“ Saint John,	....	....	....	....	328	0	0
“ Sunbury,	....	....	....	....	231	0	0
“ Northumberland,	....	....	....	....	432	0	0
“ Westmorland,	....	....	....	....	378	0	0
“ Kent,	....	....	....	....	281	0	0
“ Albert,	....	....	....	....	231	0	0
“ Carleton,	....	....	....	....	255	0	0
“ Victoria,	....	....	....	....	221	0	0
“ Restigouche,	....	....	....	....	231	0	0
					£4,565	0	0

“ Your Committee further recommend that the foregoing sums be in addition to the amounts granted for Roads last Session, where Warrants for the same or any part thereof has not been issued.

“ Your Committee recommend that in the division of the Bye Road money next year, the County of Carleton shall have an average of 1847, 1848 and 1849, with the County of Victoria.

“ All which is respectfully submitted.

“ GEO. HAYWARD,  
 WM. H. STEVES,  
 R. B. CUTLER,  
 GEORGE RYAN,  
 ROBT. D. WILMOT,  
 J. M. JOHNSON, Junior,  
 THOS. PICKARD, Junior,  
 FRANCIS RICE,  
 ROBERT GORDON,  
 W. CRANE,  
 JOHN EARLE,  
 J. MONTGOMERY,  
 WM. PORTER,  
 H. H. BEARDSLEY.”

“ Committee Room, 20th March, 1851.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Hayward; further

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal the several Acts relating to the Incorporation of the City of Fredericton.

And upon the question being taken, that the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Hatheway moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the several Acts to Incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills of a private or local nature, as also the Rule which requires Bills of that nature to be read at the Assizes or Court of Nisi Prius, or General Sessions of the Peace, in the presence of the Grand Jury, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William Olive, Samuel Strange, Oliver B. Cogle, Esquires, the Reverend Frederick Coster, George Bond, and three hundred and nineteen others, Freemen and Inhabitants of Carleton, on the Western side of the Harbour, in the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill now before the House relating to the Public Debt of the said City may not pass into a Law, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from William Wright and Thomas Merritt, Esquires, Trustees of the Creditors of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the City Debt may pass into a Law, for the reasons therein stated; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Monday next, the twenty fourth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration of the Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Wednesday next, the twenty sixth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the State of the Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railway from Saint Andrews to Quebec.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Robinson take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November last.

Mr. Tilley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the first Section thereof under their consideration, and which is as follows:—

“I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That there be and there is hereby granted to the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator

Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding ——— thousand pounds, to be drawn from the Provincial Treasury by Warrant or Warrants under the Hand and Seal of the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government, to be issued from time to time, by and with the consent and advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, at such times and in such apportionments as may be necessary to pay off, liquidate and discharge the Treasury Debentures hereinafter described to be issued."

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge all after the word "Administrator of the Government for the time being," and substitute as follows:—

"A sum not exceeding ——— thousand pounds, to be raised as hereinafter mentioned, and loaned on good securities to such of the sufferers by the said conflagration, or to the owners in fee, or the Lessees of the several Lots of Land within that portion of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire on the eleventh day of November last, who may require a loan or loans of money, and make application for any part thereof under the regulations and according to the provisions hereinafter enacted."

And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Barberie,	Mr. Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Beardsley,	Montgomery,	Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,	Stiles,	Botsford,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Fitzgerald,	Earle,	Cutler,
Mr. Crane,	Robinson,	Steves,	Scoullar.
Williston,	Porter,		
Ritchie,	Hatheway,		
Thomson,	Hayward,		
Taylor,	Gray.		
Pickard,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *Ten thousand pounds*. Upon this question being put, it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of *Twelve thousand pounds*.

And upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Scoullar,	Botsford,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hatheway,	Stiles,	Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,	Johnson,	Barberie,
Mr. Pickard,	Ritchie,	Steves,	Cutler.
Gray,	Williston,	Hayward,	
Macpherson,	Crane,		
Porter,	Thomson,		
Fitzgerald,	Robinson.		
M'Phelim,			

And so this was carried in the affirmative, and that sum to be inserted in the Section.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and after making amendments thereto, agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Orthodox Congregational Church at Mill Town, in the Parish of Saint Stephen,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company, With an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, was then read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A at end of Section XII. add the following proviso:—

“ Provided also, that after the election of such four Directors no call shall be made on the shareholders for any instalment on their shares without the assent of three of such last mentioned Directors, at some meeting to be held for that purpose; and that after such election all the bye laws, regulations and other proceedings, (except proceedings at any general meeting of shareholders,) shall require the sanction and assent of at least five out of the nine Directors of the said Company, wherever resident, either at some meeting of the said Directors, or signified by writing under their hands, approving the resolutions of any previous meeting.”

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the payment of certain labour, work, and occupations, of Wages in goods or otherwise than in the current money of the Province of New Brunswick.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

### Monday, 24th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Mr. Barberie, a Member of the Committee sworn to try the matter of the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, against the election of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Charlotte, and who was reported by the Chairman as absent at the time to which the said Committee had adjourned to meet on Saturday morning last, being now in his Seat in pursuance of the Order of the House, submitted a Statement, verified upon oath, setting forth the causes of his absence, as required by the Act regulating controverted Elections, which was considered satisfactory.

Mr. Barberie then brought under the consideration of the House, with a view to obtain their decision, as to whether Committees to try controverted Elections have the power, under the Act of Assembly, to adjourn over until any other hour than that to which the House had adjourned; when

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Resolved*, That an Election Committee has power to adjourn to any hour they may judge proper, whether the House be adjourned to the same or any other hour, so that such adjournment does not exceed twenty four hours, without special leave of the House.

And upon the question for adopting the Resolution, it was passed in the affirmative.

Read a second time.—

A Bill to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof: and

A Bill to prohibit the payment in certain labour, work, and occupations, of Wages in goods or otherwise than in the current money of the Province of New Brunswick.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company,—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hanington return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from Thomas W. Underhill, Commissioner for exploring a Line of Road from Gaspereaux to Cain's River in 1850, accompanied by a Plan of such Exploration.

[ See Report in Appendix. ]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads and Bridges for the past year.

[ See Appendix. ]

On motion of Mr. Crane,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Colstoun Settlement, and to authorize a Grant of Lands to such Corporation.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the twenty second day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Steves, from the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to examine and report upon Public Accounts, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee of Accounts have had under consideration the Accounts of the several High Sheriffs in the Province, for expenses incurred in holding the late General Elections, and recommend the following amounts to be paid:—

To the High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, for the County Election, ....	£58	9	9
To the same, for City Election, ....	24	10	0
To the High Sheriff of Restigouche, ....	20	13	9
“ “ Charlotte, ....	50	15	4
“ “ King's, ....	49	17	6
“ “ Gloucester, ....	57	13	6
“ “ Northumberland, (1850,) ....	52	2	10
“ “ Kent, ....	34	4	6
“ “ Westmorland, ....	43	10	1
“ “ York, (1850,) ....	47	7	9
“ “ Queen's, ....	53	18	0
“ “ Carleton, (1850,) ....	30	18	3
“ “ Sunbury, ....	25	0	0
“ “ Albert, ....	33	16	3
<i>Carried forward</i> , ....	£582	17	6

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	....	....	£582	17	6
To the High Sheriff of	Victoria,	....	....	....	....	36	14	8
"	"	Northumberland, (1851,)	....	....	....	6	16	8
"	"	York, (1851,)	....	....	....	46	14	0
"	"	Carleton, (1851,)	....	....	....	30	18	3
						<u>£704</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

" In addition to the above, your Committee recommend that £20 be allowed the High Sheriffs of Saint John, York, Northumberland, and Carleton; and £10 each to all the other Sheriffs, as allowed by law for their services.

" Your Committee have also had under their consideration, the Accounts and Report of the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary.

They charge,

Balance due 1850,	....	....	....	....	....	£140	1	0
Expenditure in the erection of Workshops and Machinery,	..					946	2	6
Bone Mill,	....	....	....	....	....	56	12	6
Tile Machine,	....	....	....	....	....	43	2	3
Materials for manufacturing purposes, and disbursements for the maintenance of the Prison,	....	....	....	....	....	2,765	5	3
						<u>£3,951</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Cash in hands of Commissioners,	....	....	....	....	....	112	17	6
						<u>£4,064</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

They credit,

Realized from sale of Bricks,	....	....	....	....	....	£416	13	6
"	"	Brooms and Brushes,	....	....	....	1,471	13	7
"	"	Military Diets,	....	....	....	123	2	11
"	"	Horse,	....	....	....	12	10	0
Amount received from Provincial Treasurer,	....	....	....	....	....	2,040	0	0
						<u>£4,064</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

" The Commissioners state, that the advanced price of Material or Stock used the past year, has materially reduced the profits of the Prison labour in the Establishment, and that they purchased £600 worth of Broom Brush last Fall, at a time when it could be obtained at a low rate, for the use of the Establishment the present year: Your Committee therefore trust that the proceeds of the present year may far exceed that of the last: The Accounts do not appear to be extravagant, and are satisfactorily made up: Your Committee recommend a Grant of £1,100 to meet any deficiency that may arise, either for the payment of Stock or contingent expenses of the Establishment during the current year: As large sums have from time to time been granted from the Provincial Funds, and a considerable amount of Stock is now on hand, the Committee hope that after the current year, the Establishment will be so managed by the Commissioners as to render it self-sustaining.

" Your Committee have examined the Account of the Honorable James Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer for the Lazaretto at Tracadie, and find that the expenditure for the past year amounted to £751 14 5, of which sum there was expended for Buildings, £91 13 6.

" The Commissioner does not consider that it will be necessary to make any appropriation for Buildings this Session.

" There appears to be a charge of £15 13s. paid the inmates for making their own clothes, also a charge of £20 for Spiritual attendance, which, together with other charges, your Committee think might be reduced, and would therefore recommend a Grant of £600 as sufficient to meet the expenses of the Establishment for the current year,

year, and also the sum of £150 to Doctor LaBellois for his services to first of April, 1851.

“ All of which is respectfully submitted.

“ W. H. STEVES,  
J. MONTGOMERY,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
S. L. TILLEY,  
J. T. WILLISTON,  
B. R. FITZGERALD,  
W. J. RITCHIE,  
W. SCOLLAR.

“ *Committee Room, 24th March, 1851.*”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Steves; further

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Cutler moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Cutler then, by leave, presented a Petition from John W. Weldon, David Wark, John Pallen, George Platt, and others, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying that the Bill now introduced for the Incorporation of the Richibucto Telegraph Company may pass into a Law; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 25th March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the more easy adjustment of the Accounts of Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Whereas this House has too much reason to apprehend that at the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, it will be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make a further reduction in the Duties imposed on Foreign Timber and Deals: And whereas such proposed reduction, if adopted, cannot fail most seriously to affect the Trade of the British North American Colonies with the United Kingdom, inasmuch as the existing rates of Duties are only equal to the difference of Freight between the British Provinces and Great Britain, when compared to the Freights between the latter and the Baltic, by reason of the increased distance; therefore

*Resolved*, unanimously, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament on this highly important subject; and further

*Resolved*, That the Honorable the Legislative Council be requested to join the House in such Address; and

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter do communicate the said Resolution to the Council.

On

On motion of Mr. Steves,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the twentieth day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To Patrick Casey the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending sixteenth August, 1850.

To Susannah Rodgers the sum of £9 for six months services as Teacher, ending first December, 1850.

To Henry A. K. Brewster the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending April 1850.

To Richard Wilson the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twelfth September, 1848.

To Isaac Allward the sum of £9 for six months services as Teacher, ending twentieth April, 1848.

To William H. Hardy the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending fifteenth November, 1846.

To Thomas O'Keane the sum of £10 for four months services as First Class Teacher, ending fourteenth October, 1850.

To Jonathan Carmault the sum of £18 for twelve months services as Third Class Teacher, ending ninth July, 1850.

To David Lynch the sum of £10 in full for services as Teacher up to January 1851.

To Elizabeth Thompson the sum of £15 in full for services as Teacher up to January 1851.

To Amos Keith the sum of £9 for six months services as Teacher, ending eighth August, 1848.

To George M'Neely the sum of £18 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending May 1850.

To Sarah Good the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending December 1850.

To William Gilmour the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending July 1850.

To James Roe the sum of £3 6 8 for two months services as Teacher, ending first September, 1850.

To Charles Shelton the sum of £7 6 8 for four months services as Teacher, ending October 1850.

To Daniel M'Namara the sum of £6 8 4 for three and one half months services of his late son John as Second Class Teacher.

To Thomas M'Curdy the sum of £5 10s. for three months services as Second Class Teacher, ending thirty first December, 1850.

To Mary Ann Frazer the sum of £20 in full for services as Teacher up to December 1850.

To Patrick Sheals the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twelfth December, 1850.

To Martha Yerxa the sum of £13 10s. for nine months services as Teacher, ending twelfth December, 1850.

To Mary Rogers the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending twenty third November, 1850.

To Elizabeth Byrne the sum of £15 for nine months services of her late Husband, Charles Byrne, as Teacher, ending May 1850.

To



To Isabella Fogg the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending September 1848.

To James M'Connochie the sum of £5 for services as Teacher, ending November 1849.

To William Henry Lockett the sum of £20 in full for his services as Teacher up to February 1851.

To James D. Turner the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending seventeenth April, 1849.

To Elizabeth Wilson the sum of £6 13 4 for four months services as Teacher, ending twenty first October, 1850.

To Melinda J. Albee the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first September, 1849.

To C. E. F. Le France the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first July, 1850.

To Sophia M'Naughton the sum of £3 6 8 for two months services as Teacher, ending July 1850.

To Arthur M'Nutt Taylor the sum of £8 5s. for four and one half months services as Second Class Teacher, ending fourth April, 1850.

To Benjamin S. Bailey the sum of £5 10s. for three months services as Second Class Teacher, ending March 1849.

To Mary M'Lean the sum of £10 for six months services of her late husband, John M'Lean, for teaching a School in the Parish of Blissville, ending June 1850.

To Jane M. Beckwith the sum of £— for six months services as Teacher, ending November 1850.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Mary Pengilly, late Mary Heustis, the sum of £20 in full for her services as Teacher up to thirty first December, 1850.

To Sarah Ann Turner the sum of £20 in full for eighteen months services as Teacher, ending thirty first December, 1850.

To Lawrence L. O'Regan the sum of £14 13 4 for eight months services as Teacher up to first January, 1851.

To James Simpson the sum of £7 10s. for three months services as First Class Teacher, ending first November, 1850.

To Joseph B. Peck the sum of £25 in full for his services as Teacher up to October 1850.

To Margaret D. Grannel the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending January 1850.

To Catherine M'Dermott the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending twenty fourth December, 1850.

To William J. Keswick the sum of £18 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending thirty first December, 1849.

To William M'Lelland the sum of £10 in full for six months services as Teacher, ending thirtieth September, 1850.

To John Pearson the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending June 1850.

To James Duffy the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first December, 1850.

To Lois Crosby the sum of £20 in full for past services as Teacher, ending June 1850.

To James Ryan the sum of £10 in full for services as Teacher, up to June 1850.

To Sarah L. Harris the sum of £4 10s. for three months services as Teacher, ending August 1850.

To Jacob B. Steves the sum of £9 for six months services as Teacher, ending eighteenth August, 1850.

To William H. Blakeney the sum of £4 10s. for three months services as Teacher, ending thirtieth April, 1850.

To Thomas M'Avity the sum of £50 to compensate him for services as Superintendent of the Emigrant Establishment at Partridge Island during the year 1850.

To the Commissioners of the Alms House in the City of Saint John, the sum of £223 8 5 to reimburse them for advances made in support and relief of sick and distressed Emigrants during the year 1850.

To the Commissioners of the Alms House in the City of Saint John, the sum of £27, being the balance due them for advances made in 1849.

To Mary Green, of Fredericton, in the County of York, the sum of £5, being amount due her late Father, William Harper, at the time of his death.

To Jane Hawkins, of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late W. W. Hawkins, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Mary Pratt, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late James Pratt, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Margaret Grierson, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late James Grierson, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Mercy M'Nichol, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Neil M'Nichol, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To William Murphy, of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, the sum of £8 6 8, being balance due his late Father, James Murphy, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of his death.

To Jane Smith, of Hampstead, in Queen's County, Widow of the late Stephen Smith, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Dorothy Groom, of Studholm, King's County, Widow of the late Enoch Groom, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Leah Wanamaker, of Studholm, King's County, Widow of the late Henry Wanamaker, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Ruth M'Farlan, of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Duncan M'Farlan, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Rosanna Pulk, of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Henry Pulk, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To James W. Munroe the sum of £12 10s. for seven months services as Teacher in the County of Saint John, ending January 1850.

To Margaret Dinsmore, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £2 10s., being balance due to Margaret Dodd, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of her death.

To Rebecca Berry, of the County of Albert, Widow of the late Thomas Berry, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Joseph Winslow, of Prince William, in the County of York, the sum of £10, being amount due his late Mother in Law, Rachel Cornelison, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of her death.

To Sarah Creekmore the sum of £10, being the Pension allowed her as the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War.

To Alexander M'Donald, of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, the sum of £8 6 8, being amount due his late Father, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of his death.

To Hannah M'George, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £7 10s., being amount due her late Mother, Isabella Dow, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of her death.

To Magdalen Schurman, of the City of Saint John, Widow of the late Philip Schurman, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Abigail M'Kay, of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, Widow of the late Duncan M'Kay, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To E. H. Duval the sum of £100 for having taught the British School in the City of Saint John for the year 1850.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Friday next.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do on Friday next, the twenty eighth day of March instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Musquash and Digdeguash Brook River Driving Company,

With an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, was then read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section III. expunge the remainder of the Section, and insert as follows:—

“ Provided any Timber, Saw Logs or other Lumber should pass along the portion of the said Brooks or Rivers so improved, and the owner or owners thereof shall refuse or neglect to pay the tolls to be fixed by the provisions of this Act, then and in such case the said owner or owners shall be liable to double the amount of such toll.”

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copy of the Resignation of the Honorable Judge Botsford of his Seat on the Bench in this Province, being furnished in pursuance of the Address of the House of the seventh day of March instant.

This Document being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

#### RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BOTSFORD.

*Extract from a Note addressed by the Honorable R. L. Hazen to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, dated Saint John, 19th March, 1851.*

“ The enclosed copy of Judge Botsford's resignation I found accidentally among some old files of House of Assembly papers yesterday. It shews (conclusively to my mind) by the memorandum at the top of it, that the original was sent home by Sir William Colebrooke with his first Despatch of October, 1845. I have no recollection of the manner in which this paper came into my possession, but I have no doubt it is the copy which should be on file in the Lieutenant Governor's Office, and was probably handed to me by Sir William in 1846 for the information of Members in the debate on the Pension.”

[Enclosure to Despatch No. 89, October 13, 1845.]

(Copy)

Sackville, October 1st, 1845.

SIR,—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by me in September, 1836, to Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B., who was then in the administration of the Government of this Province:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In April 1823, I had the honor of being promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Province, and from the period of my appointment to the present time I have without any interruption from sickness or absence, endeavoured faithfully to discharge the important and arduous duties of an Assistant Judge. Being now of the age of sixty three years, and feeling some of the infirmities that usually attend persons in advanced life, I am conscious of their effect, and therefore beg leave to tender the resignation of my seat upon the Bench, but with such retired allowance as His Majesty may graciously please to grant. It was not without great reluctance that I came to a determination which will deprive me of the great gratification that I felt in being the public servant of an indulgent Government, and for the reason that it will impair the means which were, and still are, essential to the support, education and settlement of a large family. No personal consideration, however, ought to interfere when the public interest may require the sacrifice.

I beg leave to submit for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, that in the year 1803, I was appointed Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for this Province, which office I held until my removal from the City of Saint John into the country in the year 1807, when I resigned it. No Salary was attached to this situation, and the fees and emoluments did not average more than £40 per annum.

In December 1817, I had the honor of being appointed Solicitor General, and continued in office until my promotion to the Bench. The only emolument I derived from this office was the Legislative Grant of £50 per annum.

I was made an Assessor of the Court of Chancery in the year 1823, and have from that time constantly attended the sittings of this Court without any emolument or fee whatsoever.

For

*Resigned  
to retire  
1836*

*See*

For the last four years I have presided in the Court of Governor and Council, for hearing and determining causes relating to Marriage and Divorce, as Vice President, without any Salary or emolument.

In 1823 I was appointed a Member of His Majesty's Council, and continued in the discharge of the duties of that high and responsible situation until 1831, when my resignation was accepted.

In addition to the above, I beg leave to mention that in 1817 I was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, and continued as such until my promotion to a Seat in His Majesty's Council.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Major General Sir A. Campbell, Bt., G. C. B.

To my application His Excellency received the following answer:—

*Downing Street, 31st October, 1836.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 47, of the 12th ultimo, enclosing an application from Mr. William Botsford, the Senior Puisne Judge of New Brunswick, who is desirous of retiring from his Judicial duties upon a Pension being assigned to him.

Before this communication reaches you, you will have received my Despatches of the 31st of August and 5th of September last.

It will be obvious to you that the financial arrangements which you are instructed by those Despatches to submit for the consideration and sanction of the Provincial Legislature, render it impossible for me now to advise His Majesty to place any new charge upon the Crown Revenues of New Brunswick; but I am commanded by the King to direct you to recommend to the Assembly in the strongest terms such a Grant as will enable His Majesty to make provision for Mr. Botsford's retirement. That the Assembly will give a ready assent to that proposition, I am bound to believe, from the assurance you give of the universal satisfaction which the measure would produce.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

Sir A. Campbell, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

In October 1836, I had leave of absence from the Province, and passed the Winter in the United States for the benefit of the health of a member of my family. Immediately after my return, which was in the early part of the following month of June, I was favoured with a letter from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, (who had succeeded Sir A. Campbell in the Government of the Province,) together with the copy of the Despatch from Lord Glenelg. In his letter Sir John Harvey was pleased to add—"I shall be happy to meet your wishes in any way which may be in my power, in connection with the subject of it." After the accession of Her Majesty, His Excellency, at my request, was pleased to say he would write to be informed of Her Majesty's pleasure as to my application to retire with a Pension; I never was advised as to the result of this last application, otherwise than the subject matter of the Pension has never been submitted for the consideration of the House of Assembly. I have continued to perform the duties of my office faithfully, and to the best of my ability. Being now in the seventy third year of my age I find my infirmities, in particular that of deafness, have so increased, that in justice to myself, and for the public interest, I ought to retire from public life.

I therefore most respectfully beg leave to tender the resignation of my Seat upon the Bench, with such retired allowance as Her Majesty may graciously be pleased to direct.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. BOTSFORD.

His Excellency Sir Wm. M<sup>rs</sup> Bean George Colebrooke, K. H.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Auditor General to prepare a full and detailed Statement of all charges of Commissions, (if any there be,) by Deputy Treasurers, over the sum of three hundred pounds, allowed by law as the maximum charge in any one year; also, a detailed Account of charges of Commissions by Deputy Treasurers, contrary to the Laws of this Province; also, a detailed Account of all charges or Commissions of Deputy Treasurers, of every nature and kind whatever; the whole of the above detailed Accounts to include all matters of charges, over-charges, commissions, and errors, from the year 1836 to 1850, both inclusive; and that His Excellency will cause the said detailed Accounts to be laid before this House at as early a day as possible.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham, Mr. M<sup>rs</sup> Phelim, and Mr. Williston, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Scoullar moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force regulating the Survey and Exportation of Sawed Lumber, so far as relates to the River and Port of Saint John, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Ordered*, That one hundred and fifty copies thereof be forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to present a Petition from Charles R. Hatheway, William C. M'Stay, Esquire, and sixty nine others, of the Town of Saint Andrews, praying the favorable consideration of the House to the Petition from the Reverend James C. B. M'Devitt and others for the continuation of the Grant in aid of the Roman Catholic School at that place.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, setting forth, that they had learned with regret that efforts were being made for a repeal of the Acts for the more effectually securing the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John, by preventing the throwing of Saw Dust, Slabs, and rubbish therein, and praying that the same may not be repealed; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Whereas Jane M. Beckwith has, by Petition to this House, set forth that she is a licenced Teacher, and taught a Public School in the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, from the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to the tenth day of November in the same year: That she has twenty seven Scholars in regular attendance at said School: That she regularly returned a List of her Scholars to the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Saint John: That the School Trustees for said Parish did not return or certify to the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Saint John for the Petitioner, for the reason that there are other three Female Teachers in said Parish of longer standing as Teachers than the Petitioner: That she is still teaching in the said School, which is situate at Point Lé Preaux, and will continue so to do, if encouraged by the Legislature; and praying that the House of Assembly will grant her the usual allowance for teaching as aforesaid:

And whereas there is endorsed on the said Petition a Certificate, purporting to be signed by Barnabas Tilton and William Cox, Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Lancaster, as follows:—

“ We, the Trustees of Schools in and for the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, most respectfully beg to recommend the within named Petitioner, Jane M. Beckwith, to the favourable consideration of the House of Assembly: That we certify that the said Petitioner is of good moral character, is a licenced Teacher, and taught a Public School for the term named in said Petition, and the reason why we did not certify to the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Saint John for the Petitioner, was owing to there being other three Female Teachers in said Parish, who had taught longer than the Petitioner; That we consider the School is required, there being none other in the District.

(Signed)

“ BARNABAS TILTON,  
WM. COX.”

And whereas the said Barnabas Tilton and William Cox have denied signing such Certificate, and allege that their names must have been put thereto fraudulently; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper legal authorities to institute the necessary inquiries, and take such steps as will lead to a full and legal investigation of the matter.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Scoullar, and Mr. Read, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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**Wednesday, 26th March, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force regulating the Survey and Exportation of Sawed Lumber, so far as relates to the River and Port of Saint John, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty fifth day of March instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Johnson do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Musquash and Digdeguash Brook River Driving Company,—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thomson return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honourable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Auditor General's Report on Accounts of Commissioners for the expenditure of certain Special Appropriations for Roads and Bridges the past year.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Return from Central Fire Insurance Company for the year ended on the fourth day of March, 1851.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Communications from the Commissioners under the Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats; together with

A Report from C. W. Wardlaw, Acting Inspector under the said Commissioners.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

On motion of Mr. Rice,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of John Emmerson and others, of the County of Victoria, praying aid towards the making of a Towing Path on the east side of the Madawaska River, which was presented to the House on the nineteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the subject of the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, Chairman of the Committee sworn to try the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, against the election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Charlotte, reported—That the Committee had met this day at the hour of their adjournment, and upon the hearing of Counsel for the parties, it appeared that some further testimony was required from the said County on the part of the Petitioning Candidate, before they could proceed further in the investigation, and he was directed to ask permission of the House to adjourn over until Thursday the third day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have permission to adjourn over until that time, then to meet in the Committee Room where they hold their sittings.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November 1850.

Upon the question, that the Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Earle,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Pickard,	Read,	Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,	Hanington,	Steves,
Mr. Taylor,	Ritchie,	Barberie,	Gilbert,
Hatheway,	Crane,	Stiles,	Scoullar.
Needham,	Tilley,	Johnson,	
Chapman,	Rice.		
Thomson,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

*Resolved*, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to incorporate within this Province the British North American Electric Telegraph Association,"

To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A, Section III. expunge the whole Section.

At B, Section IV. expunge the whole Section.

At C, Section VII. expunge the whole Section, and alter the numbers of the Sections of the Bill accordingly.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

**Thursday, 27th March, 1851.**

*Prayers.*

Read a second time.—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “An Act to incorporate within this Province the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.”

Mr. Hatheway moved for leave, to bring in a Bill relating to the City of Fredericton.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills or Petitions of a private or local nature, as also that requiring such Bills to be read at the Assizes, Court of Nisi Prius, or at the General Sessions of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

Mr. Hatheway then, by leave, presented a Petition from William End, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Fredericton, praying that an Act may pass to extend the sitting of the City Councillors in Fredericton; which he read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the City of Fredericton.

Mr. English in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province, —were severally read a third time.

*Resolved,* That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Hanington return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

*Resolved,* That the House do this day three months resolve itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Fredericton.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill from time to time before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as follows:—

“1. If it be desired that any County shall be Incorporated under the provisions of this Act, the same shall be signified to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in manner following:—

“At least fifty of the resident Freeholders and Householdors of the County, paying rates upon property, shall by Petition to the Sheriff, pray that a Public Meeting be called at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County.

“The Sheriff shall thereupon give at least three months public notice of the day and hour at which such meeting shall be held; the notice shall contain a copy of the Petition, and of the names of the signers; it shall be published at least in eight weekly numbers of a Newspaper printed and circulating in the County, if any, and also shall be published by printed hand bills in at least ten of the most public places in each Parish.

“At the meeting the Sheriff shall preside; if not less than one hundred householders and rate payers upon property are present, it shall be put to vote whether  
the



the County shall or shall not be incorporated under this Act; and if two thirds of those who vote on the question at such meeting, being householders and rate payers upon property, shall decide in the affirmative, the Sheriff shall certify the same under his hand and seal to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

“ If it be decided that the County shall not be incorporated, the Sheriff shall thereupon dissolve the meeting; but another meeting may be called at any time after six months from the preceding meeting, on the like Petition and similar notice for taking the question again into consideration as in the preceding provision.”

An amendment was moved thereto—To insert in the first line of the Section, before the word “ desired,” the word “ not.”

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Needham,	Mr. Johnson.	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ritchie,
		Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Montgomery,
		Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Beardsley,
		Hon. Mr. Street,	Pickard,
		Mr. Barberie,	English,
		Read,	Taylor,
		Gordon,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,
		Scoullar,	Ryan,
		Crane,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,
		Chapman,	Thomson,
		Williston,	Fitzgerald,
		Tilley,	Robinson,
		Purdy,	Porter,
		Rice,	Cutler,
		Stiles,	Hayward,
		Earle,	Gray,
		Botsford,	Gilbert.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—To expunge from the fourteenth line, the words “ householders and rate payers,” and substitute the word “ freeholders.”

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. M <sup>c</sup> Leod,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Botsford,
Steves,	Earle,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Beardsley,
Porter,	Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Pickard,
Thomson,	Crane,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,
M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Barberie.	Mr. Read,	Fitzgerald,
Ryan,		Gordon,	Robinson,
		Scoullar,	Needham,
		Chapman,	Hayward,
		Williston,	Gray,
		Tilley,	Johnson,
		Purdy,	Montgomery,
		Rice,	Cutler.
		Ritchie,	

And it was also decided in the negative.

A further amendment was then moved—To expunge from the sixteenth line, the words “ two thirds of those who vote on the question,” and substitute the words “ the majority of the householders and rate payers on property present.”

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. English,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,
Pickard,	Gray,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Earle,
Johnson,	Fitzgerald.	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Beardsley,
		Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,
		Mr. Montgomery,	M'Leod,
		Barberie,	Ryan,
		Read,	M'Phelim.
		Gordon,	Thomson,
		Scoullar,	Robinson,
		Crane,	Porter,
		Chapman,	Cutler,
		Williston,	Gilbert,
		Tilley,	Hayward,
		Botsford,	Steves,
		Rice,	Needham.

And this was likewise decided in the negative, and the Section then agreed to.

The Committee then proceeded to the second Section of the Bill, and which is as follows :—

“ 2. On receiving the certificate before mentioned from the Sheriff of any County, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, and is hereby required to grant to such County a Charter of Incorporation, under the Great Seal of the Province, constituting the rate payers upon property of such County a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of ‘The Municipality of —’ (naming the County as the case may be); and by that name the Corporation shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and may sue and be sued, and shall have power to take and hold within the limits of the Municipality real property, not exceeding in amount at any one time the yearly value of Five hundred pounds currency; and may alienate the same; and may enjoy and exercise all other corporate powers and privileges necessary for carrying out and effecting the purposes and intention of this Act.”

To this Section an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words “Lieutenant Governor in Council,” and substitute as follows :—

“ Shall grant to each Parish in such County, a Charter of Incorporation under the Great Seal of the Province, constituting the rate payers on property of such Parish a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of ‘The Municipality of the Parish of —’ (naming the Parish as the case may be); and by that name the Corporation shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and may sue and be sued; and in addition to the powers now conferred by law, the rate payers on property of the several Parishes, at their Parish meetings on the — day of — in every year, shall select a Warden and — Councillors, who shall be respectively chosen by a majority of votes by ballot, and continue in office until the next annual or Parish meeting in —; during which time they shall have the general oversight and care of the Parish, and shall possess all the powers exercised by Justices of the Peace; the Warden to preside at all Parish meetings held during the year after his appointment, including the one at which he shall go out of office, and to be the organ of official communication with the representatives of the County and the Executive Government; and rate payers upon property shall at their annual Parish meeting in —, elect by ballot all Parish Officers, whether such as are now appointed by the Sessions, such as are appointed at Parish meetings, or such as they may consider necessary; and in addition to other powers conferred by law, may assess themselves for the building of Town Houses—the support of Schools—the improvement of Roads and Bridges—and generally for any other public objects by which the interests of the inhabitants may be promoted and advanced.”

And

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Beardsley,
Mr. Ritchie,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Earle,
Fitzgerald,	Gray,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Phelim,
Botsford,	Steves,	Mr. Chapman,	Thomson,
Tilley,	Gilbert,	Barberie,	Robinson,
Macpherson,	M'Leod,	Gordon,	Porter,
Pickard,	Purdy,	Scoullar,	Cutler,
Hatheway,	Ryan.	Crane,	Montgomery,
		Read,	Taylor,
		Williston,	Rice,
		Stiles,	Hayward.
		English,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Section, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,	Mr. Earle,	Cutler,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Tilley,	Gilbert,
Mr. Scoullar,	Gray,	Stiles,	Steves,
Barberie,	Hayward,	Chapman,	Needham,
Read,	M'Phelim,	Ritchie,	Johnson,
Gordon,	Thomson,	Pickard,	Hatheway,
Williston,	Fitzgerald,	Ryan,	Macpherson.
Botsford,	Robinson,	M'Leod,	
Rice,	Porter,		
Taylor,	Crane.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

That the Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the third Section of the Bill, which limits the amount or value of real estate of which the Warden and Councillors shall be seized and possessed, to be eligible to office.

When a motion was first made to fill up the blank with the sum of *one hundred and fifty pounds*.

To which an amendment was moved—To fill up the said blank with the sum of *one hundred pounds*.

The question being taken upon the amended motion, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Gray,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Rice,
Hatheway,	Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Tilley,
Fitzgerald,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Botsford,
M'Phelim,	Cutler.	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Williston,
		Mr. Porter,	Chapman,
		Robinson,	Crane,
		M'Leod,	Scoullar,
		English,	Gordon,
		Hayward,	Read,
		Gilbert,	Barberie,
		Steves,	Pickard,
		Montgomery,	Thomson,
		Earle,	Taylor.
		Stiles,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion, and it was carried in the affirmative, and the amount settled at the sum of *one hundred and fifty pounds*, and the Section agreed to.

The Committee then proceeded in the Bill to the sixth Section thereof, which authorizes "The Town Clerk of each Parish" to preside at the election; when

It

It was moved—To expunge those words, and substitute “the electors present shall proceed to elect a Chairman, who shall preside.”

The question being taken upon the said amendment, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Chapman,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Steves,
Mr. Ritchie,	Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,
Read,	M'Phelim,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,
Crane,	Gilbert,	Mr. Barberie,	M'Leod,
Tilley,	Hatheway,	Gordon,	Gray,
Rice,	Needham,	Williston,	Botsford,
Earle,	Johnson,	Stiles,	Robinson,
Pickard,	Scoullar,	Cutler,	Porter.
Beardsley,	Purdy.		
English,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the amendment substituted, and this Section then agreed to.

The Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the seventh Section of the Bill, which is as follows :—

“7. If at any election for Councillors a poll is demanded by a candidate, or any three electors then present, the same shall be granted by the presiding officer; the meeting shall begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and the poll be kept open until the hour of five in the afternoon, and no later; the Poll List shall be kept according to the form in the Schedule annexed; at the close of the poll the presiding officer shall proceed publicly to declare the number of votes given for each candidate, and shall declare the persons having the majority of votes to be duly elected Councillors; if an equal number of votes be given for any two candidates, the presiding officer is hereby required to give a casting vote for one of the persons having such equality, and so determine the election; the presiding officer, within two days after the close of the Election, (under the penalty of twenty shillings for each day's delay thereafter,) shall make return, in writing, of the Councillors elected at the first election, to the Sheriff of the County, and at any subsequent election, to the Secretary Treasurer of the Council, to whom he shall deliver the Poll List kept at such Election; and such Poll List shall be open to the inspection of every Member of the Corporation who shall apply for the same.”

To this Section an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words “until the hour of five in the afternoon, and no later,” and substitute as follows :—

“The votes shall be taken by ballot, each elector putting into the ballot box a slip of paper with the names of the two candidates for whom he votes, written or printed thereon: At the hour of closing the poll, the presiding officer shall, in the presence of one elector to be chosen by each candidate, and sworn as tellers, and in the presence of the electors who may choose to remain, open the ballot box, and taking out each ballot separately, read aloud the names written thereon, so as to be taken down by each teller, and when the whole of the ballots shall be so read aloud and taken down, the presiding officer shall declare the two candidates elected who have the majority of votes, and shall also declare aloud the number of votes polled for each candidate; and in case any two candidates shall have an equal number of votes, the presiding officer is required to give a casting vote for one of such candidates, and so determine the election: The presiding officer, within two days after the close of the election, (under the penalty of twenty shillings for each day's delay thereafter,) shall make return in writing of the Councillors elected at the first election, to the Sheriff of the County, and at any subsequent election to the Secretary Treasurer of the Council, to whom he shall deliver a list of the number of votes given for each candidate, and such list shall be open for the inspection of every member of the Corporation who shall apply for the same.”

The question being taken upon the said amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Taylor,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Robinson,
Mr. Barberie,	Purdy,	Mr. Gordon,	M'Leod,
Read,	Fitzgerald,	Stiles,	M'Phelim,
Crane,	Scoullar,	Earle,	Thomson,
Chapman,	Ryan,	Montgomery,	Porter.
Williston,	Gilbert,		
Botsford,	Steves,		
Tilley,	Hayward,		
Rice,	Gray,		
Ritchie,	Needham,		
Pickard,	Johnson.		
Macpherson,			

And it was therefore carried in the affirmative, and the amended Section adopted.

That the Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the twenty fifth Section, which defines the powers and authority of the Council, and having adopted the Section, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Hatheway,	Mr. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Rice,
Gilbert,	Pickard.	Hon. Mr. Street,	English,
		Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Johnson,
		Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gray,
		Mr. Barberie,	Needham,
		Read,	Steves,
		Gordon,	Hayward,
		Taylor,	Purdy,
		Ritchie,	Ryan,
		Williston,	Fitzgerald,
		Botsford,	M'Phelim,
		Tilley,	Robinson,
		Stiles,	Porter.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and after going through all the several Sections thereof, and Schedules thereto, agreed to the same with certain amendments.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to The Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway: and The Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railway from Saint Andrews to Quebec.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to establish the Road from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And they had also agreed to

The Bill to suspend the operation of the Militia Laws,  
With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And that he was further directed to communicate the following:—

*“Legislative Council Chamber, 26th March, 1851.*

*“Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council do agree to join the House of Assembly in a

Joint Address to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, relative to an apprehended reduction in the Imperial Duties on Foreign Timber and Deals.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*"

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare the said Address.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow, Mr. Gray, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Taylor, do compose the said Committee; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Montgomery communicate the same to the Council.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to suspend the operation of the Militia Laws,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in the Preamble, insert the words " certain provisions of."

At B in Section I. expunge the remainder of the Section, and insert the words—" the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth and twenty second Sections of an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled " An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia, and to make further provision for the same," be and the same are hereby suspended for the period of two years after this Act comes into operation."

At C in Section II. expunge the words " recited Acts," and insert the words " the said several suspended Sections of the said recited Act."

At D expunge the words " by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council."

At E expunge the word " they," and insert " he."

At F expunge the words " recited Acts," and insert the words " the said several suspended Sections of the said recited Act."

At G expunge the words " recited Acts," and insert the words " the said several suspended Sections of the said recited Act."

At H in Section IV. expunge the Section, and alter the number of the remaining Section.

At I in the Title, insert the words " certain provisions of."

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Needham, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the twenty fifth day of March instant, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Auditor General to prepare certain detailed Accounts of charges made by Deputy Treasurers of Commissions from the year 1836 to 1850, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to reply—That he would communicate to the Auditor his desire that the information should be afforded as soon as possible.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William G. Lawton, and twenty one others, Members of the Grand Jury for the City and County of Saint John, at the Quarter Sessions holden in this present month of March, praying that an Act may pass authorizing Grand Juries of all the several and respective Counties in this Province to elect their own Foreman; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Cutler,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of J. W. Holderness, David M'Almon, Esquires, and others, of the Village of Kingston, in the County of Kent, praying aid towards the purchase of a Fire Engine, which was presented to the House on the eighteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr.

Mr. Read, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the twenty fifth day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause inquiry to be made in reference to the signatures of Barnabas Tilton and William Cox, as Trustees of Schools, to a Certificate on a Petition from Jane M. Beckwith, in order to ascertain whether those signatures were fraudulently placed to the Certificate, they denying that they signed the same, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That he would at once refer the Address to the Law Officers, with a view to taking proceedings if possible.

Mr. Steves, from the Committee on Public Accounts, submitted a Report in reference to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to Report—

“That they have had under their consideration the Accounts and Report of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum: They find the average number of Patients at the Institution during the past year was ninety five, and the expenditure for the year amounted to £2,496 13s., made up in the following manner, viz:—

Food, ....	£887	19	2
Clothing, ....	96	2	4
Salaries, ....	647	0	0
Wages, ....	30	6	4
Fuel, ....	106	2	6
Buildings, ....	315	14	5
Furniture, &c., ....	207	1	0
Expenses of Grounds, ....	164	18	9
Miscellaneous, ....	41	8	6
	<hr/>		
	£2,496	13	0

“After deducting the sum of £115 5 8, being the amount received from paying Patients, which your Committee consider a very small sum under the circumstances, arising from that source, there appears to be the sum of £2,380 7 4 as the net expenses of the Establishment for the past year; and the Commissioners ask for £2,400 for the expenses of the Establishment the present year: Your Committee find that the sums paid as Salaries to Officers in 1849, amounted to £591, and that the Officers paid in 1850, as charged in the Accounts, amounts to £677 6 4, for which increase there is no reason given, neither can your Committee understand why it was made.

“The sum of £207 1s. has been charged for Furniture, which appears to your Committee to be large; and it would appear by the Accounts that some of the Furniture is of an expensive description, it is however presumed that no further expenditure will be necessary for that purpose.

“A comparatively small amount will be required for Buildings; your Committee therefore viewing this, although a very important Establishment, has as yet been a very expensive one, and unless the most rigid economy is pursued by the Officers in charge, it will continue to be so: Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the sum of £1,850 be granted to meet the necessary expenses of the Establishment for the present year.

“W. H. STEVES,  
W. CRANE,  
S. L. TILLEY,  
J. T. WILLISTON,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
J. MONTGOMERY,  
W. J. RITCHIE,  
W. SCOLLAR,  
B. R. FITZGERALD.

“Committee Room, 27th March, 1851.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Steves; further

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

**Friday, 28th March, 1851.**

*Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,  
A Bill relating to the City of Fredericton.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to suspend the operation of the Militia Laws,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Steves return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Auditor General's Report on Accounts of Bounties disbursed by Clerks of the Peace for the destruction of Bears and Wolves during the past year.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Auditor General's Report on Accounts of Expenditures of Special Appropriations for the improvement of Inland Navigation during the past year.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the twenty fifth day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : when

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as follows :—

*“ May it please Your Excellency,*

*“ The Assembly have passed—‘ A Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,’—which it is expected will insure the collection of sufficient funds to meet all the ordinary and extraordinary demands upon the Treasury. This Bill having a much longer period to run than has been usual, will, I believe, prove highly beneficial, by giving more stability and certainty to Commercial and Manufacturing operations.*

*“ I now present this Bill in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, and pray Your Excellency's assent to it.*

*“ The Assembly have also passed two Bills of a highly important character—*

*‘ A Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway :’ and*

*‘ A Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railway from Saint Andrews to Quebec.’*

*“ The passing of these Bills will, I earnestly hope, be the commencement of a fortunate era in our history, and I trust that the great works intended to be facilitated, will, when completed, fully realize the anticipations of the most sanguine.*

*“ These Bills I now present in the name and on behalf of the people of the Province, and pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent to them.”*

That



That His Excellency was then pleased to give His assent to the Bills presented by the Assembly, (those to facilitate the construction of Railways, having *suspending clauses*,) as also to the following, intituled—

*Public General Acts.*

An Act to establish places for Polling in the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County:

An Act to repeal the third Section of an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof:

An Act to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same:"

*Local Acts.*

An Act to continue and amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John:

An Act to amend an Act relating to the repairing of the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen:

An Act to alter and amend the fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons," so far as relates to the County of Restigouche.

*Private or Personal Acts.*

An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen Rail Road Company:

An Act to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company:

An Act to incorporate the Orthodox Congregational Church at Mill Town, in the Parish of Saint Stephen: and

An Act to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the City of Fredericton, and for other purposes.

The House then again resolved itself into Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To Catherine W. Chamberlain £20 for having taught a Female School of a superior description in the City of Saint John for the year 1850.

To James Foster Kelly £20 for having taught a School in the City of Saint John for the year 1850.

To Mary Whelpley, of Kingston, in King's County, Widow of the late Jonathan Whelpley, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Sabra Lyon, of King's County, Widow of the late Hezekiah Lyon, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To James Moran, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £8 6 8, being amount due Susanna Wattman, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of her death.

To Letty Bell, of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To Mary Hickey, of Southampton, in the County of York, the sum of £6 13 4, being amount due her late Father, Thomas Thornton, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of his death.

To the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institution a sum not exceeding £—— to enable them to purchase a Library and Apparatus for the benefit of the said Institution.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Barberie,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,	Read,	Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,	Gordon,	Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Scoullar,	M'Phelim,
Mr. Ritchie,	Needham,	Hanington,	Thomson,
Williston,	Johnson,	Crane,	Porter,
Botsford,	Montgomery.	Chapman,	Cutler,
		Rice,	Gilbert,
		Macpherson,	Steves,
		Pickard,	Stiles,
		Hatheway,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute the sum of £—— to aid in paying off a Debt due on the same.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Purdy,	Mr. Barberie,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ryan,	Read,	Fitzgerald,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gray,	Gordon,	Porter,
Mr. Hanington,	Wilmot,	Crane,	Thomson,
Ritchie,	Pickard,	Chapman,	Cutler.
Williston,	Needham,	Hatheway,	
Botsford,	Steves,		
Tilley,	Gilbert.		
Macpherson,	Scoullar,		
Taylor,	Robinson,		
English,	Rice,		
Beardsley,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £100.

To Thomas Philps, of Saint John, the sum of £17 to reimburse him Duties paid on Machinery imported from New York for a Paper Mill he is about erecting in the vicinity of that place for the manufacture of Paper.

To Gilmour, Rankin and Company, of Miramichi, the sum of £30 13s. to refund them Export Duties paid on a Cargo of Lumber shipped from Newcastle in the Brig 'Liddell,' which Vessel was stranded and the Cargo relanded, agreeably to the Report of the Committee of Trade.

To William Napier, Gauger and Weigher at Bathurst, the sum of £4 18 6 for his services in that capacity the past year.

To Robert B. Cutler, of Buctouche, the sum of £32 2 6 to refund Duties of Export paid on two Cargoes of Lumber respectively, per Brigs 'Integrity' and 'Lady Mary,' the said Vessels having been both stranded and the Cargoes relanded.

To William Philips, of Fredericton, the sum of £28 7 11 to reimburse Duties paid on Goods destroyed at the Great Fire in November last at that place.

To James M'Phelim, of Buctouche, the sum of £6 2s. to refund Duties paid on sixty one barrels Flour imported from Halifax, erroneously entered as Foreign instead of Canadian.

To John M'Intosh, of Fredericton, the sum of £24 5s. to reimburse him that amount he was compelled to pay for two Horses seized as Foreign for a breach of the Revenue Laws, which turned out to be erroneous.

To James W. Street, of Saint Andrews, the sum of £10 9s. to enable him to be relieved from a Bond given on the exportation of a Cargo of Lumber to Matanzas per Barque 'Volant,' in 1849; and the further sum of £3 7 1 to reimburse Light House, Buoy and Beacon Duties paid on said Vessel, this Grant being made under the Act 8 Vict. chap. 109.

To John M'Intosh, of Fredericton, the sum of £20 14 6 to reimburse Duties paid on a quantity of Goods destroyed at the Great Fire at that place in November last.

To

To Frederick W. Hatheway the sum of £27 15 6 to refund Duties paid on Goods destroyed at the Great Fire at Fredericton in November last.

To Doherty and M'Tavish, of Saint John, the sum of £11 7 1 to refund Duties paid on Goods entered as Foreign instead of Colonial at the Custom House Saint John in 1847, which amount was paid into the Provincial Treasury that year, and besides the Provincial Duties have been paid at the Treasurer's Office by the parties.

To Zachariah Chipman, of the County of Charlotte, the sum of £6 10s. to enable him to cancel his Bond on a Cargo of Lumber shipped from Saint Stephen in the Brig 'Caledonia,' the Vessel having been disabled, returned to Port, and condemned, and the Cargo relanded.

To George M. Porter, of Saint Stephen, the sum of £8 19s. to refund Duties paid on a Cargo of Lumber shipped for Demerara in 1846, to which he is entitled under the Act 8 Vict. chap. 109.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to enable further improvements to be made at Dark Harbour in the Island of Grand Manan, for the protection of Fishing and Coasting Vessels.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Robinson,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Tilley,
Mr. Williston,	Scoullar,	Mr. Barberie,	Montgomery,
Rice,	Cutler,	Read,	Johnson,
Taylor,	Porter,	Gordon,	Needham,
Macpherson,	Fitzgerald,	Crane,	M'Leod,
English,	Gray,	Chapman,	Ryan,
Pickard,	Wilmot,	Stiles,	Steves,
Thomson,	Hatheway.	Botsford,	Gilbert.
		Ritchie,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the question upon the Resolution be reconsidered. Upon this question, the Committee divided—

YEAS 21.	NAYS 14.
And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the said Resolution being again under consideration, and the question taken thereon, it was sustained; when	

It was moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £35.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Pickard,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Scoullar,	Hatheway,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Johnson,
Chapman,	Thomson,	Mr. Barberie,	M'Leod,
Williston,	Fitzgerald,	Read,	Ryan,
Botsford,	Robinson,	Gordon,	M'Phelim,
Tilley,	Purdy,	Crane,	Steves,
Taylor,	Porter,	Ritchie,	Gilbert.
Macpherson,	Gray.	Stiles,	
English,	Wilmot,		
Rice,	Cutler.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To the Fredericton Gas Light Company the sum of £203 3s. to refund Duties paid on Gas Pipes and other Apparatus imported for the operations of the said Company, the said Duties being refunded in consequence of heavy losses having been incurred by the said Company by reason of the Great Fire in November last, which rendered their great outlay of no avail for some time to come.

To William Grosvenor, of Fredericton, the sum of £27 11 9 to refund Duties on Merchandise consumed at the Great Fire at that place in November last.

To Spafford Barker, of Fredericton, the sum of £29 2 10 to refund Duties paid on Goods, and under like circumstances destroyed.

To Patrick Kirlin, of Fredericton, the sum of £5 0 3 to refund Duties paid on Goods and destroyed at the said late Great Fire.

To James O'Connor, of Saint John, the sum of £81 7s. to refund Duties paid on Merchandise at that place, and consumed by Fire on the twenty eighth December last.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do on Monday next, the thirty first day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Robert Parker, Esquire, as regards the payment of certain Debentures granted for Loans for the House of Correction at Saint John; and to which Committee was referred a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, upon the same subject, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom, on the eighteenth day of February last, were referred the Petitions of the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying Legislative provision for the Interest on the House of Correction Debentures, and of Robert Parker, of the City of Saint John, Esquire, praying that some Legislative provision may be made by Grant or otherwise, to secure the payment within a reasonable time, of the Principal and Interest of certain outstanding Debentures granted by the Justices of the City and County of Saint John, for Loans made to them for the House of Correction, since become, by virtue of a Legislative transfer, the Provincial Penitentiary, beg to offer the following Report—

“That they have had the same, and the subject matters therein referred to, under their consideration, and have investigated the same by means of all the evidence it was in their power to obtain, and by reference to the previous action of this Honorable House thereon, and that as at present advised, they cannot come to the conclusion that the balance referred to in those Petitions as due upon the erection of the House of Correction, since become the Provincial Penitentiary, should be paid by the Province; but they recommend that there should be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of £360 to pay off the Interest that will be due on the Debentures referred to in the said Petitions up to first of June next.

“J. H. GRAY,  
W. H. NEEDHAM,  
J. J. ROBINSON,  
W. SCULLAR.

“Committee Room, 26th March, 1851.”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Gray; further

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to present a Petition from William James, praying permission to introduce a Bill incorporating certain individuals to establish a Settlement in this Province by the name of “The James Town Settlement,” and to enable the Company to obtain a Grant of Land not to exceed fifty thousand acres.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

**Saturday, 29th March, 1851.***Prayers.*

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty eighth day of March instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, proceeded therein to the close of the seventh Section, when the following was moved to stand as an eighth Section to the same:—

“VIII. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners of Light Houses to be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, shall be entitled to receive a Commission of five per centum upon the amount of all supplies furnished for the use of the several Light Houses under their superintendence, which Commission shall be deemed to be in full for their services for such superintendence of Light Houses in and near the Bay of Fundy; provided always, that the said Commissioners shall not in any one year receive as a remuneration for their services more than £100.”

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words “by virtue of this Act,” and substitute as follows:—

“Shall not be entitled to receive any Commissions for their services, but that one Superintendent shall be appointed by the Executive Government from said Commissioners, who shall receive for his services a sum not exceeding — pounds.”

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:

**YEAS.**

Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Read,	Thomson,
Rice,	M'Phelim,
Hanington,	Montgomery,
Williston,	Hatheway,
Tilley,	Johnson,
Taylor,	Wilmot,
Earle,	Gray,
Pickard.	Cutler.

**NAYS.**

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Purdy,
Mr. Gordon,	Ryan,
Crane,	Steves,
Botsford,	Fitzgerald,
Ritchie,	Porter,
Stiles,	Chapman.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £50.

And on this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

**YEAS.**

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Crane,	English,
Chapman,	Ryan,
Tilley,	Fitzgerald.
Ritchie,	

**NAYS.**

Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hatheway,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Johnson,
Mr. Read,	Thomson,
Gordon,	Beardsley,
Rice,	M'Leod,
Scoullar,	Wilmot,
Hanington,	Needham,
Williston,	Purdy,
Taylor,	Gray,
Stiles,	M'Phelim,
Earle,	Cutler,
Montgomery,	Steves,
Pickard,	Porter.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of £100.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Speaker.	Mr. Taylor,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gray,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,
Mr. Read,	Needham,	Mr. Scoullar,	M'Leod,
Gordon,	Steves,	Crane,	Purdy,
Rice,	Cutler,	Chapman,	Ryan,
Hanington,	Porter,	Tilley,	Fitzgerald,
Williston,	M'Phelim,	Ritchie,	Botsford.
Stiles,	Pickard,		
Earle,	Thomson,		
Montgomery,	Beardsley,		
Hatheway,	Macpherson.		
Johnson,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with that sum.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and after making amendments thereto, agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to incorporate the British North American Electric Telegraph Association."

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Cutler,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the Registry of Decrees of Partition made in the Court of Chancery."

Mr. Read in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to Bonds, Agreements, Covenants and Awards payable in money.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to secure to Married Women real and personal Property held in their own right.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the transportation of Newspapers and Religious and Agricultural Pamphlets throughout this Province without any imposition of Postage.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Chapman,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to restrain the Crown from granting Mining Leases upon granted Lands, and for other purposes.

Mr. Fitzgerald in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons to establish the James Town Settlement and Land Company.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

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### Monday, 31st March, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate certain persons to establish the James Town Settlement and Land Company.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Steves take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to secure to Married Women real and personal Property held in their own right.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

Upon

Upon the question, that the Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided—

YEAS 8.

NAYS 12.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to incorporate within this Province the British North American Electric Telegraph Association,"—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree thereto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Scoullar return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the Registry of Decrees of Partition in the Court of Chancery,"—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree thereto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Johnson return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Resolved*, That no application for permission to enter Notices on the Supply Book be entertained by the House, nor entry made thereon, after Tuesday the eighth day of April next, except it may arise by Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the twenty eighth day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To John C. Allen, Esquire, Barrister at Law, the sum of £—— towards remunerating him for reporting and publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.

NAYS

Hon. Mr. Street,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Mr. Barberie,  
Botsford,  
Ritchie,  
Taylor,

Mr. Johnson,  
Gray,  
Fitzgerald,  
Robinson,  
Porter,  
Scoullar.

Mr. Hanington,  
Read,  
Gordon,  
Crane,  
Williston,  
Pickard,  
English,  
Beardsley,  
Purdy,  
Ryan,

Mr. M'Phelim,  
Cutler,  
Steves,  
Gilbert,  
Wilmot,  
Hatheway,  
Montgomery,  
Stiles,  
Chapman,  
M'Leod.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To the Reverend Richard Veriker, Daniel Crimmen, John Devereaux, and Patrick Delaney, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, a sum not exceeding £—— towards discharging a Debt incurred in the erection of a Temperance Hall at that place, as also towards completing the Building, part of which being appropriated to two Schools.

Upon



Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Rice,	Mr. Hanington,	Ryan,
Mr. Read,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Ritchie,	Gilbert,
Gordon,	Fitzgerald,	Crane,	Steves,
Scoullar,	Cutler,	Botsford,	Porter,
Chapman,	Taylor.	Stiles,	Robinson,
Williston,		Beardsley,	Hatheway,
		Pickard,	Montgomery,
		English,	Wilmot.
		M <sup>c</sup> Leod,	

And it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £500 for the purpose of placing an Iron Bell Buoy at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John, if upon full investigation the expenditure be deemed necessary ; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy the sum of £—— to enable Thomas Robson to try the efficiency of a Machine invented by him for ringing a Fog Bell ; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Pickard,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,
Mr. Scoullar,	Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,
Crane,	Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hatheway,
Chapman,	Robinson,	Mr. Barberie,	English,
Williston,	Gray,	Read,	Porter,
Botsford,	Cutler,	Gordon,	Steves,
Rice,	Ryan,	Purdy,	Gilbert.
Hanington,	Fitzgerald.	Ritchie,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £30.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy the sum of £1,500 for Contingencies for the present year ; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy the sum of £250 to pay proportion of expenses for supporting the Light Houses at Cape Sable, Seal Island and Brier Island, in Nova Scotia ; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the sum of £200 to meet past expenditure and provide for the current expenses of the present year ; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To Isaac Woodward the sum of £—— for his services as Corresponding and Recording Commissioner of Light Houses for the year 1849 ; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

It was moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £100.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Pickard,
Mr. Gordon,	Fitzgerald,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Purdy,
Crane,	English,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Gilbert,
Chapman,	Johnson,	Mr. Hanington,	Cutler,
Williston,	Steves,	Barberie,	Porter,
Botsford,	Hatheway,	Read,	Wilmot,
Ritchie,	Ryan.	Scoullar,	Robinson,
		Rice,	Montgomery,
		M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Gray.
		Taylor,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £150.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Pickard,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Purdy,	Mr. Gordon,	Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Porter,	Chapman,	Ryan,
Mr. Hanington,	Cutler,	Williston,	Hatheway,
Barberie,	Gilbert,	Botsford,	English.
Read,	Gray,	Fitzgerald,	
Scoullar,	Robinson,		
Rice,	Wilmot,		
M'Phelim.	Montgomery.		
Taylor,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To Isaac Woodward a sum not exceeding £— for his services as Corresponding and Recording Commissioner of Light Houses for the year 1850 ; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

It was moved—That the blank in this Resolution be filled up with the sum of £50. And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Rice,
Mr. Ritchie,	Steves.	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Phelim,
		Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,
		Scoullar,	Pickard,
		Stiles,	English,
		Barberie,	Purdy,
		Read,	Cutler,
		Gordon,	Porter,
		Crane,	Gray,
		Chapman,	Robinson,
		Williston,	Wilmot,
		Botsford,	Gilbert.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £100.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Pickard,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,	Mr. Chapman,	Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Thomson,	Botsford,	Steves.
Mr. Hanington,	Purdy,		
Scoullar,	Cutler,		
Barberie,	Gray,		
Read,	Gilbert,		
Gordon,	Wilmot,		
Crane,	Montgomery,		
Williston.	Robinson,		
Rice,	Hatheway,		
M'Phelim,	English.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Monkton the sum of £— to reimburse them for expenses incurred in the support of Margaret Murphy, an Emigrant Pauper.

Upon

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Botsford,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ryan,
Barberie,	Taylor,	Mr. Scoullar,	M'Phelim,
Chapman,	Cutler.	Crane,	Thomson,
Williston,		Steves,	Robinson,
		Stiles,	English,
		Read,	Gilbert,
		Montgomery,	Porter,
		Hatheway,	Gray,
		Johnson,	Ritchie.
		Wilmot,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute and Temperance Hall at Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, the sum of £—, in aid of individual subscription, for the completion of said Building.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Scoullar,	Mr. Hanington,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ryan,
Chapman,	Taylor,	Mr. Hatheway,	M'Phelim,
Williston,	Wilmot,	Ritchie,	Thomson,
Botsford,	Gilbert.	Barberie,	Fitzgerald,
		Read,	Robinson,
		Gordon,	Steves,
		Crane,	Porter,
		Stiles,	Gray,
		English,	Johnson,
		Pickard,	Montgomery,
		Purdy,	Cutler.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Queen's Division, Number 21, Sons of Temperance, and others, inhabitants of Queen's County, the sum of £—, in aid of individual subscription, towards the erection of a Temperance Hall and Institute in the Town Plat of Gagetown, in said County.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips the sum of £— in remuneration for having kept an Infant School in the City of Saint John.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £— to aid in the construction of Public Landings for Sea-going Steamers in the Port of Saint John.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Williston,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Stiles,
Mr. Ritchie,	Thomson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Pickard,
Wilmot,	Porter,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,
Gray,	Fitzgerald,	Mr. Hanington,	Johnson,
Hatheway,	Taylor.	Barberie,	Scoullar,
Robinson,		Montgomery,	Earle,
		Steves,	Purdy,
		Read,	M'Phelim,
		Gordon,	Ryan,
		Crane,	Gilbert,
		Chapman,	Rice.
		Botsford,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed Statement of all Warrants drawn on the Treasury, and of all and every sum and sums of money paid out of the Treasury during the years 1849 and 1850, not authorized or directed by any Statute or Act in force at the time of such issue or payment, shewing the amounts, names of parties in whose favour such Warrants have issued, or to whom payments have been made, and the purposes for which such Warrants were issued or payments made.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Steves, and Mr. M'Phelim, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the Costs in Actions in the Supreme Court.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 1st April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to reduce the Costs in Actions in the Supreme Court.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Street take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the thirty first day of March last.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of David Sadler, a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands, to be remunerated for advances made and services performed in exploring and laying off Roads through the Wilderness Lands in the County of Restigouche, for the benefit of Settlers who were allowed to pay for the Lands in labour, which was presented to the House on the thirteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of the Parish Schools.

To which Mr. Wilmot moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

"That the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Parish Schools be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon, with a view to its embracing such necessary provisions as will tend to carry out the important objects contemplated thereby."

Upon

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Beardsley,	Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Porter,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Thomson,	Hanington,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Phelim,	Chapman,	Steves,
Mr. Scoullar,	Fitzgerald,	Cutler,	Johnson.
Barberie,	Robinson,	Earle,	
Gordon,	Gilbert,		
Crane,	Hayward,		
Williston,	Gray,		
Botsford,	Wilmot,		
Stiles,	Hatheway,		
English,	Montgomery.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative; whereupon

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Street, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Crane, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Rice, Mr. Read, Mr. Steves, Mr. Beardsley, and Mr. Hatheway, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Abraham Wood and others, of the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen's County, praying that no action may be had as regards a Lot of Land situate on the Grand Lake, in the said County, said to be settled and improved by the late John Hughes, the said Land having been granted for the purposes of a Glebe; which he read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of March last, to take under consideration a Petition from Sarah Hughes, to be compensated for the improvements made by the late John Hughes on the said Land, to report thereon.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

**"New Brunswick.**

*"Message to the House of Assembly, 31st March, 1851.*

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, a copy of a Despatch, with its inclosures, which he received on the 29th instant from Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

"His Excellency is anxious that these Papers should receive the earnest and immediate consideration of the House, as he feels satisfied that no communication involving consequences more important to the Province can be submitted to its Legislature.

"E. H."

The Documents communicated by this Message, were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow:—

#### RAILWAY FROM HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.

(Copy)—No. 248.

*Downing Street, 14th March, 1851.*

SIR,—Referring to the Despatches noted in the margin on the subject of the proposed Rail Road between Halifax and Quebec, I have now the honor to transmit to you the copy of a Despatch and of its enclosures, which I have addressed this day to the Governor General of British North America.

In the letter which has been written by my direction to Mr. Howe, you will find the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government, as to the mode by which it is hoped that Funds may be raised for accomplishing the proposed undertaking, so fully explained, that I am relieved from the necessity of making any further statement on this occasion; I have therefore only to refer you to my Despatch to Lord Elgin and the letter to Mr. Howe as containing all the information with which I can furnish you at present on this important subject, and to direct you to place yourself without delay in communication with the Governor General of Canada.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., New Brunswick.

(Copy)—No. 569.

Downing Street, 14th March, 1851.

Governor the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

MY LORD,—From the correspondence which I have already had with your Lordship on the subject of the projected Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec, you are well aware that although Her Majesty's Government have not hitherto been enabled to take any steps towards the execution of that work, it is an undertaking which they have long earnestly desired to see accomplished, as they believe it to be one calculated very greatly to advance the commercial and political interests, both of the British Provinces in North America and of the Mother Country. It is therefore with great satisfaction that I have now to acquaint your Lordship that I have reason to hope that the time is at length come when this great National enterprise may be undertaken with advantage, if there still exists, (as I am assured there does,) as strong a desire to promote it on the part of the inhabitants of Canada and New Brunswick as they formerly expressed, and as the people of Nova Scotia have again recently manifested.

2. I enclose for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Despatch addressed to me in the course of last Autumn, by Sir John Harvey, introducing to me Mr. Howe, a Member of the Government of Nova Scotia, and also copies of two Letters I have received from that Gentleman, and of the answer which has by my direction been returned to him. Your Lordship will perceive from these papers that the proposal made by Mr. Howe, on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia, and to which Her Majesty's Government have thought it their duty so far to accede as to undertake, on certain conditions, to recommend it for the sanction of Parliament, is to the effect that the credit of this country should be employed to enable the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to raise, upon advantageous terms, the funds necessary for the construction of the proposed Railway, just as Canada has been enabled by similar assistance to construct the Canals, by which she has lately completed the most extensive and perfect system of inland navigation which exists in the world. Although Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, that great caution ought to be observed in pledging the credit of the British Treasury in aid of loans raised by the Colonies, they regard the work now in contemplation as being, (like the Saint Lawrence Canals,) of so much importance to the whole Empire, as to justify them in recommending to Parliament that some assistance should be given towards its construction, nor is there any mode of affording such assistance, which has been suggested, which appears on the whole so little burdensome to the Mother Country, and at the same time of so much real service to the Colonies, as that which is now proposed.

3. In coming to the decision that Parliament should be invited to give this support to the projected Railway, Her Majesty's Government have not failed to bear in mind, that by enabling the North American Provinces to open this great line of communication, it may fairly be assumed that a powerful stimulus will be given to their advance in wealth and population, and that the consequent increase in their resources will render it possible for them to relieve the Mother Country sooner and more completely than would otherwise be practicable from charges now borne by it on account of these Colonies. In another Despatch of this date, I have informed your Lordship that, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, the British Colonies ought to be required, as they become capable of doing so, to take upon themselves, not only the expenses of their Civil Government, but a portion, at all events, of those incurred for their protection; and I have pointed out to you, that the British North American Provinces, and especially Canada, have now reached such a stage in their progress, that the charges for which Parliament is called upon to provide on their account, ought to be rapidly diminished. The construction of the proposed Railway would greatly contribute to promote this important object. By opening new districts for settlement, and by the demand for labour which will be created during the progress of the work, the projected Railway cannot fail to increase the wealth and population of these Provinces, while by affording a rapid and easy communication between them, it will enable them to afford to each other far greater mutual support and assistance than they now can, in any difficulty or danger to which they may be exposed.

4. Your Lordship will not fail to observe from the Letter which has been addressed to Mr. Howe, that the assistance which it is proposed to grant to the Provinces towards the construction of the proposed Railway, is to be contingent on provision being made for opening a complete line of communication from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal; it is necessary, therefore, to ascertain whether Canada and New Brunswick are ready to join with Nova Scotia in raising the capital required for the work in the manner proposed, and if so, in what proportion each Province is to become responsible for the expense incurred. The question whether it will be advisable for these two Provinces to join in the construction of the projected Railway, if they should be enabled by the assistance of Parliament to raise the required capital at a low rate of interest, is one for the consideration of their respective Legislatures, but so far as I have the means of forming a judgment upon the subject, I should anticipate that their decision would be in favour of their doing so. I infer that this is probable, not less from what I have learnt of the actual state of public opinion on this subject in the Provinces, than from the view which I take of their interest in the work. Though I can well believe that there would be much room for doubting whether the Railway would pay as a mercantile speculation to a Company, looking to traffic only for its remuneration, the case is very different when it is regarded as a public undertaking. When viewed in this light, the various indirect advantages which cannot fail to arise to the Provinces, from possessing such improved means of communication, must be considered, as well as the very great additional value which would be conferred on a vast extent of public lands, which are now comparatively worthless. This is a source of profit from which no advantage can in general accrue to the constructors

*Decision of  
Council  
of 1851*

*Commercial*

*X*

X  
H  
constructors of Railways in countries where the soil has long been appropriated by individuals; on the contrary, in these countries the purchase of land is not one of the least important items of the expense to be incurred in such undertakings; but where, as in parts of Canada and New Brunswick, a great part of the Territory to be traversed by a Railway is still unappropriated, and the land may be sold by the public, the increased value given to it by being thus rendered accessible, may render it advantageous to construct a Railway, though the traffic is not expected to do more at first than pay the working expenses.

5. If these considerations should induce the Legislatures of the three Provinces to combine in undertaking the projected Railway, the terms on which they are to co-operate with each other for that object will have to be settled, and in coming to such an arrangement, various questions of great difficulty and importance will require to be considered. For instance, it is probable that when the line is completed, the traffic will be far more remunerative at the two extremities than in the more central portion of it, while at the same time the expense of construction would, from the nature of the country, be precisely higher where the traffic returns would be the lowest; so that if each Province were required to pay for the formation of the line through its own Territory, and to receive the returns from the traffic through the same, it would follow, that while the expense to New Brunswick would be the greatest, its receipts would be the smallest. / On the other hand, as I have just observed, one of the most important sources of profit from the construction of such a Railway as that now in contemplation, would arise from the sale of land, of which the value would be increased by the work, and it appears from the papers before me, that New Brunswick would probably derive a greater profit from that source than the two Sister Provinces. / Whether the result upon the whole would be that each Province, considering these various circumstances, ought to take upon itself the construction of the Railway through its own Territory, or whether on the contrary, any one should be assisted by the others, is a point on which I have not the means of forming a judgment, and I would suggest to you that the best course, with a view of arriving at some practical result, would be, that a deputation from the Executive Councils of the two lower Provinces should proceed to the Seat of Government in Canada, in order to confer with your Lordship and with your Council, for the purpose of coming to some agreement upon the subject, which, after being approved by the Legislatures of the several Provinces, might be submitted for the sanction of Parliament.

6. It does not appear to me that if such a conference should be held, it need occupy any very great length of time, or that much difficulty would arise in coming to an arrangement for the construction and working of the projected Railway, by which the expense of the undertaking on the one hand, and the advantages to be derived from it on the other, might be fairly apportioned between the different Provinces. Hereafter I may probably be enabled to offer some suggestions as to the manner in which this might be accomplished, but at present I have only to add, that I shall transmit copies of this Despatch to Sir Edmund Head and to Sir John Harvey, with instructions to them to communicate with your Lordship without delay on the important subject to which it relates, and it will give me the highest satisfaction if the result of these communications should be the undertaking of a work, which, if completed, cannot I believe fail to add greatly to the prosperity of the British Provinces in North America, and at the same time, to give additional strength to the ties which connect them with each other and with the British Empire.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

[ Mr. Hawes to Mr. Howe. ]

(Copy)

*Downing Street, 10th March, 1851.*

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Grey to inform you that he is at length enabled to communicate to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the application for assistance towards the construction of the projected Railway through Nova Scotia, contained in your letters of the 25th November and 16th of January last.

You are already aware, from the repeated conversations which you have had with Lord Grey, of the strong sense entertained by his Lordship and his colleagues of the extreme importance, not only to the Colonies directly interested, but to the Empire at large, of providing for the construction of a Railway, by which a line of communication may be established on British Territory between the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, and that various plans, which have been suggested for the accomplishment of this object, have undergone the most attentive consideration.

It appears from Sir John Harvey's Despatch of August 29th, 1850, as well as from your letters and the verbal communications you have made to Lord Grey, that the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, fully relying on the concurrence of the Legislature, is desirous of undertaking the construction of that part of the projected line which would pass through that Province, and proposes to obtain for that purpose a loan of £800,000, which is the estimated expense of the work. The assistance which Lord Grey understands you to apply for on behalf of the Province is, that the payment of the interest of a loan to this amount should be guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, the effect of which would be, that the money might be raised on terms much more favourable than would be otherwise required by the lenders.

I am directed to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend to Parliament that this guarantee should be granted, or that the money required should be advanced from the British Treasury, on conditions which I will now proceed to state.

In

In the first place, as Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they would not be justified in asking Parliament to allow the credit of this country to be pledged for any object not of great importance to the British Empire as a whole, (and they do not consider that the projected Railway would answer this description unless it should establish a line of communication between the three British Provinces), it must be distinctly understood that the work is not to be commenced, nor is any part of the loan, for the interest on which the British Treasury is to be responsible, to be raised, until arrangements are made with the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, by which the construction of a Line of Railway passing wholly through British Territory from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, shall be provided for to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.

In order that such arrangements may be made, Her Majesty's Government will undertake to recommend to Parliament that the like assistance shall be rendered to these Provinces as to Nova Scotia, in obtaining loans for the construction of their respective portions of the work. If it should appear, that by leaving it to each Province to make that part of the Line passing through its own territory, the proportion of the whole cost of the work which would fall upon any one Province would exceed its proportion of the advantage to be gained by it, then the question is to remain open for future consideration, whether some contribution should not be made by the other Provinces towards that part of the Line; but it is to be clearly understood that the whole cost of the Line is to be provided for by loans raised by the Provinces in such proportions as may be agreed upon, with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament.

The manner in which the profits to be derived from the Railway, when completed, are to be divided between the Provinces, will also remain for future consideration.

You will observe that I have stated that the Line is to pass entirely through British Territory; but Her Majesty's Government do not require that the Line shall necessarily be that recommended by Major Robinson and Captain Henderson.

If the opinion which is entertained by many persons well qualified to form a judgment, is correct, that a shorter and better Line may be found through New Brunswick, it will of course be preferred, and there will be sufficient time for determining this question while the earlier part of the Line is in progress. It is also to be understood that Her Majesty's Government will by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States. Any deviation from the line recommended by Major Robinson and Captain Henderson must, however, be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

It will further be required that the several Provincial Legislatures should pass laws, making the loans which they are to raise a first charge upon the Provincial Revenue, after any existing debts and payments on account of the Civil Lists settled on Her Majesty by laws now in force, and also that permanent taxes shall be imposed (or taxes to continue in force till the debt shall be extinguished) sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the loans proposed to be raised, after discharging the above prior claims. It will further be necessary that the expenditure of the money raised under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament shall take place under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and armed with sufficient power to secure the due application of the funds so raised to their intended object. The Commissioners so appointed are not, however, to interfere with the arrangements of the Provincial Governments, except for the above purpose.

The right of sending troops, stores and mails along the Line, at reasonable rates, must likewise be secured.

If on the part of the Government of Nova Scotia you should express your concurrence in the above proposal, Lord Grey will immediately direct the Governor General of the British North American Provinces to communicate with the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who will also be directed to bring the subject under the consideration of their respective Executive Councils, in order that if they should be prepared to join in carrying the undertaking into effect on the terms proposed, the details of the arrangement between the Provinces may be settled, and the sanction of the Legislatures obtained for the plan, so that it may, with as little delay as possible, be submitted for the approval of Parliament.

Before, however, the proposed measure can be so submitted to Parliament, it is proper to observe, that there are some other questions affecting the pecuniary relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies which will require to be considered, but as these questions have little, if any, reference to Nova Scotia, it is not necessary that they should be further adverted to in this letter.

I am directed to add that Lord Grey thinks it unnecessary that any measure should be taken by Her Majesty's Government to encourage the establishment of Steam Vessels for the accommodation of Emigrants of the humbler class, which is one of the subjects to which you have called his attention.

If there should be a demand for such Vessels Lord Grey has no doubt that they will speedily be supplied by private enterprise; indeed he has been informed that Ships of large size, intended for the conveyance of Emigrants, and furnished with auxiliary steam power, are already building, both in this country and in America; and if, by undertaking the projected Railway, a demand for labour is created in the British Provinces, and a large extent of fertile land is opened for the occupation of Settlers, these circumstances cannot fail to lead to an extension and improvement of the means now afforded for the conveyance of Emigrants to these Provinces.

Lastly,



Lastly, with reference to the suggestion contained in your letter that convicts might be employed in the construction of the Railway, I am to inform you, that though Her Majesty's Government entertained no doubt that the expense of the work to the Provinces might thus be greatly reduced, while at the same time by judicious regulations all risk of serious inconvenience might be guarded against, they would not be disposed to take any steps with a view to the adoption of this suggestion, unless on a distinct application from the Colonial Legislatures; but if such an application should be made, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to make the necessary arrangements for the employment of a moderate number of convicts on the work, without any charge for their custody and subsistence to the Province which may have applied for them.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

B. HAWES.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To William J. Bedell and Asa Coy the sum of £—— as Commissioners for expending the sum of £500 in running a Tri-weekly Stage between Fredericton and Saint Andrews.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To William Heron the sum of £—— for labour performed on the Road leading from Fredericton to Miramichi under Contract with A. Goodfellow, to be paid out of the Road Grant for the present year on that Line of Road.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 13.

NAYS 14.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville the sum of £—— towards the support of that Institution.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Hon. Mr. Street,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Mr. Hanington,  
Stiles,  
Read,  
Gordon,  
Ritchie,  
Scoullar,  
Crane,

Mr. Williston,  
Taylor,  
Earle,  
English,  
Steves,  
Wilmot,  
Porter,  
Robinson,  
Fitzgerald,  
Botsford.

Mr. Hatheway,  
Johnson,  
Gray,  
Gilbert,  
Cutler,

Mr. Ryan,  
M'Leod,  
Beardsley,  
Pickard,  
M'Phelim.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative; and

It was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of £150.  
And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £300.

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,	Hatheway,	Beardsley,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Wilmot,	Pickard,	Gilbert.
Mr. Hanington,	M'Leod,		
Ritchie,	Gray,		
Stiles,	Ryan,		
Read,	Steves,		
Gordon,	Botsford,		
Scoullar,	Cutler,		
Crane,	Porter,		
Chapman,	Fitzgerald,		
Williston,	Robinson.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To Bartlett Ladon the sum of £— for labour done on the Great Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, in the County of King's, under the Supervisor, Benjamin L. Peters, in the years 1837 and 1838.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To William Fitzgerald the sum of £—, balance due him for building a Bridge in the County of Kent.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To the Governor and Trustees of the Madras Board the sum of £— towards the support of that Institution.

The Resolution being sustained, it was moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £200.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Read,
Hatheway,	Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Barberie,
English,	Gilbert.	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,
		Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Johnson,
		Mr. Hanington,	Wilmot,
		Ritchie,	Gray,
		Earle,	Steves,
		Stiles,	Cutler,
		Fitzgerald,	M'Phelim,
		Chapman,	Thomson,
		Botsford,	Robinson,
		Crane,	Porter,
		Scoullar,	Rice,
		Gordon,	Williston.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £400.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Read,	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Beardsley,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Barberie,	Hatheway,	Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,	English,	Gilbert.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Johnson,		
Mr. Hanington,	Wilmot,		
Ritchie,	Gray,		
Earle,	Steves,		
Stiles,	Cutler,		
Fitzgerald,	M'Phelim,		
Chapman,	Thomson,		
Botsford,	Robinson,		
Crane,	Porter,		
Scoullar,	Rice,		
Gordon,	Williston.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum. To

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £250 to be paid to the Managing Committee of the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, under the control of the Committee, when it shall be certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government, that the said Institution is in an efficient state.

To Mary M. Leggett the sum of £— for teaching a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for one year.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To John Rice the sum of £— for teaching a School six months in the Parish of Studholm.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Mary Harris the sum of £— for teaching a School for one year and three months in the Parish of Hampton, in King's County.

This Resolution being sustained, it was moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £22 10s.

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Purdy,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Ryan,	Mr. Barberie,	Pickard,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Porter,	Read,	Johnson,
Mr. Hanington,	Cutler,	Gordon,	Gray,
Chapman,	Beardsley,	Crane,	Robinson.
Williston,	Ritchie,	Rice,	
Thomson,	Fitzgerald,		
Stiles,	Steves,		
Earle,	Gilbert,		
Taylor,	Botsford,		
Scoullar,	Wilmot.		
English,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To Sarah Cyphers, Widow of an Officer of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To Rachel Martin, an old and valuable Instructress of Youth, the sum of £— to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Street,	M'Phelim,	Williston,	Steves,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Thomson,	Earle,	Botsford,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Robinson,	Montgomery,	Cutler.
Mr. Barberie,	Gilbert,	Pickard,	
Gordon,	Beardsley,		
Scoullar,	Wilmot,		
Crane,	Fitzgerald,		
Hanington,	Porter,		
Purdy,	Rice.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £20.

To Ann M'Donald, Widow of the late Surgeon M'Donald, of the Jersey Volunteers, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Elizabeth Whitehead, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Thursday next.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do on Thursday next, the third day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to establish the Road leading from the Baptist Meeting House in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, to the Church in Sussex Vale, as one of the Great Roads of Communication,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, respectively dated the twenty fourth and twenty sixth days of February last, with the following exceptions, viz:—

“To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of one hundred pounds for extra services; and the further sum of one hundred pounds for services to be performed during the recess, in preparing an Index to the Journals of the present Session: and

“To the Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly the sum of fifty pounds for extra services during the present Session.”

And that he was further directed to communicate the following:—

“*Legislative Council Chamber, 28th March, 1851.*

“*Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Robertson are appointed a Committee on the part of this House, to prepare the Joint Address to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, in reference to an apprehended reduction of the Imperial Duties on Foreign Timber and Deals.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*”

Mr. Scoullar moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Wednesday, 2d April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the first day of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thomson do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Cutler, from the Committee appointed on the fourteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from William Fitzgerald, to be reimbursed for extra expense incurred in the erection of the Bridge over the Richibucto River, and to which Committee was referred a Petition from John W. Holderness and William M'Leod, to be compensated for loss incurred in their capacity as Commissioners for the building of the said Bridge, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of William Fitzgerald, and J. W. Holderness and William M'Leod, Report—

“No. 1. Is the Petition of William Fitzgerald, of the County of Kent, Contractor for building a Bridge over the Richibucto River, setting forth, that in the progress of the work, it was found necessary to use a larger quantity of Iron in the fastening the said Bridge: That 4½ tons additional were used, the Bridge raised two feet higher than

than was specified in the Contract, and completed to the satisfaction of the Public five weeks before the time appointed, and that the Bridge has been well and faithfully built: That in applying this additional labour and material, he had the assurance of the Commissioners that he would be remunerated, as is fully set forth in the Petition and Certificate annexed to the said Petition, and praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse him in the additional expense in the completion of the work: The Petitioner sets forth, that in 1847 he entered into a Contract with W. M'Leod and J. W. Holderness, Esquires, Commissioners to build a Bridge over the Richibucto River, and that subsequent to entering into such Contract, it was found necessary that the Bridge should be built higher, and have additional Iron fastening, not contemplated, nor in the terms of the Contract: That the Petitioner did agree and build the Bridge the additional height, and add 4½ tons of Iron, but not required by Contract, in consequence of a promise from said Commissioners that they would endeavour to obtain an extra Grant, or a Commission for the services, which should be applied to pay him for such extra work: After a careful examination of the whole case, your Committee recommend that the sum of £80 be granted the Petitioner in full.

"No. 2. Is the Petition of John W. Holderness and William M'Leod, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying compensation for losses sustained in their capacity as Commissioners for building a Bridge over the Richibucto River: The Petitioners state that the original subscription list contained £618 17 6, and that the Commissioners, to enable the work to proceed, did guarantee and subsequently pay the Contractor the sum of £600, and that for the causes set forth in the Petition many of the parties failed to pay, leaving £101 17s. of the said £600 not paid up, for which sum the application is made: It appears that the Grant for said Bridge in 1847 contained a condition that no Warrant should issue unless the sum of £600 was raised by individual subscription, and paid to the Contractor towards building said Bridge on account of his Contract, which was accordingly done as appears by the following Certificate:—

"We, the undersigned Commissioners for building the Bridge over the Richibucto River, do hereby certify to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that William Fitzgerald the Contractor for building the same, has completed his Contract, that the Bridge has been opened for public accommodation since Thursday the last day of August, and that the £600 required to be raised by individual subscription has been paid to the said William Fitzgerald, and that he is now entitled to the additional £800 from the Province.

(Signed) 'WM. M'LEOD, }  
JNO. W. HOLDERNESS, } Commissioners.'  
'Richibucto, 9th September, 1848.'

"I, William Fitzgerald, the Contractor for building the Bridge over the Richibucto River, do certify that the said Bridge has been built agreeably to the Contract, that additional Iron fastening was placed on the Blocks over and above the Contract, that upon my entering into the Contract, John W. Holderness, one of the Commissioners, gave me his Bond for the subscription list, being £600, which he has during the progress of the work at the Bridge paid to me.

'Buctouche, 9th September, 1848. (Signed) 'WILLIAM <sup>his</sup> FITZGERALD.  
mark

Witness, (Signed)—'J. W. Weldon.'

"Your Committee having had John W. Holderness, Esquire, one of the Commissioners before them, and after a careful examination of the whole case, are of opinion that much credit is due to the Commissioners as well for their gratuitous labour in attending to the duty, as for advancing the amount of subscription before its being collected; but by the terms of the Grant it appearing there was no intention by the Legislature of making up any deficiency in the subscription, we cannot make any recommendation, but would refer the matter to the consideration of the House.

"R. B. CUTLER,  
D. HANINGTON,  
W. SCOULLAR,  
FRANCIS M'PHELM,  
M. M'LEOD,  
S. L. TILLEY.

"Committee Room, 2d April, 1851."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Cutler ; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of money, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to reduce the Costs in Actions in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cutler in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and the question being taken upon the first Section thereof, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hatheway,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Robinson.
Mr. Ritchie,	English,		
Hanington,	M'Leod,		
Botsford,	Ryan,		
Barberie,	M'Phelim,		
Read,	Fitzgerald,		
Gordon,	Porter,		
Crane,	Johnson,		
Chapman,	Wilmot,		
Williston,	Gray,		
Tilley,	Steves,		
Rice,	Gilbert,		
Stiles,	Taylor,		
Earle,	Hayward.		
Pickard,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Colstoun Settlement, and to authorize a Grant of Lands to such Corporation.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration—

It was moved—That further progress be reported on the Bill, and that he should ask for leave to sit again.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. Hanington,	Cutler,	Mr. Porter,	Earle,
Scoullar,	M'Leod,	Gilbert,	Stiles,
Botsford,	Robinson,	Steves,	Pickard,
Barberie,	Crane.	Hayward,	Rice,
Williston,		Hatheway,	Tilley,
		English,	Ritchie,
		M'Phelim,	Gordon,
		Purdy,	Read.
		Gray,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The following Resolution was then moved :—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon this question, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

Whereas Laws have from time to time been enacted for the protection of the life and property of individuals, and offenders have been sentenced to hard labour as punishment for such offences, and as a check upon the licentious and vicious habits of evil disposed persons: And whereas a Provincial Penitentiary has been erected for the safe keeping of said offenders, and Machinery has therein been set up, for the manufacture of Wooden Wares and other articles, propelled by Steam power: And whereas the application of such power, to the exclusion in a great measure of manual labour, is the means of frustrating the intentions of the Law, as well as bringing Convict labour by Machinery into competition with the industry of our honest Mechanics; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that instructions may be given to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, that in the sale of all articles manufactured therein by Steam power, such steps may be taken as will prevent, as far as possible, Prison labour from being put into competition with the industry and enterprise of the moral portion of our population.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Gray,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Stiles,
Ritchie,	Earle,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Hatheway,
English,	Wilmot.	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Pickard,
Purdy,		Mr. Hanington,	Montgomery,
		Steves,	Hayward,
		Barberie,	Gilbert,
		Gordon,	Botsford,
		Chapman,	Cutler,
		Crane,	Robinson,
		Scoullar,	Porter,
		Williston,	Johnson,
		Rice,	Thomson,
		Read,	M'Phelim.
		Fitzgerald,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Earle,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick, of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America.

Mr. Tilley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them—

It was moved—That they proceed in the consideration thereof, by taking the same up Section by Section.

To which an amendment was moved—To substitute as follows:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Barberie,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Read,	Mr. Earle,	Robinson,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Gordon,	Pickard,	Hayward,
Mr. Hanington,	Scoullar,	English,	Taylor,
Botsford,	Crane,	Hatheway,	Wilmot,
Johnson,	Chapman,	Gray,	Stiles,
Montgomery,	Williston,	Purdy,	Beardsley.
Thomson,	Rice,		
Ritchie,	M'Phelim,		
Steves,	Fitzgerald,		
Gilbert,	Porter.		
Cutler,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

Mr.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the thirty first day of March last, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, Statements of Warrants drawn on the Treasury, and of sums paid out of the Treasury in the years 1849 and 1850, not authorized or directed by any Statute or Act in force at the time of such issue or payment, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would give directions to have the Statement prepared, in accordance with the wishes of the House.

The Honorable Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to and declaratory of the meaning of the Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of the Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Thursday, 3d April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill in addition to and declaratory of the meaning of the Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in this Province.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters set forth in the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, reports to the House—That the Committee having adjourned from yesterday until the hour of half past nine o'clock this morning, certain Members of the Committee then met, and remained together until the hour of half past ten o'clock: That Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, one of the Members of the said Committee, did not attend, but they were informed that his absence was occasioned by illness, and that he would not be able to be in attendance to-day; therefore

*Resolved*, That the said Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, be excused from further attendance until the hour of ten o'clock to-morrow morning, to which hour the Committee were adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Scoullar,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force regulating the Survey and Exportation of Sawed Lumber, so far as relates to the River and Port of Saint John, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Earle in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

Upon



Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,	Mr. Read,	Mr. Robinson,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Beardsley,	Scoullar,	Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Botsford,	Porter,	Thomson.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Gilbert,	Cutler,	
Mr. Hanington,	Hayward,		
Williston,	Gray,		
Tilley,	Wilmot,		
Ritchie,	Needham,		
Rice,	Johnson,		
Stiles,	Montgomery,		
Pickard,	Steves,		
Taylor,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim.		
Hatheway,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the first day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To William Watts the sum of £10 for his services as Crier and Usher of the Supreme Court for the past year.

To the Committee of the Infant School at Fredericton the sum of £50 in aid of that Institution.

To Deborah Ann Lugin, Widow of the late George K. Lugin, many years King's Printer in this Province, the sum of £—— to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To the Trustees of Cocagne Academy the sum of £—— towards paying the Principal of the same for 1850.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Rice,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hatheway,
Mr. Hanington,	Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Purdy,
Barberie,	Taylor,	Mr. Crane,	Ryan,
Read,	Cutler,	Chapman,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,
Scoullar,	Wilmot,	Pickard,	Johnson,
Tilley,	Porter,	English,	Gilbert,
Ritchie,	Steves.	Beardsley,	Montgomery.
		Earle,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Thomas Ogden the sum of £——, being the amount of Pension due Ann Ogden, the Widow of John Ogden, a meritorious old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of her death in November 1850.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £15 for the payment of a Courier between Richibucto and Weldford.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the Great Roads, for building and repairing Bridges, and for opening and improving Roads to and in new Settlements, viz:—

- £880 For the Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line; of which, £200 to be expended on that part of the Road from Saint John to King's County Line; £50 on the old Westmorland Road in King's County; £200 from Saint John County Line to Hayward's Mills; and the remainder, £430, from Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line—£50 of which to be paid to the Special Commissioners of Sewers, in part towards the expenses of keeping the Aboideau over the AuLac in repair, and such part to be expended on the old Tantamar Road as may be necessary to keep the same in repair.
- 815 For the Road from Fredericton, via Nerepis, to Saint John; of which amount, £50 to be expended at the Public Landing at Brundage's, and such sum as may be necessary to keep in repair the Approaches to the Ferry Landings in Carleton.
- 40 For the Road from Nerepis to Gagetown.
- 500 For the Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews; so much of said sum as may be necessary to be expended in rebuilding or repairing the Bridge across the Musquash River.
- 40 For the Road from Dorchester to Shediac.
- 50 For the Road from Shediac to Petitcodiac.
- 100 For the Road from Richibucto to Chatham.
- 250 For the Road from Newcastle to Bathurst; £100 of which to be expended on the new line from the Ferry to Currie's; and the remaining sum of £150 to be expended from Currie's to Bathurst—out of which sum, £15 to be paid David Crocker for expenses incurred in defending a law suit brought against him by Thomas Mallen.
- 100 For the Road from Bathurst to Belledune.
- 450 For the Great Road from Belledune to the Metis Road.
- 900 For the Road from Fredericton to Woodstock.
- 750 For the Road from Woodstock to the Arestook; out of which a sum not exceeding £250 to be laid out on the Road from Moses Hannah's to the River DeChute, and £250 towards building a Stone Bridge over the Maduxnikik River.
- 100 For the Road from Arestook to Grand Falls.
- 150 For the Road from Fredericton to the Finger Board.
- 20 For the Road from Bellisle to Scribner's.
- 1000 For the Road from Fredericton to Newcastle, including the Bridge already contracted for at Renous River; £20 of which to be paid John Wilson, to compensate him for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails across the North and South West Branches of the River Miramichi the past year; and £22 10s. to Abel Pond for work on that Road during the past year.
- 300 For the Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews.
- 600 For the Road and Bridges from Salisbury to Harvey; £300 of which to be expended between Salisbury and William Bennett's; and the remaining £300 between William Bennett's and Harvey.
- 900 For the Roads and Bridges from Shediac to Richibucto.
- 30 For the Road from Waweig to Saint Stephen.
- 40 For the Road from Woodstock to Houlton.
- 30 For the Road from Oromocto to Gagetown.
- 200 For the Road from Oak Bay to Eel River; £50 of which to be expended from Valentine Sherman's to the Saint Andrews Road, at the head of Oak Bay.
- 500 For the Road from Barker's Landing, Nashwaak, to Richibucto, via Newcastle and the Gaspereaux.
- 75 For the Road from Newcastle to Pittfield's, in Westmorland, being part of the old Line of Road laid out between Fredericton and the Petitcodiac; £15 of which to be expended on that part of the Road lying between Newcastle and the Salmon River.

- £550 For the Road from Grand Falls to the Canada Line; £200 of which to be expended between the Grand Falls and Green River.
- 300 For the Road from Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche; £10 of which to be expended in exploring a Line from Bathurst to Salmon Beach; also the sum of £15 to be paid Joseph Sewell for building a Scow to be used at the Ferry at Pokemouche River; and the further sum of £165 to be expended on the Road from Bathurst to Little Tracadie; and the remaining sum of £110 on the Road from Little Tracadie River to Miramichi.
- 200 For the Road from Saint John to Quaco; so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended in rebuilding the Bridge across the Stream at the lower end of Loch Lomond.
- 25 For the Road from Hampton to Bellisle.
- 150 For the Road from Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.
- 30 For the Road from Lower Landing, Grand Falls, to American Boundary.
- 25 For the Road from Pickard's Line to American Boundary.
- 400 For the Road from Albert to Saint John, including the Bridge across Hammond River; £120 of which to be expended between King's County Line and the commencement of the Road in Albert County; the remaining £280 through King's County and the County of Saint John; £30 of which to be expended on that part of the old Westmorland Road from Tisdale's Corner past the Cemetery.
- 100 For the Road from Isaac Derry's, in Harvey, to Point Wolf.
- 50 For the Road from Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen.
- 250 For the Road between Roix's and Oak Bay; £10 of which to be paid Walter M'Farlane the balance due him for extra work on the Carson Bridge on said Road.
- 100 For the Road from Tisdale's Farm to Loch Lomond.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Albert the sum of £15 to pay a Courier to carry the Mails from the Post Office in Harvey to Salmon River, the same as former years.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Albert the sum of £15 to enable them to pay a Courier to carry the Mails from the Post Office in Salisbury to James M'Naughtin's, in the Parish of Elgin.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £——, in aid of individual subscription, towards building a Public Wharf in the Parish of Coverdale, County of Albert.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £15 to enable Robert Livingston, an old Soldier, to purchase one hundred acres of Land, as recommended by the Committee.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £15 to provide for carrying the Mail from New Canaan, through Butternut Ridge, to Petitcodiac.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £20, in addition to the usual Grant of £45, for services in conveying the Mails from Miramichi to Shippegan, provided the Courier goes once a week instead of once a fortnight, as at present.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £20, in addition to the usual allowance for services in conveying the Mails from Bathurst to Caraquet and Shippegan, provided the Mails are conveyed weekly instead of once a fortnight, as at present.

To John Turner the sum of £—— to aid him in running an Accommodation Stage between Fredericton and Saint Andrews.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. M'Phelim,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Tilley,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Thomson,	Mr. Barberie,	Montgomery,
Mr. Read,	Fitzgerald,	Scoullar,	Steves,
Gordon,	Purdy,	Crane,	Beardsley,
Chapman,	Cutler,	Hanington,	Ryan.
Williston,	Porter,	Botsford,	
Hatheway,	Gray,		
Robinson,	Ritchie,		
Taylor,	Johnson,		
Earle,	Gilbert,		
English,	Needham,		
Wilmot,	Pickard.		
Stiles.			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £20.

To James Whitney the sum of £—— to remunerate him for past services for carrying the Mails between Saint John and Digby, Nova Scotia, up to first January, 1851.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Mr. Barberie,	Steves,
Mr. Read,	Thomson,	Gordon,	Gilbert,
Crane,	M'Phelim,	Scoullar,	Purdy,
Williston,	Cutler,	Hanington,	Ryan,
Robinson,	Porter,	Botsford,	Stiles.
P'ce,	Gray,		
Fitzgerald,	Wilmot,		
Earle,	Ritchie,		
English,	Hatheway,		
Pickard,	Needham.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative; and

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £100.

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Barberie,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Wilmot,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,	Mr. Read,	Needham,
Mr. Botsford,	Steves,	Robinson,	Gray,
Hanington,	Gilbert,	Fitzgerald,	Porter,
Rice,	Beardsley,	Taylor,	Hatheway,
Stiles,	Chapman,	Earle,	M'Phelim,
Crane,	Purdy,	English,	Cutler,
Scoullar,	Ryan.	Pickard,	Thomson,
Gordon,		Tilley,	Williston.
		Ritchie,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £200.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Barberie,
Mr. Read,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,
Robinson,	Gray,	Mr. Botsford,	Steves,
Fitzgerald,	Porter,	Hanington,	Gilbert,
Taylor,	Hatheway,	Rice,	Beardsley,
Earle,	M'Phelim,	Stiles,	Chapman,
English,	Cutler,	Crane,	Purdy,
Pickard,	Thomson,	Scoullar,	Ryan.
Tilley,	Williston.	Gordon,	
Ritchie,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum. To

To the High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John the sum of £58 9 9 for expenses incurred in holding the County Election :

To the High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John the sum of £24 10s. for expenses incurred in holding the City Election :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Restigouche the sum of £20 13 9 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte the sum of £50 15 4 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of King's the sum of £49 17 6 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester the sum of £57 13 6 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland the sum of £52 2 10 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County in 1850, and the further sum of £6 16 8 for the Election in 1851 :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Kent the sum of £34 4 6 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Westmorland the sum of £43 10 1 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of York the sum of £47 7 9 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County in 1850, and the further sum of £46 14s. for the Election in 1851 :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Queen's the sum of £53 18s. for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Carleton the sum of £30 18 3 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County in 1850, and the further sum of £30 18 3 for the Election in 1851 :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Sunbury the sum of £25 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Albert the sum of £33 16 3 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County :

To the High Sheriff of the County of Victoria the sum of £36 14 8 for expenses incurred in holding the Election for that County ;

The said several sums granted to the Sheriffs for holding Elections being in addition to the amount allowed by law.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £1100 towards the support of the Provincial Penitentiary for the present year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £600 for the support of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, Gloucester, for the present year.

To Doctor LaBellois the sum of £150 for his services as Medical Attendant at the Lazaretto, Tracadie, the same to be in full up to first April 1851.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

#### A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated respectively the twenty fifth and thirty first days of March last.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November 1850.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relative to the administration of Criminal Justice:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to Grand Juries in this Province;"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bills sent down from the Legislative Council were then severally read a first time.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City and County of Saint John.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills and Petitions of a private or local nature, as also that requiring such Bills to be read at the Assizes, Court of Nisi Prius, or at the General Sessions of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Beardsley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Simonds Agricultural Society.

The like Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills and Petitions of a private or local nature, being also in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Friday, 4th April, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City and County of Saint John: and

A Bill to incorporate the Simonds Agricultural Society: also

The following sent down from the Legislative Council, viz:—

A Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relative to the administration of Criminal Justice:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to Grand Juries in this Province."

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the third day of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Johnson do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to and amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Scoullar moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act relating to Highways.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Return made up by the Auditor General, shewing a full and detailed Statement of charges of Commissions by Deputy Treasurers, from the year 1836 to 1850; the same being furnished under an Address of the House of the twenty fifth day of March last.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters set forth in the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, reports to the House—That the Committee having yesterday adjourned over until the hour of ten o'clock this morning, certain Members thereof then met, and continued their sitting until the hour of eleven o'clock: That Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, one of the Members of the said Committee, did not attend, and that they were informed that his continued absence is from illness; therefore

*Resolved*, That the said Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, be again excused until the hour of ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of the Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To Wellington A. Troop, Second Class Teacher, of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, the sum of £22 to remunerate him for teaching a School in said Parish for the period of twelve months ending first of August, 1850.

To Hugh T. Parlee, Second Class Teacher, the sum of £— to remunerate him for teaching a School in the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, for the period of six months ending first February, 1849.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £— annually for three successive years, for the purpose of encouraging the running of a good, sufficient and Sea-worthy Steam Boat of not less than fifty horse power, and skilfully navigated, between the City of Saint John and the Head of Cumberland Bay; the same to be paid to the proprietor or proprietors of such Boat at the expiration of every year, for three successive years as aforesaid, on satisfactory Certificates being produced to His Excellency in Council, that a Boat answering the above description has run between the City of Saint John and Sackville once a week, and the City of Saint John and Dorchester, and the Bend

of the Petitcodiac, once a week, alternately, during the usual period of navigation, (unavoidable accidents excepted,) for the accommodation of Passengers and conveyance of Freight.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To the Commissioners of the Alms House for the City and County of Saint John the sum of £13 0 2, being amount expended by them in relief of sick and distressed Emigrants at Partridge Island in the year 1850; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To Solomon Lawson and Thomas Corrigan, Proprietors of the Line of Stages running on the Ice between the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton daily during the present Winter, in aid of their Establishment the sum of £—.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To the Reverend James M'Devitt, Dennis Bradley, and Charles Bradley, Managing Committee of the Roman Catholic School in the Town of Saint Andrews, the sum of £30 to enable them to keep up that Institution.

To Henry Fraser, of the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, Second Class Teacher, the sum of £— in full for his services in teaching a School in said Parish for two years and six months.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Mary O'Neil, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, the sum of £10 for having taught a School in the said Parish for six months ending on the first day of June, 1850.

To James M'Cormick, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, the sum of £20 for having taught a School in the said Parish for twelve months ending on the thirty first day of January, 1849.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the twenty seventh day of March last, on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare Addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, in reference to an apprehended reduction in the Imperial Duties on Foreign Timber and Deals, reported—That the Committee had met, and prepared Drafts thereof, which he was directed to submit to the House; and the same being severally read, were handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following:—

*“ Legislative Council Chamber, 4th April, 1851.*

*“ Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Joint Addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of an apprehended reduction in the Imperial Duties on Foreign Timber and Deals.

G. BOTSFORD, Clerk.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House proceeded to take the Draft Addresses, as reported by the Select Committee on the part of this House, into their consideration, and they being severally read from the Chair; when

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Resolved*, That this House doth agree to the said Addresses reported from the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and this House, to Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, upon the subject of an apprehended reduction in the Imperial Duties on Foreign Timber and Deals; and

*Ordered*, That the Addresses be engrossed; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor communicate to the Council that the House have agreed to the said Addresses.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.



**Saturday, 5th April, 1851.***Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act, intituled “An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes:”

A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province: and

A Bill to amend the Act relating to Highways.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to reduce the Costs in Actions in the Supreme Court.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the fourth day of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Earle do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters set forth in the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, again reports to the House—That certain Members of the Committee having met this morning at the hour of ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and the hour of eleven o'clock being arrived, when Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee as also George Ryan, Esquire, another Member of the said Committee, did not attend, and that the Committee were informed that their absence was occasioned from illness; therefore

*Resolved*, That the said Matthew M'Leod and George Ryan, Esquires, be excused until the hour of ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries of this Province, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Fisheries, beg to Report—

“That they have taken the same into consideration, and in addition to the various Petitions and documentary evidence brought before the Committee, have examined several practical men extensively engaged in the Fisheries: That they are unanimously of opinion, that the Fisheries, which, from the Geographical position of this Province, ought to constitute one of its most valuable resources, and which at one time formed an extensive article of export, have during the last twenty years fallen off at least forty per cent: That this remark is applicable both to the River and Harbour Fisheries, and to the Deep Sea Fisheries; and for the better information of this Honorable House, the Committee will separately assign the reasons to which they attribute that depreciation.

“First, with regard to the River and Harbour Fisheries: The injury has resulted from building Dams and making other obstructions across the Streams and Rivers to which the Salmon and other Fish have been in the habit of resorting for spawning,—

from throwing Saw Dust and Mill rubbish into the Streams and Rivers,—and from spearing, catching, or destroying the Fish on the spawning grounds, in those cases where the Rivers, not being obstructed, the spawning grounds can be reached: These causes tend to divert the Fish from their old haunts, to drive them away from the Rivers and Harbours of the Province, and to disturb and destroy them while breeding.

“Secondly, as to the Deep Sea Fisheries: The decrease, more especially as regards the Herring Fishery, has resulted from the destruction of the Fish during the spawning season on the spawning grounds, particularly at the Southern Head of Grand Manan,—from throwing gurry or offal overboard on the Fishing grounds,—from the improper mode in which the Fish for exportation, in many instances, are cured,—from the Americans, in direct violation of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, resorting in large numbers to our Fishing grounds, and carrying on the Fisheries in our own waters, under advantages, (resulting from the high protective Duties and the Bounties given by their Government,) with which it is impossible for our Fishermen to compete,—from the want of proper Inspectors of the cured and pickled Fish,—and from the insufficiency of the existing Laws in not providing for proper Officers to look after and enforce the provisions made by Law respecting the Fisheries.

“With regard to the River and Harbour Fisheries, they would recommend that one or more Wardens or Officers be appointed in each County, to look after and enforce the provisions of the several Laws respecting the Fisheries, and the Ordinances made by the authorities of the respective Counties, by virtue of any powers conferred upon them by law; and particularly to see that in every Dam or other obstruction now built, or hereafter to be built or placed across the various Streams and Rivers of this Province, a proper and suitable Fish-way shall be made and kept: That no Saw Dust or Mill rubbish shall be allowed or put, directly or indirectly, by any person or persons, in any of the Rivers or Streams of the Province: That no spearing or killing of the Fish be permitted on the spawning grounds during the spawning season. Such Wardens or Officers to be paid or remunerated as provided by a Law hereafter to be submitted to this Honorable House by the Committee for that purpose.

“With regard to the Deep Sea Fisheries, they recommend that strong Legislative enactments should be made to prevent the destruction or catching of the Fish on the spawning grounds, during the spawning season, in the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence,—to prevent the throwing of gurry or offal overboard on the Fishing grounds,—to establish a stringent system of inspection of all cured and pickled Fish intended for sale,—and that provisions should be made by law to that effect, and Officers appointed thereunder to enforce them.

“But there are other important considerations connected with the Deep Sea Fisheries to which it is the duty of this Committee to call the attention of the House. Whilst they are of opinion that if placed upon an equal footing with others, the Fishermen of this Province would require no encouragement, save the returns which always follow from steady industry and honorable competition, they do not hesitate to state to this Honorable House, that the advantages possessed by the American Fishermen above set forth, are such as utterly to prevent a fair or successful prosecution of the Fisheries by our own people, and one of three things is absolutely necessary; either

“1st. That the stipulations of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, as respects the Fisheries of this Province, should be rigidly enforced: or

“2nd. That arrangements should be made with the United States Government to admit the productions of our Fisheries into their Markets, free from the present protective Duties: or

“3rd. That such Bounties should be given by our local Government as would put our Fishermen upon equal terms with the American Fishermen.

“The practical men examined before this Committee, all state, that with either of these alternatives they would be content; that they ask no favor, but simply fair and impartial justice; and the Committee cannot hesitate to coincide in the correctness of these views, and to say, that one or the other of the above alternatives must be carried out, if the valuable Deep Sea Fisheries of this Province are, in the opinion of this House, worth preserving.

“The Committee have, in accordance with the foregoing views, prepared three Bills, intituled severally—

“ A Bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province :

“ A Bill to provide for the inspection of Dried and Pickled Fish : and

“ A Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries ;

Which are herewith submitted: and they also beg to refer this Honorable House to the suggestions contained in the Memorandum of Captain Robinson, R.N., a Member of this Committee, which is appended to this Report, and which, in the opinion of this Committee, are worthy of most serious consideration.

“ The Committee cannot close this Report without strongly urging upon this House the importance of so valuable a source of wealth to this Province ; they also think that, if possible, Legislative encouragement should be given to the establishment of Nautical Schools in the Fishing Districts, thereby tending to elevate the character of a most deserving class of our countrymen, and to give them those privileges and benefits which are enjoyed by others, whose better destinies enable them to obtain a livelihood on an element less stormy, and from pursuits less dangerous.

“ J. H. GRAY,  
J. T. WILLISTON,  
B. BOTSFORD,  
J. J. ROBINSON,  
ROBERT GORDON,  
WM. PORTER.

“ *Committee Room, 5th April, 1851.*”

*Memorandum of J. J. Robinson, Commander Royal Navy, accompanying the foregoing Report.*

“ The existing mode of protecting the Fisheries in this Province by two Men-of-War, viz. one on the North Shore, or Bay Chaleur, the other in the Bay of Fundy, for a few Summer months, does not answer the purposes contemplated, although the Officers so employed are most zealous in performing their duties while on the station, for the two following most simple and evident reasons.

“ In the first place, they come too late and go away too soon ; arriving in May or June and going away in October, the early Herring Fishery. (as witness this year,) and late line fishing, being thereby entirely neglected, and their generally coming to the Province as perfect strangers. By the time the Commander and Officers have learned the different localities and details, it is time, by the orders from the Commander in Chief, to return to Halifax, and the same Vessel seldom or ever comes a second time.

“ Secondly, The Vessels are too large, and the risk too great for them to be daily moving about among the different small Harbours, so essential to the proper performance of the duty ; and coming, as those Vessels generally do, from the West Indies, they are generally and naturally more alarmed at our Fogs than the Masters of Fishing Vessels and others navigating our waters. To remedy this, it is proper that the Imperial Government be addressed, to send from England four or five small Cutters, (such as are used in the different stations there,) to be permanently employed on our coasts, in lieu of the two Men-of-War already referred to. The expense of these Vessels would not be more than one of theirs, for a Sloop's Company of the first class would Officer and Man the whole of them ; and by distributing them during the Winter at the different Towns on the coast, they would be ready to proceed early in the Spring to their respective stations, as well as to render during the Winter months, assistance, in case of fire, or perform other services that might be required.

“ The Officers commanding these Vessels should be clothed with power from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the time being, to assist in carrying into effect the different local laws relative to the Fisheries and Revenue, as well as the Treaties of the Imperial Government.

“ The immense importance also this arrangement would be to the Trade and Navigation of the Province, must not be lost sight of, in saving the crews and property of wrecked Vessels, for it is a fact known to every inhabitant of the Bay of Fundy, that the United States Revenue Cutter has assisted every British Vessel in distress for years past.

“ And His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor should be requested to forward a copy of such Address to the Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Station, requesting his advocating the measure ; for every witness examined before this Committee, most distinctly stated, that were the Fisheries effectually protected, they would require no other Bounty to compete with their neighbours, the inhabitants of the United States.

“ J. J. ROBINSON, *Commander R.N.*

“ *Committee Room, 5th April, 1851.*”

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted.

The Bills, as reported by the Committee, being then handed in, were severally read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

Whereas the attention of this House has been called by a Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's

Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with several documents accompanying the same, relative to the Railway formerly proposed between Halifax and Quebec, upon which it is desirable that the immediate action of this House should be taken; therefore

1st. *Resolved*, That this House fully responds to the sentiments and opinions expressed by Earl Grey in his Despatch to Lord Elgin, dated fourteenth March, 1851,— That the construction of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec is calculated greatly to advance the Commercial and Political interests both of the British Provinces of North America and of the Mother Country, and that the time has at length arrived when this great National enterprise may be undertaken;—but they learn with regret that in a work now admitted to be of such great importance to the British Empire, Her Majesty's Government is not prepared to contribute any portion of the funds necessary for its construction, and should, as a condition precedent to the Imperial guarantee, require these Colonies to pledge their whole available Revenues to build the same at their own expense.

2d. *Resolved*, That while this House will adhere with strict fidelity to the pledges given to Her Majesty by the Joint Address of the Houses of Legislature of this Province, in the Session of 1849, and the Address of the House of Assembly in the Session of 1850, guaranteeing to Her Majesty, for the purposes of the Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec, all the ungranted Lands through which the said Road might pass, to the extent of ten miles on each side, to be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable to Her Majesty's Government, and to secure, at the expense of the Province, a sufficient breadth of way and the necessary Stations over and upon private property, for the use of the said Road; and to charge upon the General Revenues of the Province a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand pounds Currency per annum, towards paying the interest upon the capital invested in the said Road, to be paid yearly from and after the completion of the said Road, and while the same is kept in operation, and to be continued for a term not exceeding twenty years;—they desire distinctly to state that the refusal by Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed in the several Despatches of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, bearing date the fifth of April, 1849, and the nineteenth of June, 1850, to undertake that great National work under the pledges made towards the same, by Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, induced the people of this Province to turn their attention to the accomplishment of undertakings, which it would be in their power to carry out, and which, from their prospect of more immediate remuneration, would hold out greater inducements to capitalists to embark therein; and that in accordance with the almost unanimous wishes of the people of this Province, as expressed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses of the Legislature, the public credit has been pledged to the sum of Three hundred thousand pounds Sterling, for the building of the European and North American Railway, and the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, within this Province; and the House cannot adopt the plan suggested in the correspondence between the Honorable Mr. Howe and the Right Honorable Earl Grey, accompanying His Excellency's Message; and is not prepared to pledge the public credit, or the future resources of the Province, further than is set forth in the Address before mentioned, towards building the Great Trunk Line from Halifax to Quebec.

3d. *Resolved*, That this House would view with unqualified disapprobation, any scheme whereby Convicts should be introduced into this Province, either for labor or otherwise.

4th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the Executive Government of this Province should without delay make urgent application to Her Majesty's Government, for the Royal assent to the Acts passed at the present Session of the Legislature, to facilitate the construction of the European and North American, and the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railways respectively.

5th. *Resolved*, That the Legislative Council be requested to join in an Address to Her Majesty, founded upon the foregoing Resolutions.

The House resumed the Debate from yesterday on the foregoing Resolutions, and having agreed to the one first named—

The question was taken upon the second of the said Resolutions, when the House divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Crane,	Mr. Needham,	Mr. Steves,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Scoullar,	Gilbert,	English,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Gordon,	Hatheway,	Tilley.
Mr. Porter,	Read,		
Robinson,	Barberie,		
Thomson,	Hanington,		
M'Phelim,	Montgomery,		
Purdy,	Ritchie,		
Beardsley,	Johnson,		
Fitzgerald,	Wilmot,		
Earle,	Gray,		
Stiles,	Hayward,		
Rice,	Cutler,		
Williston,	Taylor,		
Botsford,	Macpherson.		
Chapman,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

The question was then taken upon the third Resolution, when the House again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Crane,	Mr. Needham,	Mr. Cutler.
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Scoullar,		
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Gordon,		
Mr. Porter,	Read,		
Robinson,	Barberie,		
Thomson,	Hanington,		
M'Phelim,	Montgomery,		
Purdy,	Ritchie,		
Beardsley,	Johnson,		
English,	Wilmot,		
Fitzgerald,	Gray,		
Earle,	Hayward,		
Stiles,	Steves,		
Rice,	Taylor,		
Tilley,	Macpherson,		
Williston,	Gilbert.		
Botsford,	Hatheway.		
Chapman,			

And so this was carried in the affirmative.

The Resolutions being then agreed to—

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray communicate the same to the Council, and request that they will join in the said Address.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Abstract of Grammar School Returns for the year 1850.

[ See Appendix. ]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, upon the subject of an apprehended reduction in the Imperial Duties on Foreign Timber and Deals, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Taylor be the Committee on the part of this House ; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor communicate the same to the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following :—

“ *Legislative Council Chamber, 5th April, 1851.* ”

“ *Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have appointed the Honorable Mr. Botsford as a Committee on the part of this House, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Addresses to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of an apprehended reduction of Imperial Duties on Foreign Timber and Deals.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*”

The Addresses were then severally read as engrossed, and are as follow :—

“ **To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.** ”

“ *The Humble Address of Your Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.* ”

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“ We, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, ask leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

“ The recent announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, of his intention of proposing to Parliament a reduction of the Duties on Foreign Wood, having caused feelings of alarm, mingled with discontent, among Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects of New Brunswick, We feel it our duty unanimously to bring under Your Majesty's gracious notice reasons which, we hope, may have the effect of inducing Your Majesty's Government to withhold submitting such proposition.

“ It was certainly understood in this Province that the Act of 1846, for the gradual reduction of the Wood Duties, commencing in that year and ending in 1848, was to be final, based as it was upon the avowed policy of the British Parliament with reference to Free Trade, and that these Duties would not again be disturbed by Imperial Legislation. That Act placed Foreign and Colonial Wood in the British Market upon an equality; taking into consideration the relative difference of distance, and consequently of freight. To illustrate this, we beg most dutifully to call the attention of Your Majesty to the following facts :—

“ The average rates of freight from the Baltic may be estimated at from *fourteen shillings to eighteen shillings* per Load, while those from British America are from *thirty shillings to thirty three shillings* per Load: The existing difference of Duties in favor of the Colonies is *fourteen shillings* on Timber, and *eighteen shillings* on Deals; so that in fact there is literally no protection in favor of Colonial Wood.

“ The proposed reduction of *seven shillings* per Load on Timber, and *ten shillings* on Deals, would operate as a direct differential Duty against British America. What therefore must be the inevitable effect, if the contemplated alteration takes place? Nothing but absolute ruin to the Trade and those engaged in it, together with the almost if not total loss of the immense Capital invested for a successful prosecution of the Trade with the Mother Country.

“ We need not point out to Your Majesty, that the British Market is really the only one we have to look to for the export of our great Staples, shut out as we are from the Ports of the United States by prohibitory Wood Duties of Twenty per cent., which renders any shipment to that quarter of comparatively little benefit.

“ We therefore pray Your Majesty graciously to interpose Your Royal Authority in averting from us the evils to which we would become subject by the contemplated measure.”

WILLIAM BLACK, *President Legislative Council.*  
CHARLES SIMONDS, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

“ To the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

“ *The Humble Petition of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.*

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST HONORABLE HOUSE,

“ The Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick having observed the recent announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, of his intention of proposing to Parliament a reduction of the Duties on Foreign Wood, which has caused feelings of alarm, mingled with discontent, among Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects of New Brunswick, We feel it our duty unanimously to address Your Most Honorable House on this important subject.

“ It was certainly understood in this Province that the Act of 1846, for the gradual reduction of the Wood Duties, commencing in that year and ending in 1848, was to be final, based as it was upon the avowed policy of the British Parliament with reference to Free Trade, and that these Duties would not again be disturbed by Imperial Legislation. That Act placed Foreign and Colonial Wood in the British Market upon an equality; taking into consideration the relative difference of distance, and consequently of freight. To illustrate this, we beg most respectfully to call the attention of Your Most Honorable House to the following facts:—

“ The average rates of Freight from the Baltic may be estimated at from *fourteen shillings to eighteen shillings* per Load, while those from British America are from *thirty shillings to thirty three shillings* per Load: The existing difference of Duties in favor of the Colonies is *fourteen shillings* on Timber, and *eighteen shillings* on Deals; so that in fact there is literally no protection in favor of Colonial Wood.

“ The proposed reduction of *seven shillings* per Load on Timber, and *ten shillings* on Deals, would operate as a direct differential Duty against British America. What therefore must be the inevitable effect, if the contemplated alteration takes place? Nothing but absolute ruin to the Trade and those engaged in it, together with almost if not total loss of the immense Capital invested for a successful prosecution of the Trade with the Mother Country.

“ We need not point out to Your Most Honorable House, that the British Market is really the only one we have to look to for the export of our great Staples, shut out as we are from the Ports of the United States by prohibitory Wood Duties of Twenty per cent., which renders any shipment to that quarter of comparatively little benefit.

“ We therefore humbly and earnestly pray Your Most Honorable House to take this Our Petition into your most favourable consideration, and adopt such measures as will secure to us the advantages consequent upon our connection with the Mother Country, and avert the evils which must inevitably ensue, if the contemplated change should be carried into effect.”

WILLIAM BLACK, *President Legislative Council.*

CHARLES SIMONDS, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

“ To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, representing the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament convened.

“ *The Humble Petition of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.*

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE,

“ The Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick having observed the recent announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, of his intention of proposing to Parliament a reduction of the Duties on Foreign Wood, which has caused feelings of alarm, mingled with discontent, among Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects of New Brunswick, We feel it our duty unanimously to address Your Honorable House on this important subject.

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“The average rates of Freight from the Baltic may be estimated at from *fourteen shillings to eighteen shillings* per Load, while those from British America are from *thirty shillings to thirty three shillings* per Load: The existing difference of Duties in favor of the Colonies is *fourteen shillings* on Timber, and *eighteen shillings* on Deals, so that in fact there is literally no protection in favor of Colonial Wood.

“The proposed reduction of *seven shillings* per load on Timber, and *ten shillings* on Deals, would operate as a direct differential Duty against British America. What therefore must be the inevitable effect, if the contemplated alteration takes place? Nothing but absolute ruin to the Trade and those engaged in it, together with almost if not total loss of the immense Capital invested for a successful prosecution of the Trade with the Mother Country.

“We need not point out to your Honorable House, that the British Market is really the only one we have to look to for the export of our great Staples, shut out as we are from the Ports of the United States by prohibitory Wood Duties of Twenty per cent., which renders any shipment to that quarter of comparatively little benefit.

“We therefore humbly and earnestly pray Your Honorable House to take this Our Petition into your most favourable consideration, and adopt such measures as will secure to us the advantages consequent upon our connection with the Mother Country, and avert the evils which must inevitably ensue, if the contemplated change should be carried into effect.”

WILLIAM BLACK, *President Legislative Council.*  
CHARLES SIMONDS, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

The said Addresses were then delivered to the Joint Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor therewith, and request that he will be pleased to transmit the same.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled “An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copies of Correspondence in reference to Emigrant Paupers who arrived at the Port of Saint Andrews in the Ship ‘Susan,’ during the past year; accompanied by Report from Thomas Jones, Esquire, Acting Emigration Officer at that place.

These Documents being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

#### EMIGRANTS AT SAINT ANDREWS.

(Copy)

*Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 21st November, 1850.*

SIR,—I have laid your communication of the 16th instant, relating to Emigrants at Saint Andrews, before the Lieutenant Governor, and a Warrant for £100 has been ordered in favor of Captain Jones, as Assistant Emigration Officer at that Port.

His Excellency remarks, that the Government do not understand the term “Emigrant,” to apply as a matter of course to any person who has not been in the Province twelve months, provided that such person has once settled himself by accepting employment, or otherwise. I am however directed to instruct you to have the urgent wants of the individuals to whom you allude, provided for in the mean time; but you are immediately to furnish information as to the date of their landing, and for whom they have worked. If they prove to be, in the opinion of the Law Officers, persons, the burthen of whose maintenance should be defrayed by the Parish, and not by the Emigrant Fund, the Attorney General will be instructed to enforce against the Parish Officers any future claims of this nature.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. R. PARTELOW.

M. H. Perley, Esquire, Emigration Agent, Saint John.



(Copy)

*Government Emigration Office, Saint John, 16th November, 1850.*

SIR,—I have to report the arrival at Saint Andrews of the "Susan," from Cork, having on board eighty Paupers from the Union Work House there, and enclose the Ship Return forwarded by my Assistant, Captain Jones.

Prior to the arrival of these Paupers, I received from the Clerk of the Cork Union a Letter, copy of which is enclosed, and also a draft for £57 15s. Sterling, therein mentioned. This draft I sold for £70 Currency, which amount was instantly transmitted to Captain Jones.

On the arrival of the "Susan," no less than twenty seven of the Paupers were landed, ill with various complaints, but principally catarrhal ophthalmia. For these Captain Jones had immediately to hire a house as a Hospital, to engage a nurse, and procure medical attendance, food, and common necessaries, including fuel, straw, and rugs for bedding.

Under date 26th October, Captain Jones advised me that the sick had recovered, with the exception of six, although occasionally some of those who had been discharged returned with dysentery. Two of the six who remained in Hospital, he feared, would never recover, being far gone in consumption. In addition to the six in Hospital, three others of these Paupers, who are in lodgings with their relatives, are receiving medical assistance furnished by Captain Jones.

Under date the 14th instant, Captain Jones advised me that one of the Emigrants by the "Susan," an old man, had died, and that he was obliged to pay the expenses of the funeral. The death of two more was daily expected. Another of these Emigrants, a man who had been working on the Railway, had just been brought in with a broken leg, who will not be able to stir for six weeks at least. This man has a wife and one child, they were without fuel or bedding, which Captain Jones was compelled to furnish. Another Pauper, a woman, is about to be confined, her husband is sick, and provision must be made for her.

Speaking of these Paupers from the Cork Union, Captain Jones says—"I can scarcely state to you the annoyance, vexation and trouble I have had with them. The greater part are the worst Emigrants that ever came here. They are helpless, idle, ignorant, and dissipated, without the desire or pride to help themselves."

The £70 sent to Captain Jones has been distributed and spent long since, and he is now considerably in advance for these unfortunate and worthless people. He requests that the further sum of £100 may be advanced to him without delay, to reimburse expenses already incurred, and to meet those which must be incurred during the Winter. He promises to use the utmost economy in the expenditure of this money, and I respectfully urge that a Warrant may issue to Captain Jones, as early as possible, for the amount he asks, which it is quite certain will be required.

In the expectation that some difficulty of this sort might arise, Captain Jones, by my direction, in August last, addressed a note to the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Andrews, requesting them to take charge of Emigrant Paupers, copy of which is enclosed.

A copy of the answer of the Overseers, positively refusing to have anything to do with Pauper Emigrants, is also enclosed.

I had hoped that the sum sent out by the Cork Union would have been sufficient to save the Province from expense on account of these Paupers. As Captain Jones keeps a separate account of all expenses incurred on their behalf, it may be advisable hereafter to call upon the Cork Union to repay the amount so expended, as it justly ought to do.

I have to add, that besides the Paupers from Cork, Captain Jones is obliged to relieve, weekly, a woman with three children, (passengers by the "Primo Vera,") who awaits at Saint Andrews a remittance from her husband in Wisconsin, and he has also to advance for sick and destitute Emigrants of last year, transferred to him by Mr. Boyd.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, *H.M. Emigration Officer.*

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

(Copy)

*Fredericton, 29th March, 1851.*

SIR,—With reference to my care of the Emigrants at Saint Andrews, I have to mention, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that to the present date, in round numbers, I have incurred an expense of £265, a sum I have paid or made myself liable for. This expense divides itself into the following branches, viz:—

Yearly allowance to the Keeper of the Hospital Island to 1st May next, the same as given by Mr. Boyd, former Agent, ' ... ..	£10	0	0
Weekly allowance to two Widows, received from Mr. Boyd, to 15th May, 1850, ...	2	5	3
Relief to destitute and sick Emigrants, medical attendance, and payment of passages to United States, ... ..	19	0	0
Maintenance, medical attendance, fuel, rent, nurses, and funeral expenses of Emigrants from the Cork Union, per Susan, ... ..	234	0	0
	£265	0	0
Less—Received by Warrant, ... ..	100	0	0
Balance due me, ... ..	£165	0	0

Which sum I beg to be reimbursed, and also to crave an advance of £100, making in all £265, to enable me to continue the maintenance of these Emigrants, which, by the accompanying Report of Doctor Bayard, you will perceive are likely to continue chargeable for a considerable time longer.

I may here observe, that none of the Emigrants now on the sick list have been permanently employed since their arrival, with the exception of Edward Duggan. He arrived in the "Susan," and was accompanied by his wife and child; his wife is incapable of hard work, owing to an old injury of the spine. I procured work for him on the Rail Road almost immediately after his arrival. He was, I believe, the only man that would work on it out of fourteen or fifteen who were engaged to do so. Some time in the beginning of November, this Edward Duggan had the misfortune to get his leg broken and ankle crushed by a Rail Road wagon, which he was attending, and from that time to this he has been on the sick list, and his wife and himself supported, at the public charge, by me.

I propose making up a detailed account of all these expenses to the 1st May next, and transmitting it, with the proper vouchers, to the Auditor General's Office on that day.

I hope I shall be excused stating here the hope I entertain that Government will make me some allowance for the loss of time, trouble, expense and responsibility I have incurred in attending to the repairs and alterations ordered to be made on Hospital Island, and for my care and management of so many sick and destitute Emigrants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. JONES, *Assistant Emigration Officer.*

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

(Copy)

*Saint Andrews, 21st March, 1851.*

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I subjoin a Report upon the passengers of the Ship "Susan," who were placed by you under my medical care in September last.

On the 23d September, 1850, twenty seven Emigrants were placed under my charge for medical treatment with catarrhal ophthalmia and other diseases. From their admission into the Hospital until the present time, the number of patients has varied very much, at one time being as many as thirty nine, at others only eight.

Fifteen out of the twenty six cases of ophthalmia admitted on the first day, yielded to the ordinary treatment of that disease in the course of the first month. Six were more tedious, and could not be discharged for several weeks later. Three other cases were of far more malignant character, constituting what is called purulent ophthalmia. These, if you remember, I pointed out on the day of their admission as *incurable*, owing to the peculiar nature of the disease in its then very advanced stage.

Of the remaining four, three died of pulmonary diseases, after being in the Hospital under treatment, severally, for two, three and four months. The fourth is still in Hospital, labouring under functional diseases of the womb, which renders her quite incapable for work of any kind.

There are at present eight in the house and one out-patient, viz:—

Mary Murphy,	} Permanently blind from purulent ophthalmia.	} I think it more than probable, that these five will become permanent charges, as they are unfit for labour of any kind.
Owen Rodger,		
Pat. Connell,		
Jane Duffy, long standing mænorrhagia.		
Mrs. Leary, organic disease of the womb.		
— Duggan, fracture of the leg and injury of the ankle joint.		
— M'Goovern, chronic ophthalmia.		
— Leary, sore leg from frost bite.		
— Keppel, sore foot from frost bite, out-patient.		

Mrs. Magna died this morning, after an illness of more than three weeks, from Typhoid Fever supervening upon inflammation of the lungs.

I may here mention, that several of these people, from their own admission, have been labouring under chronic diseases for some time past, and were under treatment in Hospital at Home for the very diseases of which some have died since their arrival here, and others are now suffering from.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, we have had a number of very severe cases of Dysentery, Bronchitis, Fever, and diseases of the skin.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed)

EDWIN BAYARD, M.D.

Thos. Jones, Esq., Assistant Emigration Officer, Saint Andrews, N.B.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed one Resolution; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

*Resolved,*

*Resolved*, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £1,850 for the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Saint John.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolution as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do on Monday next, the seventh day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following:—

*“ Legislative Council Chamber, 5th April, 1851.*

*“ Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have agreed to join the Assembly in a Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec; and further

*“ Ordered*, That the Honorable Messieurs Chandler and Botsford be a Committee to prepare, on the part of this House, the said Joint Address.

G. BOTSFORD, Clerk.”

On motion of Mr. Gray,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Legislative Council, in preparing such Address.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Robinson, be the Committee; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray communicate the same to the Council.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

### Monday, 7th April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province:

A Bill to provide for the inspection of Dried and Pickled Fish: and

A Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City and County of Saint John.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

*Resolved*, That the Petition of James M'Grath to be reimbursed costs paid on a Prosecution instituted against him as Bail for the appearance of certain persons on an Indictment for a Riot, which was presented to the House on the nineteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Rice, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on the part of this House, to join the Committee appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, relative to the Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, reported—That the Committee had met, and prepared a Draft of the said Address, which he was directed to submit to the House; and the same being read, was handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

A

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following:—

*“ Legislative Council Chamber, 7th April, 1851.*

*“ Ordered,* That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Joint Address to Her Majesty, relative to the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec; and have appointed the Honorable Mr. Botsford a Committee, on the part of this House, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and request His Excellency to transmit the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*”

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Draft Joint Address as reported by the Select Committee on the part of this House, and it being read from the Chair; when

On motion of Mr. Gray,

*Resolved,* That this House doth agree to the Draft Address as reported by the Joint Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council and this House, to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the subject of the Railway from Halifax to Quebec; and that a Committee be appointed, to join the Committee of the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the said Address, and request that he would be pleased to transmit the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Gray and Mr. Hanington be the Committee on the part of this House; and further

*Ordered,* That Mr. Gray communicate the same to the Council.

The Joint Address was then read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

**“ To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.**

*“ The Humble Address of Your Majesty’s Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.*

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“ Your Majesty’s most faithful Subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, beg leave most humbly to approach Your Majesty with sentiments of unaltered attachment to Your Majesty’s Person.

“ The Council and Assembly having taken into consideration the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the fourteenth of March last, relative to the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, have agreed to the accompanying Joint Resolutions, as expressing their opinions and views on this very important subject; and which they humbly pray may be graciously and favourably considered by Your Majesty.”

WILLIAM BLACK, *President Legislative Council.*

CHARLES SIMONDS, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

*“ House of Assembly, 5th April, 1851.*

“ Whereas the attention of this House has been called by a Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with several documents accompanying the same, relative to the Railway formerly proposed between Halifax and Quebec, upon which it is desirable that the immediate action of this House should be taken; therefore

“ *Resolved,* That this House fully responds to the sentiments and opinions expressed by Earl Grey in his Despatch to Lord Elgin; dated fourteenth March, 1851,—‘ That the ‘ construction of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec is calculated greatly to advance the ‘ Commercial and Political interests both of the British Provinces of North America and ‘ of the Mother Country,’ and ‘ that the time has at length arrived when this great National enterprise may be undertaken;—but they learn with regret that in a work now admitted

*Smoking  
Militia*

admitted to be of 'such great importance to the British Empire,' Her Majesty's Government is not prepared to contribute any portion of the funds necessary for its construction, and should, as a condition precedent to the Imperial guarantee, require these Colonies to pledge their whole available Revenues to build the same at their own expense.

"*Resolved*, That while this House will adhere with strict fidelity to the pledges given to Her Majesty by the Joint Address of the Houses of Legislature of this Province, in the Session of 1849, and the Address of the House of Assembly in the Session of 1850, guaranteeing to Her Majesty, for the purposes of the Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec, 'all the ungranted Lands through which the said Road might pass, to the extent of ten miles on each side, to be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable to Her Majesty's Government, and to secure, at the expense of the Province, a sufficient breadth of way and the necessary Stations over and upon private property, for the use of the said Road; and to charge upon the General Revenues of the Province a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand pounds Currency per annum, towards paying the interest upon the capital invested in the said Road, to be paid yearly from and after the completion of the said Road, and while the same is kept in operation, and to be continued for a term not exceeding twenty years;—they desire distinctly to state that the refusal by Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed in the several Despatches of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, bearing date the fifth of April, 1849, and the nineteenth of June, 1850, to undertake that great National work under the pledges made towards the same by Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, induced the people of this Province to turn their attention to the accomplishment of undertakings, which it would be in their power to carry out, and which, from their prospect of more immediate remuneration, would hold out greater inducements to capitalists to embark therein; and that in accordance with the almost unanimous wishes of the people of this Province, as expressed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses of the Legislature, the public credit has been pledged to the sum of Three hundred thousand pounds Sterling, for the building of the European and North American Railway, and the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, within this Province; and the House cannot adopt the plan suggested in the correspondence between the Honorable Mr. Howe and the Right Honorable Earl Grey, accompanying His Excellency's Message; and is not prepared to pledge the public credit, or the future resources of the Province, further than is set forth in the Address before mentioned, towards building the Great Trunk Line from Halifax to Quebec.

"*Resolved*, That this House would view with unqualified disapprobation, any scheme whereby Convicts should be introduced into this Province, either for labor or otherwise.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the Executive Government of this Province should without delay make urgent application to Her Majesty's Government, for the Royal assent to the Acts passed at the present Session of the Legislature, to facilitate the construction of the European and North American, and the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railways respectively.

"*Resolved*, That the Legislative Council be requested to join in an Address to Her Majesty, founded upon the foregoing Resolutions.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk*."

"*Legislative Council Chamber, 5th April, 1851.*

"*Resolved*, That this House do agree to join the Assembly in the proposed Joint Address to Her Majesty.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk*."

The said Address was then handed to the Joint Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor therewith, and request that he will be pleased to transmit the same.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters of the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, again reports to the House—That certain Members of the Committee met this morning pursuant to the hour of adjournment, and continued together for a period of one hour, when Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee, was again absent in consequence of illness; therefore

*Resolved*, That the said Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, be further excused until the hour to which the Committee have adjourned to meet to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,  
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to Grand Juries in this Province."

Mr. Stiles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act relating to Great Roads of Communication through this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relative to the administration of Criminal Justice."

Mr. Porter in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Hanington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to revive and continue an Act to provide for the better payment of Petit Jurors attending the several Courts of Record in the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to revive and continue an Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate Sales by Public Auction.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Simonds Agricultural Society.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,  
That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of Saturday last, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow :—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To George Wheten, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, the sum of £20 for teaching a School in that Parish in the year 1850.

To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Sunbury the sum of £20 to enable them to pay a Courier to carry the Mails from the mouth of the Oromocto River to its South Branch.

To the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company the sum of £— for the improvement of the Roads through their Lands.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,	Chapman,	Cutler,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Beardsley,	Tilley,	Ryan,
Mr. Ritchie,	Thomson,	Stiles,	Purdy,
Botsford,	Fitzgerald,	Earle,	M'Phelim.
Williston,	Robinson,	Steves,	
Crane,	Porter,		
Scoullar,	Gray,		
Read,	Wilmot,		
Barberie,	Hatheway.		
Taylor,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £100.

To Jacob Kollock, an old and meritorious Officer of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £15 to assist him in his present destitute circumstances.

To Ruth Cornwall, Widow of Samuel Cornwall, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Rachel M'Callum, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £9 to remunerate her for teaching a School for six months at Carleton, in the City of Saint John.

To John M'Curt, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £— for teaching a School for nine months in the County of Saint John.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Charlotte Turner, in consideration of her services as a Teacher of Youth in the City of Fredericton, the sum of £—.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Botsford,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Hatheway,	Johnson,	Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Macpherson,	Crane,	Cutler.
Mr. Hanington,	Wilmot,		
Read,	English,		
Gordon,	Porter,		
Scoullar,	Fitzgerald,		
Barberie,	Robinson,		
Chapman,	M'Phelim,		
Tilley,	Needham,		
Earle,	Williston.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £10.

And

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, Spiritual Teacher to the Congregation of "Modern Calvinists" in the City of Saint John,

With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A expunge the whole of the Section, and insert as follows :—

"Whereas doubts have arisen whether the Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,' extends to other than those Religious Congregations in existence at the time of the passing of the said Act ;

"I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, the provisions of the above mentioned hereinbefore in part recited Act, be and the same are hereby extended to all Religious Congregations that may have existed or may hereafter exist within this Province, and their Ministers or Teachers.

"II. And be it enacted, That every Marriage to be solemnized under and by virtue of this Act, shall be subject to all the provisions, and every person concerned therein shall be subject to all the pains and penalties prescribed in and by the above mentioned hereinbefore in part recited Act, to which this Act is an amendment.

"III. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto first had and declared."

At B in the Title, expunge all the remainder of the Title, and insert the following words—"privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province."

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Addresses to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, upon the subject of a reduction in the Imperial Duties on Timber and Deals, and request that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same, reported—That they had met the Committee of the Council, and waited upon His Excellency with the said Addresses, and that he was pleased to say—That they should be forwarded by this day's Mail.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the contemplated Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and request that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne, reported—That they had met the Committee of the Council, and waited upon His Excellency with the said Address, and that he was pleased to say—That it should be forwarded by this day's Mail.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.



**Tuesday, 8th April, 1851.**

*Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to relieve Sawed Lumber and Scantling from Duty when exported from this Province:

A Bill to amend an Act relating to Great Roads of Communication through this Province:

A Bill to revive and continue an Act for the better payment of Petit Jurors attending the several Courts of Record in the Province: and

A Bill to revive and continue an Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate Sales by Public Auction.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on the fifth and seventh days of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to Grand Juries in this Province,"—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree thereto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Steves return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relative to the administration of Criminal Justice,"—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree thereto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Tilley return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, Spiritual Teacher to the Congregation of Modern Calvinists in the City of Saint John,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of the Commissioner for Government House and other Public Buildings in Fredericton for the year 1850.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

Mr. Needham, from the Committee appointed yesterday, to take under consideration a Petition from James M'Grath, as regards the costs of a Prosecution instituted against him as Bail for the appearance of certain persons on an Indictment of Riot, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of James M'Grath, praying to be reimbursed in the sum of £19 3 4, being the amount of costs paid by him to the Honorable the Solicitor General on four several Suits at the suit of the Queen, beg to Report—

"That after a careful examination of the facts, they find that the said James M'Grath became bound in recognizance to Her Majesty, for the appearance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Carleton, of John Donovan, Patrick Crowley, James Burns, and Patrick Burke, severally charged with Riot: That the several parties absconded, and thereby rendered the said James M'Grath liable for the amount of his several recognizances: It also appears, that he has since paid to the said Solicitor General the said

sum of £19 3 4: Your Committee, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, would recommend that the sum so paid by him be refunded.

“ All which is respectfully submitted.

“ W. H. NEEDHAM,  
JAMES TAYLOR,  
FRANCIS RICE.

“ *Committee Room, 7th April, 1851.*”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and  
On motion of Mr. Needham; further

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Cutler moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish additional Circuit Courts in certain Counties of this Province, and to restrain the jurisdiction of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas in certain cases.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters set forth in the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, against the election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, reports to the House—That certain Members of the Committee had again met this morning at the hour to which they had adjourned, and continued their sittings for a period of one hour, at which time Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee, was again absent, being prevented from attending by reason of illness; therefore

*Resolved*, That the said Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, be further excused until the hour to-morrow morning to which the Committee have adjourned.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Scoullar, from the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take into consideration the subject of the Lumbering Interests of the Province, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee to whom were referred all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, have attended to that duty, and submit the following Report—

“ No. 1. Is the Petition of John Wilson, praying compensation for Lands purchased by Samuel Abbot in the year 1835: Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Committee recommend that a Grant be made to enable him to purchase 1000 acres of Land additional, to be selected from the Block originally purchased by Mr. Abbot.

“ No. 2. Is the Petition of Alexander M'Laggan and others, praying aid to improve the navigation of the South West Branch of the River Miramichi: Your Committee are of opinion, that in the present state of the Provincial Revenue, the prayer of the Petitioners cannot be entertained.

“ No. 3. Is the Petition of Cornelius Cleary, of Andover, in the County of Victoria, setting forth, that he had been employed by Deputy Harley, Seizing Officer, for fifty eight days, in taking care of Timber Brows under seizure, and praying for remuneration for his said service: Your Committee are of opinion that this is a subject which should be referred to the Executive Government.

“ No. 4. Is the Petition of William Hawks and Robert Powers, praying a return of Export Duty paid by them on Lumber cut from private lands: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

“ No. 5.

"No. 5. Is the Petition of Robert Ferguson and others, of Restigouche, praying that the present mode of granting Licence to cut Timber and other Lumber may be altered: Your Committee are of opinion that the prayer of the Petitioners is entitled to consideration, but they do not consider it expedient to recommend any alteration at present.

"No. 6. Is the Petition of John Emerson and others, praying aid towards improving the Towing Path on the Madawaska River: Your Committee would recommend that a Grant of £20 be made for this purpose.

"W. SCOLLAR,  
JAMES TAYLOR,  
THOS. PICKARD, Junior,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
J. T. WILLISTON,  
R. THOMSON.

"Committee Room, 8th April, 1851."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Scoullar; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee appointed on the thirteenth day of March last, to take under consideration a Petition from Benjamin P. Griffith, as regards a seizure made from him of a quantity of Timber; and to which Committee was referred a Petition from Moses Orser to be reimbursed costs and damages arising from an Action instituted against him in his capacity as a Commissioner for Bye Roads, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Benjamin P. Griffith, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, praying relief for losses sustained in consequence of the seizure of three hundred and sixty one tons White Pine Timber, condemned by the Admiralty Court, and sold at Auction in the year 1838, Report—

"That they have carefully investigated the matter of the said Petition, and have ascertained that the Timber, as stated by Petitioner, was actually seized, condemned, and sold, as cut on the then Disputed Territory, and the proceeds paid into that Fund; Mr. Griffith, in addition to the entire loss of the Timber, was subjected to very heavy pecuniary loss in the shape of legal expenses: Your Committee cannot, under the circumstances of the case, recommend that any compensation be made for the loss on the Timber, but considering the peculiar hardship of Mr. Griffith's case, they beg to recommend that the sum of £44 12s., the amount of legal expenses paid by him, be granted to him.

"They have also had under their consideration the Petition of Moses Orser, of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, praying relief for losses sustained as a Commissioner of Bye Roads: Your Committee beg to recommend that the sum of £4 be paid the Petitioner, to be taken out of the Bye Roads of said County.

"JAMES TAYLOR,  
WM. PORTER,  
FRANCIS RICE.

"Committee Room, 7th April, 1851."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Taylor; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Steves, from the Committee on Public Accounts, having had under their consideration the Accounts of the Queen's Printer, submitted their Report thereon; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee on Public Accounts make the following Report on Public Printing:

"The whole amount charged by the Queen's Printer for Public Printing for the year 1850, is £2,052 1 10, made up in the following divisions, viz:—

No. 1. Is Account of Printing Journals, &c. &c., for Legislative Council, ....	£191	4	9
No. 2. Publications in Royal Gazette, ....	386	11	3
No. 3. Is publishing Acts, Journals, &c., for House of Assembly, ....	1,241	8	10
	<hr/>		
	£1,819	4	10
Advertising in Gazette, Blanks, &c. &c., for Crown Land Office, ....	£216	12	0
Do. do. Secretary's Office, ....	14	15	0
Do. do. Receiver General's Office, ....	1	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,052	1	10
Deduct amount paid from Casual Revenue, £232 17 0			
Amount of Warrant, ....	600	0	0
	<hr/>		
			£1,219 4 10
In No. 1, Revised Journals of Legislative Council are charged per Sheet instead of per 100 copies, as per Con- tract, difference, ....	£20	16	0
No. 2, Is made up of charges for publication in Royal Gazette, at 2s. 6d. per square: Your Committee are of opinion, considering the large amount paid for this service, that 2s. per square would be adequate, difference, ....	73	6	3
In No. 3, Revised Journals of House of Assembly are charged per Sheet instead of per 100 copies, as per Con- tract, difference, ...	87	17	6
Extra Gazette, reduce to 2s. per square, ....	3	5	0
44 copies of Royal Gazette, charged at 15s., your Com- mittee reduce to 10s. each, as per decision of Committee of Public Accounts in 1850, ....	11	0	0
	<hr/>		
			196 4 9
	<hr/>		
			£1,023 0 1

"Leaving a balance due Mr. Simpson of £1,023 0 1, which your Committee recom-  
mend be granted.

"A charge of £206 2 5 is made by Mr. Simpson, being the amount struck off his  
Account last year: This charge your Committee cannot recommend, believing as they  
do that the amount paid for Public Printing in this Province is very far above our  
limited means, and is much greater than the efficiency of the Public Service requires,  
and is more than double the amount paid in Nova Scotia, as appears by reference to  
Journals of that Province: Your Committee regret that the Contract with Mr.  
Simpson includes but a portion of the Public Printing, and that portion included in  
the Contract is so indefinitely and imperfectly explained, that your Committee find  
much difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to the fair and equitable amount to be  
allowed under such Contract; and your Committee strongly recommend that the  
Government take such steps during the recess, as will reduce the expenses of this  
establishment very far below what it is at present: They are unanimously of opinion,  
that the whole expenses of Public Printing should not exceed from £1,000 to £1,200.

"W. H. STEVES,  
WILLIAM CRANE,  
J. MONTGOMERY,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
S. L. TILLEY,  
W. J. RITCHIE,  
B. R. FITZGERALD,  
J. T. WILLISTON,  
W. SCOULLAR.

"Committee Room, 8th April, 1851."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and  
On motion of Mr. Steves; further

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the transportation of Newspapers and Religious and Agricultural Pamphlets through this Province without any imposition of Postage.

Mr. Purdy in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to provide for the transportation of Newspapers and Tracts through this Province without any imposition of Postage.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and regulate the mode of electing the Mayor of the City of Saint John, and for other purposes relating to the local government of the said City.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Barberie, from the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take into consideration all matters affecting the Agricultural Interests of the Province, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee on the several matters connected with Agriculture, submit the following Report as to the several Petitions referred to them—

“ No. 1. Is the Petition of Alexander Moore, of the Mechanics' Settlement, in the County of King's, praying for aid to assist him in rebuilding a Grist Mill which was consumed by fire in December last: As this is a very remote Settlement and the Settlers themselves unable to afford assistance, your Committee recommend a Grant in Supply to the said Alexander Moore of £25, the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until it is certified to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that the said Mill has been rebuilt and in operation.

“ No. 2. Is the Petition of Alexander Cantley, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying the usual aid to assist him in the rebuilding of an Oat Kiln consumed by fire in the month of February 1850, at Bathurst: The Committee recommend the sum of £25 be granted in Supply for the above object, the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until a satisfactory Certificate is produced to the Government that the said Kiln, as well as the Mill in connection therewith, are in successful operation.

“ No. 3. Is the Petition of A. Barberie, President of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, praying for Return Duties paid on Agricultural Implements and Seeds imported for the use of the said Society the past year: The Committee do not recommend the prayer of this Petition.

“ No. 4. Is the Petition of Robert Hervie, of the Parish of Durham, in the County of Restigouche, praying aid to assist him in the erection and completion of a Fulling, Spinning and Dressing Mill and machinery in that Parish: The Committee recommend a Grant of £50 for the above object: £25 of which sum to be drawn so soon as a satisfactory Certificate is produced to the Government that the Fulling Mill is in efficient operation, and the remaining £25 to be drawn when a like Certificate is produced that a Spinning and Weaving Machine has been connected therewith and in successful operation.

“ No. 5. Is the Petition of John King, President of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, praying for a sum due the said Society in accordance with the

amounts subscribed and paid by the Members of the Society during the years 1846 and 1847, as appears by the Accounts and satisfactory Certificates now produced, by which it also appears that the Society did not draw from the Treasury during those years the sum of £56 which they were entitled to by law; the reasons assigned were that the Society considered it desirable to leave the amount in the Treasury for the purpose of procuring Stock, which they have since obtained on the faith of such money being granted: The Committee, under such circumstances, and considering that the money to meet their subscription might have been drawn by law at the time referred to, recommend that the sum of £56 be granted.

" No. 6. Is the Petition of Richard Dealy and others, inhabitants of the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, in the Black River Settlement, praying aid to assist the inhabitants of that place in the erection of a Flour and Oat Mill and Kiln: The Committee recommend that the sum of £25 be granted for this object, in addition to the amount allowed by law, upon a satisfactory Certificate being produced that a good substantial Flour Mill, with an Oat Mill and Kiln, has been erected in a convenient and suitable place for the accommodation of the Settlement, and the whole in efficient operation.

" No. 7. Is the Petition of John Wright, Esquire, President of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, praying for a sum of money to assist and encourage the erection of a Fulling, Carding and Dressing Machine, in that County: The Committee recommend the sum of £50 to be granted for that object, the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until a satisfactory Certificate is produced to the Government that machinery embracing Carding, Fulling, Dressing, Spinning and Weaving, has been erected, and the several branches above enumerated in full and efficient operation.

" No. 8. Is the Petition of Nathan Laud, of Loch Lomond, in the County of Saint John, praying for aid to assist him in the erection of machinery for the manufactory of Flax into Shoe and other Threads, Twine, Warp, &c.: The Committee recommend the sum of £50 be granted for this enterprise, the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until a satisfactory Certificate is produced to the Government that the machinery has been erected and in full and efficient operation.

" And the Committee ask leave to make a further Report.

" Respectfully submitted.

" A. BARBERIE,  
THOMAS GILBERT,  
ALEXANDER RANKIN,  
JOSEPH READ,  
ROBERT B. CHAPMAN,  
RICHARD ENGLISH,  
REUBEN STILES,  
W. SCULLAR,  
W. J. RITCHIE,  
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,  
H. W. PURDY,  
R. THOMSON,  
FRANCIS M'PHELM,  
FRANCIS RICE.

" Committee Room, 8th April, 1851."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the subject referred to their consideration; and

On motion of Mr. Barberie; further

*Ordered*, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John, Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province, in connexion with the established Church of Scotland: and

The

The Bill to secure to Married Women real and personal Property held in their own right ;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section I. expunge the remainder of the Section, and insert the words “ intitled ‘An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to Saint Andrews Church in the City of Saint John, and for incorporating certain persons, Pewholders of the said Church, and of the several Churches erected or to be erected in this Province, in connexion with the Church of Scotland,’ be and the same are hereby repealed.”

At B in Section II. expunge the words “ of that date forever hereafter,” and insert the word “ thereafter.”

At C insert the words “ nor less than five.”

At D expunge the words “ or male communicants.”

At E insert four new Sections, as follows :—

“ III. ‘And whereas there are now some Churches in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland in this Province that have no proprietary of Pews;’ Be it enacted, that in all such cases, and in all others that may hereafter arise, it shall and may be lawful for all male communicants and regular sitters in any such Church or Churches, to assemble at the time and in the manner aforesaid, and elect from among themselves Trustees as hereinbefore provided, who shall, when so elected, exercise and enjoy all the privileges, and be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act of the Legislature of this Province, made or to be made, relating to the Churches aforesaid.

“ IV. And be it further enacted, That in all meetings of Trustees after the passing of this Act, on due notice being given or left at the usual place of business or residence of each Trustee, a majority of the Members elected on the day of the annual election shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

“ V. And be it enacted, That the Trustees of any Church elected as aforesaid, or the major part of them, after due notice being given or left at the usual place of abode, of their election, by the Secretary of the Meeting, and of the place and time of the first meeting of the Trustees so elected, shall elect from among themselves a Chairman, who shall preside over the deliberations of all meetings of Trustees; provided always, that in case of absence of such Chairman, it shall be lawful for the Trustees then present to elect a Chairman for the time being, to preside over the meeting.

“ VI. And be it enacted, That in case of refusal to act as a Trustee, or in case of the death, or absence from the Province for four months, of any Trustee or Trustees so elected as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the remaining Trustees, or the major part of them, at any meeting regularly convened, to appoint from among those duly qualified under this Act, another or other Trustees in the room and place of any Trustee or Trustees who may have so refused to act, died, or been absent from the Province for four months, and this so often as the same shall happen; and any Trustee or Trustees so appointed shall continue in office until the next election, or until another or others is or are chosen in his or their stead.”

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to secure to Married Women real and personal Property held in their own right,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section III. insert the words “ or withholding from her any property, real or personal, being her separate property.”

At B insert the words “ deed, release.”

At C insert the words “ and in any suit so brought, the said Married Woman, and all her separate property, shall be held liable for all costs of suit, as in cases of the like nature brought by other parties in the several Courts of Law in this Province.”

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved :—

*Resolved*, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to enable him to reimburse John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, the balance due them for advances and liabilities made and incurred by them connected with the Ship 'Looshtauk,' in support of the Lazaretto Establishment at Middle Island, Miramichi, during the year 1847.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Gray,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Wilmot,	Mr. Hanington,	Steves,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,	Crane,	Cutler,
Mr. Read,	Beardsley,	Scoullar,	Ryan,
Gordon,	Hatheway,	Montgomery,	Needham,
Pickard,	Johnson,	Ritchie,	Purdy.
Botsford,	English,		
Thomson,	M'Phelim,		
Barberie,	Porter,		
Rice,	Gilbert,		
Stiles,	Fitzgerald,		
Chapman,	Robinson,		
Macpherson,	Tilley.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £132 13 2.

To which an amendment was moved—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of £87 2 8.

And upon the question for the amended motion, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion, when the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. English,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Wilmot,	Mr. Gordon,	Botsford,
Mr. Earle,	Cutler,	Scoullar,	Purdy,
Read,	M'Phelim,	Crane,	Hatheway,
Chapman,	Fitzgerald,	Hanington,	Johnson,
Thomson,	Robinson,	Ritchie,	Ryan,
Rice,	Porter,	Tilley,	Gilbert,
Stiles,	Gray,	Steves,	Montgomery.
Taylor,	Macpherson,		
Pickard,	Barberie.		
Needham,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the said sum of £132 13 2.

A motion was then made—That the question for filling up the blank in the said Resolution, be reconsidered.

To which an amendment was moved—That the Chairman leave the Chair, and report the Resolution agreed to, and that he ask leave to sit again to-morrow, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

And upon this question, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered,*



*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolution as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

Whereas from the statements made on the floor of this House, the conduct of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, in reference to the Accounts of John T. Williston and William Letson, as a Committee of the Sessions, in charge of the Emigrants on board the Ship 'Looshtauk,' at the Port of Miramichi in the year 1847, appears to be subject to suspicion; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to order a Commission to issue to inquire into the conduct of the said Justices, in reference to the said Accounts.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Purdy, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Thursday next, the tenth day of April instant, go into Committee of the whole in consideration of the State of the Province.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Wednesday, 9th April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to establish additional Circuit Courts in certain Counties in this Province, and to restrain the jurisdiction of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas in certain cases:

A Bill to incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society: and

A Bill to incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Simonds Agricultural Society.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Beardsley take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the transportation of Newspapers and Tracts through this Province, without any imposition of Postage.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Barberie take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the eighth day of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to secure to Married Women real and personal Property held in their own right,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province, in connexion with the established Church of Scotland,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gordon return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters set forth in the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, reports to the House—That certain Members of the Committee had met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, and continued their sitting for a period of one hour: That Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee, was again absent from illness; therefore

*Resolved*, That the said Matthew M'Leod, Esquire, be again excused until the hour to which the said Committee have adjourned to meet to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration—

It was moved—That they proceed in the said Bill, by taking the same up Section by Section.

To which the following was moved as an amendment:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question for the amended motion, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Steves,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Gray,
Mr. Ritchie,	Gilbert,	Mr. Barberie,	Porter.
Pickard,	Hayward,	Chapman,	
Crane,	Macpherson,		
Taylor,	English,		
Scoullar,	Beardsley,		
Botsford,	Purdy,		
Tilley,	M'Phelim,		
Rice,	Thomson,		
Earle,	Fitzgerald,		
Montgomery,	Robinson,		
Hatheway,	Cutler,		
Johnson,	Ryan,		
Wilmot,	Read,		
Needham,	Hanington.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy: and

The Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled “An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.”

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled “An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Provident Institution,” To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as follows:—

*“ May it please Your Excellency,*

*“ The Assembly have passed a Bill, intituled ‘ An Act to alter and amend the Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue:’ This Bill I now present to Your Excellency in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty’s faithful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, and have to pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent thereto.”*

That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the Bill thus presented by the Assembly.

Read a first time—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “ An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Provident Institution.”

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,—were then before the House.

And upon the question, that the said amendments be read a first time, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk’s Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved,* That there be granted

To Elizabeth Hitchings, Widow of the late Amos Hitchings, the sum of £—— to remunerate her for losses sustained in making a Road through her Farm in the County of Charlotte.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To George Mackay the sum of £—— to remunerate him for losses sustained in making a Road through his Farm.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was also decided in the negative.

To Delia Trites the sum of £18 for teaching a School for the period of twelve months in the Parish of Monkton, County of Westmorland.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £10, in aid of individual subscription, to support a Courier from the Memramcook Post Office to Belliveaus Village.

To Phillip Leonard the sum of £—— for work done at the Emigrant Lazaretto on Middle Island, Miramichi, in 1847.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Williston,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English.
Mr. Thomson,	Johnson,	Mr. Hatheway,	Ryan,
Read,	Taylor,	Ritchie,	Purdy,
M'Phelim,	Fitzgerald.	Pickard,	Robinson,
		Gordon,	Cutler,
		Scoullar,	Gray,
		Crane,	Montgomery,
		Tilley,	Needham,
		Macpherson,	Steves,
		Stiles,	Gilbert.
		Earle,	Beardsley.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Andrew Duncan the sum of £—— for work done for the Emigrant Lazaretto on Middle Island, Miramichi, in 1847.

And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Read,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,
M'Phelim,	Fitzgerald.	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,
		Mr. Ritchie,	Ryan,
		Pickard,	Purdy,
		Gordon,	Gilbert,
		Scoullar,	Cutler,
		Crane,	Gray,
		Williston,	Montgomery,
		Tilley,	Needham,
		Beardsley,	Steves.
		Macpherson,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

To Patrick Dignam the sum of £—— for work at the Emigrant Lazaretto on Middle Island in 1847.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Michael Samuel, of Miramichi, the sum of £—— being balance due him for Supplies furnished to the Emigrant Lazaretto on Middle Island in 1847.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Fitzgerald,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Earle,
Williston,	M'Phelim.	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,
Read,		Mr. Pickard,	Taylor,
		Ritchie,	Purdy,
		Gordon,	Cutler,
		Scoullar,	Porter,
		Crane,	Gray,
		Beardsley,	Montgomery,
		Tilley,	Hatheway,
		Macpherson,	Steves,
		Stiles,	Gilbert.

And this was also decided in the negative.

To Esther Briant, Widow of Thomas Briant, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To Elizabeth M'Cann, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £18 to remunerate her for having taught a School in the Parish of Portland for the year ending eighteenth January, 1851.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £20 for repairing the Towing-path from the Arestook River to the Grand Falls.

To Jane Austin £—— for having taught a female School of a superior character in the City of Saint John for the past twenty two years.

Upon

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hatheway,	Mr. Stiles,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,	Beardsley,	Robinson,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Wilmot,	Montgomery,	Porter,
Mr. Read,	Gray,	Steves,	Earle.
Gordon,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,		
Scoullar,	Ryan,		
Crane,	Thomson,		
Ritchie,	Fitzgerald,		
Tilley,	English,		
Rice,	Purdy,		
Pickard,	Macpherson.		
Needham,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £20.

To Daniel Robicheau, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £5 for teaching a School for a period of three months in the Parish of Dandas, in the County of Kent.

To James F. Gooldrup the sum of £40 to remunerate him for services as Teacher of the African School at Loch Lomond for the past year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £— towards improving the Great Road leading from the Baptist Meeting House in Upham, to the Church in Sussex.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative ; and

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £50.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Pickard,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Botsford,	Johnson,
Mr. Stiles,	Ryan,	Read,	Hatheway,
Scoullar,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Rice,	Gray,
Crane,	Thomson,	Tilley,	Gilbert.
Chapman,	Fitzgerald,	Earle,	
Purdy,	Porter,		
Ritchie,	Cutler,		
Taylor,	Steves,		
Macpherson,	English.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £50.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Steves moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable certain persons who may have obtained Certificates of Conformity under and by virtue of any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province heretofore in force relating to Bankruptcy, to proceed to confirmation of such Certificate or Certificates by application to the Master of the Rolls or Court of Chancery, as provided by the said Act or Acts, or any of them.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tilley, from the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of February last, to take into consideration the subject of the importation and sale of Spirituous Liquors, with a view to remedy the evils resulting therefrom, submitted their Report ; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

“ The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions relating to the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, beg to Report—

“ That there are six Petitions containing five hundred and forty signatures, praying that an Act may pass prohibiting the importation and sale of Intoxicating Liquors; and fifteen Petitions containing one thousand three hundred and eight signatures, praying that the present Act regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors may be repealed, and a new Law enacted, making all persons engaged in the traffic responsible for its results; and also the Petition of Mrs. G. Wood, Mrs. G. W. Cleary, and seventy others, Ladies of Woodstock, with the like prayer.

“ The House having, upon two separate Resolutions submitted by Members of this Committee, expressed their opinion adverse to the prayers of the Petitioners: Your Committee therefore, though fully impressed with the importance of this subject, do not deem it expedient the present Session of the Legislature, to submit any Bill for the amendment of the Act now in force regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

“ S. L. TILLEY,  
J. M. JOHNSON, Junior,  
W. H. STEVES,  
B. BOTSFORD,  
W. NEEDHAM,  
R. THOMSON.

“ *Committee Room, 9th April, 1851.*”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

Whereas extracts of certain Despatches referred to in the Message sent down from His Excellency on the twenty seventh day of February last upon the subject of the Reduction of Salaries—Resignation of the Chief Justice and appointment of the present one, and the Puisne Judge—and resignation of Judge Botsford,—in answer to the Address of the House of the twenty first of the same month: And whereas in the extract from Despatch No. 63, of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey, dated the fifth day of March, 1850, reference is made by His Excellency to a paper received by him from Mr. Fisher, relating to the proposed reduction of the number of Judges, in the tenor following—“ Mr. Fisher, since the meeting of the Council, has sent me an able paper, setting forth his reasons for dissenting from his colleagues as to the proposed reduction of the number of Judges;” therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House a copy of the said paper.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham, Mr. Beardsley, and Mr. Fitzgerald, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Thursday, 10th April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to enable certain persons who may have obtained Certificates of Conformity under and by virtue of any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province heretofore in force relating to Bankruptcy, to proceed to confirmation of such Certificate or Certificates, by application to the Master of the Rolls or Court of Chancery, as provided by the said Act or Acts, or any of them: also

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “ An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Provident Institution.”

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the ninth day of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thomson do take the said Resolutions to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr.

Mr. Steves moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to revive and continue an Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate Sales by Public Auction.

Mr. Thomson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to revive and continue an Act for the better payment of Petit Jurors attending the several Courts of Record in the Province.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill from time to time before them, proceeded to the end of the ninth Section thereof, when the following was moved as a tenth Section to the Bill :—

"X. And be it enacted, That so much of the Act for the collection and protection of the Revenue as provides that Deputy Treasurers may retain for their services *ten per centum* upon all Duties collected by them under and by virtue of any Law or Laws of this Province to the extent of three hundred pounds as the maximum salary for any one year, be and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof—That from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful to and for the several and respective Deputy Treasurers to retain for their services for any one year ten per centum upon all Duties collected by them respectively under and by virtue of any Law or Laws of this Province; provided always, that no Deputy Treasurer shall be authorized to retain for his services in any one year a larger sum than — pounds."

Upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee divided as follows :—

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Mr. Ritchie,  
Hanington,  
Gordon,  
Read,  
Scoullar,  
Crane,  
Williston,  
Earle,  
Rice,  
Stiles,  
Thomson,  
Taylor,  
Pickard,

Mr. Johnson,  
Hatheway,  
Tilley,  
Steves,  
Gilbert,  
Chapman,  
Purdy,  
Ryan,  
M'Phelim,  
Cutler,  
Fitzgerald,  
Porter,  
English,  
Botsford.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Hon. Mr. Street,  
Mr. Barberie,

Mr. Wilmot,  
Robinson.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the Section adopted.

It

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *two hundred pounds*.  
Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Read,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hatheway,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Thomson,
Mr. Ritchie,	Chapman,	Mr. Barberie,	Wilmot,
Hanington,	Tilley,	Gordon,	Robinson.
Botsford,	Steves,		
Scoullar,	Gilbert,		
Crane,	Purdy,		
Williston,	Ryan,		
Rice,	Fitzgerald,		
Stiles,	Porter,		
Taylor,	Earle,		
Pickard,	Cutler,		
English,	M'Phelim.		

And this was also carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with that sum.

The following was then moved to stand as the eleventh Section to the Bill:—  
“XI. And be it enacted, That the Salary of the Provincial Treasurer shall be — pounds per annum, and no more: and the said Provincial Treasurer shall be allowed to employ and keep one Chief or Head Clerk, whose Salary shall be — per annum, and no more; and also two Assistant Clerks, whose Salaries shall be respectively, for the first Assistant Clerk — pounds per annum, and the second Assistant Clerk — pounds per annum, and no more; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.”

To which Section an amendment was moved—

To expunge all that part thereof which authorizes the Treasurer to employ a Chief Clerk and Assistant Clerks in the Department and fixing the Salaries therefor.

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the same accordingly expunged.

The question was then taken upon the Section as amended; and it was also carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved—That the blank in the Section determining the Salary of the Provincial Treasurer be filled up with the sum of *four hundred pounds*.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Williston,	Mr. Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Thomson,
Stiles,	Barberie,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Purdy,
Steves,	Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	M'Phelim,
English,	Gilbert.	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Fitzgerald,
Beardsley.		Mr. Ritchie,	Robinson,
		Botsford,	Taylor,
		Crane,	Montgomery,
		Chapman,	Wilmot,
		Gordon,	Gray,
		Read,	Needham.
		Tilley,	Hatheway,
		Earle,	Cutler,
		Rice,	Scoullar,
		Pickard,	Macpherson.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £600.

To this motion an amendment was moved—To fill up the said blank with the sum of £500.



Upon the question for the amended motion, the Committee again divided as follows :

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Pickard,
Mr. Botsford,	Needham,
Scoullar,	Hatheway,
Crane,	Cutler,
Chapman,	Macpherson,
Gordon,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,
Ritchie,	Thomson,
Earle,	Purdy,
Read,	Fitzgerald,
Tilley,	Rice.
Taylor,	

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Gray,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Ryan,
Mr. Steves,	Robinson,
Montgomery,	Gilbert,
Stiles,	English,
Beardsley,	Barberie.
Wilmot,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank so filled up, fixing the Salary of the Provincial Treasurer at *five hundred pounds*.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, when the following was moved to stand as a sixteenth Section thereto :—

“XVI. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall or may be guilty of smuggling into this Province any Goods, Wares or Merchandise, subject to Duty under any Law of this Province now or hereafter that may be in force, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding — months, or to pay a penalty not exceeding — pounds, at the discretion of the Court.”

Upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee divided as follows :—

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Williston,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Read,
Mr. Wilmot,	Montgomery.
Scoullar,	Hatheway,
Taylor,	Tilley,
Gordon,	Gilbert.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Steves,
Mr. Barberie,	Cutler,
Thomson,	Robinson.
Rice,	
Stiles,	
Fitzgerald,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and this Section adopted, and the first blank therein filled up with the period of *twelve months*, and the other with the sum of *one hundred pounds*.

A motion was then made—That the tenth Section of the Bill, which provides for the sums to be allowed to the Deputy Treasurers, be reconsidered.

And upon this question, the Committee divided as follows :—

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Taylor,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Wilmot,
Mr. Crane,	Gray,
Gordon,	Thomson,
Read,	Robinson,
Williston,	Macpherson,
Barberie,	Rice.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Pickard,
Mr. Ritchie,	Ryan,
Botsford,	Purdy,
Scoullar,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,
Chapman,	Fitzgerald,
Tilley,	Cutler,
Earle,	Gilbert.
Stiles,	Steves,
English,	Hatheway,
Beardsley,	Johnson.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and after making several amendments thereto, agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, severally dated the twenty eighth day of March last, and the first, third, fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth days of April instant.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to reduce the Costs in Actions in the Supreme Court,  
With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section II. expunge the words “the first day of September next,” and insert the words “Her Majesty’s Royal approbation be thereunto first had and declared.”

At B in the Title, expunge the remainder of the Title, and insert “abolish the Fees now received by the Judges of the Supreme Court.”

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o’clock.

**Friday, 11th April, 1851.**

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to revive and continue an Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate Sales by Public Auction.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to revive and continue an Act for the better payment of Petit Jurors attending the several Courts of Record in the Province.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Robinson take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to reduce the costs in Actions in the Supreme Court,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ritchie return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and regulate the mode of electing the Mayor of the City of Saint John, and for other purposes relating to the local government of the said City.

Mr.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

*Ordered*, That the Order of the Day of the eighth day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of the State of the Province, and which was adjourned over to this day by operation of the twenty third Rule of the House, be further adjourned over until Monday next, the fourteenth day of April instant, and that the House do on that day resolve itself into said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To John Turner the sum of £— for running a Stage between Fredericton and Saint Andrews to the first day of August next.

The Resolution being sustained—It was moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of £30.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.			NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Hatheway,		Mr. Scoullar,	Mr. Beardsley,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Johnson,		Stiles,	M'Leod,
Mr. Barberie,	M'Phelim,		Tilley,	Ryan.
Chapman,	Fitzgerald,		Botsford,	Steves,
Gordon,	Porter,		Earle,	Gilbert.
Williston,	Robinson,		English,	
Ritchie,	Thomson,			
Macpherson,	Taylor.			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £75 to be expended in opening out, altering and improving the Great Road between the Town of Magaguadavic and Lower Trout Brook Bridge on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton.

To William Mahood, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Deputy Surveyor, the sum of £— to enable him to publish a Map of the said County.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Messieurs Gilmour, Rankin and Company, of Miramichi, the sum of £5 15s., being amount of Duty paid on Scantling exported from Miramichi in 1850.

To William Fraser, of Miramichi, the sum of £— being return of Duty paid on a Carding Machine and Threshing Mill imported from Nova Scotia in 1850.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £10, in aid of individual subscription, to run a Courier from the City of Saint John through the Caledonia, Hibernia, and Brown Hill Settlements, and to Tynemouth.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £25 to provide for carrying the Mails between Saint John, Black River, and Ten Mile Creek.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £150 towards the support of the Roman Catholic School established in the City of Saint John.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—, in aid of individual subscription, towards the Free School in the Parish of Portland; the same to be expended by the Board of Commissioners of the Roman Catholic School in Saint John.

The Resolution being sustained—It was moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of £30.

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Pickard,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,	Beardsley,	Earle.
Mr. Chapman,	Montgomery,		
Barberie,	Johnson,		
Read,	Gray,		
Scoullar,	Needham,		
Purdy,	M'Phelim,		
Stiles,	Fitzgerald,		
Gordon,	Robinson,		
Williston,	Cutler,		
Botsford,	Gilbert,		
Tilley,	Hatheway,		
Thomson,	Steves,		
Taylor,	Wilmot,		
Rice,	Ritchie.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £30.

To Henry H. Shaw, a licenced Teacher of the Third Class, the sum of £13 10s. for having taught a School in the Parish of Wakefield, County of Carleton, for the term of nine months ending the thirtieth of December, 1850.

To Donald Cameron, a licenced Teacher of the Third Class, the sum of £18 for having taught a School in the Parish of Wicklow, County of Carleton, for the period of twelve months ending the eighteenth day of November, 1850.

To James M'Crea, a licenced Teacher of the Third Class, the sum of £18 for having taught a School in the Parish of Wicklow, County of Carleton, for the term of twelve months ending the fifth of August, 1850.

To Mary Grant, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, the sum of £10 for having taught a School in the Parish of West Isles for six months ending on the thirtieth day of November, 1850.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of—

#### Albert Bay Roads :

£35	From the New Ireland road to Gallagher's.	
10	From the New Ireland road, by Raeburn's, to M'Kinley's or Dailey's.	
5	From the New Ireland road to Hanson's.	
25	For the road and bridge over Germaintown Marsh.	
7 10	From near Barrymore's to Fullerton's.	
15	From Isaac Derry's to William Tingley's, thence to Wilburn's.	
7 10	For the road up Beaver Brook to Edgett's, from thence to Fullerton's.	
5	From Widow Stevens' to New Horton road.	
5	From Fillamore's to D. Copp's.	
20	From New Ireland to Salmon River; one half to be expended on New Ireland end of road.	
20	For the road up Pine Brook to Benjamin Bennett's, thence to New Ireland road to meet Mechanics' road.	
5	From Point Wolf to Herring Cove.	£5

- £5 From Coil's to M'Lauchlan's or Sweaney's.  
 5 From Long Marsh Bridge to Daniel Copp's.  
 5 From William Anderson's to Ridge road, by D. Tingley's Mill.  
 20 From Pollett River to Isaac Horseman's, thence through Smith's Settlement to the Coverdale River.  
 5 From Smith's road to William Steves'.  
 20 For the road from King's County Line to Pollett River, through Mechanics' Settlement, and thence to Dornon's.  
 10 From James Horseman's to Mechanics' Line.  
 5 For the road leading from Lot 17, Mechanics' Settlement, to the School House on Goshen road.  
 20 From the Great Road in Coverdale, up Little River, to Parkin's.  
 5 From George Colpitt's Mill to Bannister's.  
 10 From the Great Road to Coverdale River, by Nixon's.  
 10 From William Parkin's to John Prosser's, thence to Mitten's.  
 5 From William Parkin's to the Westmorland Line.  
 10 From the Parkin road, by Robert Colpitt's, to E. Mullin's, thence to Mechanics' Line.  
 5 From Parkin's to the Colpitt road.  
 20 From King's County Line, near George Jonah's, to Steves', thence to Pollett River.  
 15 From Pollett River to Coverdale River, over Golding's Mountain.  
 15 From Coverdale River to Gideon Bray's.  
 20 From Westmorland Line, up Pollett River, to James or Thomas Horseman's upper line.  
 5 From Stevens' corner to H. Campbell's.  
 10 From Golding's Mountain to the Parkin line, down Little River.  
 25 From Henry Steves' to Irving's, thence to the Caledonia Mountain.  
 20 From Irving's to the Turtle Creek, thence to Little River.  
 20 From Henry Steves' to Round Hill, thence to the Caledonia road.  
 5 From Round Hill road to John L. Steves'.  
 15 From Hayward's to William Warnuck's.  
 20 From Priestly Hill to Robert Steves, thence to Weldon Creek.  
 50 For Stoney Creek bridge and hills.  
 25 From Stoney Creek to Lazarus Colpitt's.  
 5 From Coverdale road to Niagara Settlement.  
 43 15 From Lazarus Colpitt's to William Stone's; £10 of which to be expended on Workman's Hill, also £10 to be paid John Briggs balance due him on a bridge as stated per Commissioner's Certificate.  
 20 From David Wallace's, up Turtle Creek, to the Great Road.  
 5 From the Creek road to John Jonah's.  
 20 For the road from Hayward's to the Great Road in Hopewell.  
 15 From James Rodgers', through the Hailey Settlement, to the Creek road; one half of which to be expended between the Creek road and Aaron Robinson's.  
 25 From the Hailey road to the Memel Settlement, including bridge.  
 5 From the Memel road to Flannigan's.  
 5 From Dry Brook to H. Woodworth's.  
 10 From Creek road to and through the Jamieson Settlement.  
 6 From L. O'Regan's to Wilber's, thence to Caledonia road.  
 25 From the Great Road in Hopewell to and through the Caledonia Settlement.  
 25 From Ferry Point to Caledonia, through Woodworth Settlement.  
 15 From the Great Road, up Turtle Creek, to Mitten's.  
 10 From Abraham Steves' to Benjamin Jonah's.  
 15 From the Great Road near Isaac Dawson's to Turtle Creek, thence to Irving's road.  
 5 From the Great Road to the Mitten road, by Peter Jonah's.  
 5 From Stoney Creek to Lannan's.  
 5 From the Great Road to Piccadilly Settlement.

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£10	From Turtle Creek, East Branch, by William Ricker's, to West Branch Turtle Creek.
30	For cutting down hills on road from Henry Steves' to Great Road.
10	From Great Road to Gideon Hunt's, thence to Dailey's.
5	From West River, back of the Mountain, to John Cleveland's.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Needham, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the eighth day of April instant, relative to certain proceedings of the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, relative to the expenditures for the Emigrants by the Ship 'Loosh-tauk,' reported—That they had attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would submit the matter to his Council, and take such steps as the case requires.

Mr. Needham, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the ninth day of April instant, praying that he would be pleased to lay before the House, a copy of the Letter received by him from the Honorable Charles Fisher, relative to the proposed reduction of the number of Judges, reported—That they had presented the said Address, and that His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would give directions to have a copy of that Letter laid before the House.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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### Saturday, 12th April, 1851.

#### *Prayers.*

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the eleventh day of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copy of a Letter addressed to His Excellency by the Honorable Charles Fisher, formerly a Member of the Executive Government, setting forth his reasons for dissenting from his Colleagues as to a proposed reduction in the number of Judges; the same being furnished in pursuance of an Address to His Excellency of the ninth day of April instant.

This Document being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

#### REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF JUDGES.

*Letter from Honorable Charles Fisher, dissenting from the Members of Executive Council.*

(Copy)

I am of opinion that the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Chief Justice should be filled up; that if the Province, since a very early period of its history, has required the services of four Common Law Judges, it is not the time, when the population of the Province and the individual wealth of the inhabitants has greatly increased, to impair the efficiency of the Supreme Court by reducing the number. The fact of one of the Judges having been inadequate to the full performance of all the duties of the office, is of itself no good reason for such reduction, for there never has been a time when in some parts of the year the whole four Judges could not be consulted upon any matter requiring their judgment, and in any state of things, the Bench, like all other human institutions, will be subject

to

to such contingencies. If the Judges are overpaid, and I think they are, the more correct mode of proceeding is to reduce their Salaries, for however desirous the public may be to economise, I am convinced they will cheerfully pay what is necessary for the efficient administration of justice. I think, as I stated when the question of reducing the Salaries was under consideration, that by remodelling our system, I could provide for a more perfect Judiciary for a less sum than the present establishment costs. Until this year the business of the Supreme Court has been constantly in arrear, and the delay and partial denial of justice occasioned thereby, was in part attributable to the physical inability of some of the Judges, and was the subject of frequent complaint. I cannot say that I think the business of the country has been well done the whole of this time; on the contrary, it has led to a system which has diminished my confidence in the soundness of the law promulgated in the Supreme Court—the leaving the preparation of the Judgments to one Judge. This renders the correctness of the decisions sometimes doubtful, and if we had a properly constituted Court of Appeal, I think some of the Judgments would have been revised. The falling off in the business of the Court is, in my opinion, only temporary, and the result of an extraordinary state of things which is gradually passing away; the general depression in trade, universal commercial embarrassment, and the thorough destruction of debt and liability which the Bankrupt laws have effected. With the increase of the business of the country the business of the Courts must increase, and though a certain description of litigation may not attain its former state, new questions of importance will arise which always attend an advanced state of civilization, and which the increase in the value of property and an extended commerce invariably generate. My own experience teaches me that the business of the present term greatly exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year, and I attribute this to the improvement of every kind of business in the country. The plan of requiring the Master of the Rolls to perform some of the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court, may, to a certain extent, answer, and in part supply the place of a fifth Judge, though I think the time is not far distant when his whole time will be occupied in the legitimate business of his office by the increase of Equity business, or the conferring upon him new duties and powers more fitting to the character of an Equity Judge than any other tribunal. It appears to me that there is no sufficient analogy in the case of Prince Edward Island, for the whole population of that Colony does not exceed that of Saint John and King's Counties, and until a late period the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island was a practising Attorney in Nova Scotia. The population of Nova Scotia, and the number of Counties into which it is divided, does not greatly exceed New Brunswick. There, there are five Common Law Judges, and the Master of the Rolls. Notwithstanding the frequent changes the Constitution of their Courts has undergone, and the great desire evinced in that Province for retrenchment, the reduction of the number of Judges, nor the transfer of the Master of the Rolls to the Supreme Court, has ever been entertained. I believe the high Salaries and other local causes have contributed to invest the office of Judge, in this Province, with a degree of importance and mystery it is not entitled. This can be remedied by reducing the Salaries of the Judges to such a sum as is consistent with the circumstances of the country, and proportioned to the income of the more respectable inhabitants employed in professional, mercantile, agricultural, and mechanical pursuits, and at the same time extending their duties. I think the number of the Judges will require to be increased before they are diminished, and that a portion of the business which is now done by the whole four Judges could be done at Chambers or in a Court in which one Judge might sit, as in the Bail Court in England. That a Circuit Court should be holden twice each year in every County in the Province; that the Common Pleas should be abolished, and the Judicial business of the Sessions transacted at the time of holding the Circuits. This would relieve Jurors, by requiring two Juries instead of three, the number now required; and at all times secure the attendance of a Judge competent to decide all questions, and to advise the Sessions in all cases of difficulty; besides, much of the business that has hitherto occupied the time of the Sessions, must soon be transferred to Municipal or other Local Bodies, and the Sessions will alone be occupied in Judicial business; and until that system is fully adopted, the Sessions could transact such Municipal business after the adjournment of the Circuit. Instead of electing between a multitude of smaller Courts, which exist in older and more populous Countries, and the trial of causes by ignorant and inexperienced men, the Supreme Court, under such a system, could be so remodelled as to try causes of any amount exceeding five pounds, at an expense proportioned to the amount in dispute. Four Judges would be necessary; business of importance and questions of difficulty would undergo the consideration of four legal minds, and small matters disposed of by Judges in whom confidence could be reposed. In remodelling the system, provision might be made for the trial of causes of small amount by a small number of Jurors, and in certain cases, unless the parties applied for it, the Judge could, as in Canada East, decide without any Jury. For these and other reasons, which I could enumerate, I cannot concur in the proposition to reduce the number of Judges. If, as has been suggested, some plan can be devised to require the Master of the Rolls to devote a portion of his time to the business of the Common Law Courts, it would give the Country some of the benefits of a fifth Judge. This, and the transference of the Equity business to the Supreme Court, are matters of too much gravity to be decided without more time for reflection.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in addition to and declaratory of the meaning of the Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in this Province.

Mr. Gordon in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to revive and continue an Act to provide for the more effectual prevention of Trespasses and protection of Timber growing on the Crown Lands within this Province.

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

Upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Hon. Mr. Street,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Mr. Botsford,  
Hanington,  
Read,  
Chapman,  
Gordon,

Mr. Rice,  
Hatheway,  
Wilmot,  
M'Phelim,  
Robinson,  
Macpherson,  
Montgomery,  
English,  
Scoullar.

NAYS.

Mr. Williston,  
Beardsley,  
Pickard,  
Johnson,

Mr. Steves,  
M'Leod,  
Ryan.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £— for three successive years, for the purpose of maintaining a Steam communication between Charlottetown, Pictou, Richibucto and Shediac, once a week during open water.



And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Williston,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,
Mr. Hanington,	Johnson,	Mr. Crane,	Hatheway,
Rice,	M'Phelim,	Ritchie,	M'Leod,
Barberie,	Robinson,	Chapman,	Gray,
Read,	Taylor,	Purdy,	Porter,
Scoullar,	Cutler,	Tilley,	Needham,
Montgomery,	Thomson.	Stiles,	Gilbert,
		Earle,	Ryan,
		Macpherson,	Pickard,
		Beardsley,	Stevens.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That he was then directed to report further progress, and to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and that the House do on Monday next, the fourteenth day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate certain persons to establish the James Town Settlement and Land Company.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved,* That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question for adopting the Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to provide for the free transportation of Newspapers and Tracts through this Province, without any imposition of Postage,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Joint Committee of the Library of the Legislature of New Brunswick,"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Earle,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Grand Lake, Queen's County, Agricultural Society.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and regulate the mode of electing the Mayor of the City of Saint John, and for other purposes relating to the local government of the said City.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr.

Mr. Hanington moved the following Resolution :—

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature made and passed in the year 1829, providing for the endowment of King's College, at Fredericton, in this Province, it was enacted by the third and fourth Sections thereof—"That there be granted to the Chancellor, President and Scholars of said College, and their successors, for the endowment of said College, and also for the establishment and support of Collegiate Schools, the yearly sum of one thousand one hundred pounds, to be paid from the Revenues of the Province, and drawn out of the same by Warrant of the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council; provided always, and be it further enacted, that the sum of money hereby granted is upon condition that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant for the further endowment of said King's College the annual sum of one thousand pounds sterling out of His Majesty's Casual Revenue, or from or out of such other branch of His Majesty's Royal Revenues as he may be pleased to appoint for that purpose; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to authorize the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue of the Province without the consent of the Legislature thereof:" And whereas His said Majesty was graciously pleased to grant the said annual endowment of one thousand pounds sterling out of the Casual Revenues of the Province, then under the control of the Crown: And whereas on the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue to the people of this Province by His late Majesty King William the Fourth, in exchange for a Civil List, the Royal endowment thus made formed a charge on said Revenues, and such endowment, together with the grant made by the said Act from the Provincial Revenue, has been annually drawn for the support and maintenance of said College and Collegiate School: And whereas in addition to such munificent provisions, a large amount is annually derived for the support of said College from lands and other sources at its disposal: And whereas the returns from time to time laid before this House, show that but a very limited number of persons have availed themselves of said establishment for the purpose of education, making apparent the inefficiency and failure of the Institution for the purposes intended, involving, as it does, an expense far beyond what the people can any longer bear, and entirely at variance with the condition or wants of the Country: And whereas it is the opinion of this House, that the time has arrived when the expenses of the said Establishment should be materially reduced, and its Revenues applied to a system of Education better adapted to the wants of the Country, and of more general benefit and advantage to the people of this Province: And whereas this House is satisfied that the said appropriation should now be withheld: And whereas by the fourth Section of the said recited Act, the last proviso thereto attached unequivocally prevents the appropriation of the said sum of one thousand one hundred pounds from the Public Revenues of the Province without the consent of the Legislature thereof; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to withhold the issuing any further Warrants on the Treasury of this Province for the said sum of one thousand one hundred pounds, or any part thereof, unless the same be hereafter appropriated therefor by the Legislature.

And the same being then again read from the Chair—

Mr. Gilbert moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, and substitute as follows :—

"*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to explain and amend an Act relating to King's College."

Whereupon Mr. Wilmot moved—

*Resolved*, That the House do now adjourn.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the House adjourned accordingly.

**Monday, 14th April, 1851.**

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Joint Committee of the Library of the Legislature of New Brunswick."

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Pickard take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Hatheway take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to and declaratory of the meaning of the Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in this Province.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Earle take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Lake, Queen's County, Agricultural Society.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Earle also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to revive and continue an Act to provide for the more effectual prevention of Trespasses and protection of Timber growing on the Crown Lands within this Province.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. English take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to explain and amend an Act relating to King's College.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade."

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the eleventh day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole on the State of the Province—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 15th April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade."

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Scoullar,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

Mr. Rice in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to present a Petition from John W. Weldon, David Wark, and John Pallen, Committee of the Richibucto Subscribers of Stock for an Electric Line of Telegraph from Richibucto to the Bend, praying that an Act may pass incorporating a Company for the construction of the said Line.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered,* That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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**Wednesday, 16th April, 1851.**
*Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills of a private or local nature, as also that requiring such Bills to be read at the Assizes, or Court of Nisi Prius or General Sessions of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Joint Committee of the Library of the Legislature of New Brunswick."

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question for adopting the Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to revive and continue an Act to provide for the better payment of Petit Jurors attending the several Courts of Record in the Province:

The Bill to revive and continue an Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate Sales by Public Auction: and

The Bill to revive and continue an Act to provide for the more effectual prevention of Trespasses and protection of Timber growing on the Crown Lands within this Province;

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Simonds Agricultural Society,

With an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to alter the Law relating to Joint Tenancy:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law;"

To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

These Bills sent down from the Legislative Council were then severally read a first time.

The

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Simonds Agricultural Society,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section II. expunge the remainder of the Section.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Thursday, 17th April, 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company: also

The following sent down from the Legislative Council, viz:—

A Bill, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act to alter the Law relating to Joint Tenancy."

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Simonds Agricultural Society,—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. English return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Ritchie, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters of the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, complaining of the election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Charlotte, reported—That the Committee had met this morning, pursuant to adjournment: That to-morrow being Good Friday, over which day the House would adjourn, and on the next succeeding day, one of the Members of the Committee must, from unavoidable cause, be absent, he was directed by the Committee to ask permission to adjourn over until Monday next, the twenty first day of April instant.

*Ordered*, thereupon, That permission be given to the Committee to adjourn over until that day, then to meet and proceed in the investigation of the matters set forth in the said Petition.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway,

*Resolved*, That the House do this day three months resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Laws now in force for taxing and charging expenses incurred in Actions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas in this Province, and that the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until that period.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

*Resolved*, That the House do at the next Session of the General Assembly resolve itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and that the consideration of the said Bill be postponed until that period.

On motion of Mr. Rice,

*Resolved*, That the House do at the next Session of the General Assembly resolve itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill to form the Parishes of Andover and Perth, in the County of Victoria, into a Riding, for the purpose of sending one Member to the Legislature, and that the consideration of the said Bill be postponed until that period.

Mr. Gray, a Member for the County of Saint John, applies for leave of absence for a few days, matters of importance requiring his attention; which was granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

*Ordered*, That the House do on Saturday next, the nineteenth day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters set forth in the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, reported—That the Committee had met this day, pursuant to their adjournment, and that to-morrow being Good Friday, over which day the House would adjourn, and on Saturday and Monday following some Members of the said Committee would not be present, having obtained leave of absence from the House, he was directed by the Committee to ask permission to adjourn over until Tuesday next, the twenty second day of April instant.

*Ordered*, thereupon, That permission be given to the said Committee to adjourn over until that day, then to meet and proceed in the investigation of the matters alleged in the said Petition.

The House adjourned until Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

### Saturday, 19th April, 1851.

#### Prayers.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.

Mr. Needham in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first and only Section thereof under their consideration, and which enacts—

“That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, whenever it may be thought advisable so to do, to declare by Proclamation what articles, the growth, production or manufacture of either of the British North American Possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, or either of them, may be imported into this Province free of Duty.”

To which an amendment was moved—To add at the close of the Section the words “when imported direct.”

The question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Williston,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Stiles,
Mr. Crane,	Macpherson,	Mr. M'Phelim,	Montgomery,
Hanington,	M'Leod,	Gordon,	Botsford,
Tilley,	Purdy,	Thomson,	Steves,
Ritchie,	Cutler,	Read,	Fitzgerald,
Wilmot,	Gilbert,	Barberie,	Porter,
Ryan,	Hayward.	Chapman,	Robinson.
Earle,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the words added to the Bill.

The question was then taken on the Section as amended, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Montgomery,
Mr. Crane,	Macpherson,	Mr. Williston,	Botstord,
Hayward,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,	M <sup>c</sup> Pheilm,	Steves,
Hanington,	Purdy,	Thomson,	Fitzgerald,
Tilley,	Cutler,	Gordon,	Johnson,
Ritchie,	Gilbert.	Read,	Porter,
Ryan,	Wilmot.	Barberie,	Robinson.
Earle,		Chapman,	

And the division being equal, he decided in the affirmative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the seventeenth day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To William Fitzgerald the sum of £—— to reimburse him for additional labour and materials used in building the Bridge over the Richibucto River in 1847.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To David Sadler, of Restigouche, the sum of £—— to reimburse him for advances made and time expended in exploring and laying off Roads through the Wilderness Lands in that County, for the benefit of the Settlers who are allowed under the Act 12 Vict. to pay for their Grants in labour.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £25 to pay a Courier for carrying a Mail from Campbellton to the Mouth of Upsalquitch.

To James Henderson the sum of £10 to remunerate him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Mary's for a period of six months ending thirty first December last.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 towards the support of a Female School for Poor Children in the City of Fredericton.

To John Walsh the sum of £20 for having taught a School in the City of Saint John for the year 1850.

To George Cummins the sum of £18 for having taught a School in the City of Saint John for the year 1850.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to be applied in relieving sick and distressed Indians in this Province, and for procuring Seed Grain and Potatoes.



Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,	Mr. Stiles,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	M'Phelim,	Earle,	Cutler,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Fitzgerald,	Steeves,	Ryan.
Mr. Tilley,	Robinson,	Gilbert,	
Ritchie,	Porter,		
Read,	Hanington,		
Botsford,	Johnson,		
Chapman,	Montgomery,		
Williston,	Gordon,		
Rice,	Macpherson,		
Taylor,	Crane.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative ; and

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £100.

Upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of £250.

And upon this question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To William Carman the sum of £—— for Gauging and Weighing Dutiable Articles at Miramichi the past year.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative ; and

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £7 14s. ; and

Upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To John Fraser the sum of £7 13s. for Gauging and Weighing Dutiable Articles at Miramichi the past year.

To Ferguson, Rankin and Company, of Bathurst, the sum of £6 13 10 to refund them Export Duties erroneously paid at the Deputy Treasurer's Office there on Scantling exported the last year to Newfoundland.

To James Christal the sum of £—— for having taught a School in the County of Kent for a period of twelve months.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Earle,	Mr. Tilley,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Fitzgerald,	Hanington,	Rice,
Mr. Gordon,	Robinson,	Ritchie,	Johnson,
Read,	Cutler,	Crane,	M'Leod,
Barberie,	Macpherson.	Purdy,	Gilbert,
Montgomery,		Chapman,	Ryan.
		Williston,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to be paid to John Flett, of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, in order to encourage the erection of a Fulling and Dressing Mill and a Dying Establishment therein ; the same to be paid when it shall be made appear to the Government that the said Establishment is completed.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of Bye Roads in the following Counties :—

#### **Restigouche Bye Roads :**

£25	On the road laid off and approved by the Commissioners to the Loch Broom Settlement on the line at John Campbell's.
20	To explore and open a road from the Glencoe Settlement near Alexander Boyd's, through the Glenlivet Settlement, to meet the road leading from Flat Lands to the second Concession.

- £10 On the road leading from the High Way to David M'Connell's.  
 10 To the road to the shore at John Quinn's.  
 20 To open and explore the road to the Settlement in rear of Belle Dunc on the line leading to the second Concession between John O'Neil and John Culligham.  
 20 To open and explore the road to the Settlement in rear of Matthew M'Donald's on the line to be approved of by the Commissioner.  
 10 To extend the road leading in at John Hamilton's past the Murdoch Settlement.  
 10 On the road from the Widow Murchy's towards the Doyle Settlement.  
 15 To open a road on the east side of River Charlo from the High Way to the Point.  
 5 On the road to the shore, east side New Mills.  
 10 On the road to Glenburnie Mills leading in at Poirriers.  
 5 On the road to the shore west side Benjamin River past the Mill.  
 15 On the road from the Forks of Eel River past Looby's.  
 30 On the road by the river from Mrs. Keddel's towards the Upsalquitch.  
 10 On the west side of Eel River past Conley's.  
 6 For the road leading to the Settlement at Gillespie's.  
 10 To open a road from the High Way to the Ferry in connection with the Metis road near Thomas Barclay's.

#### Gloucester Bye Roads :

- £10 For the erection of a bridge over Isaac Gouthreau's Creek.  
 10 For a bridge over Lousier's Creek, on the road to Point Aux Bolleau.  
 25 For repairing the road from the Blackhall Portage, towards Shippegan, *via* the Plains; out of which the sum of £5 to be paid John Finn for damage done to his improved land.  
 10 For the road from Saint Simcon's Ferry towards Sheppegan.  
 5 For the road from Mrs. Sivret's towards Saint Simcon's Ferry.  
 7 10 To improve the road and landing at Waterloo Settlement, known as Dan. Coghlan's landing.  
 10 To improve a road and landing on the line between Guestavas Dumas and Damanse Therieau's land to the Shore.  
 10 For erecting a bridge over the Innisshannon Brook, on the road leading to the Saint Paul Settlement.  
 6 For improving a landing on the lot occupied by William Kerr, at New Bandon.  
 7 10 To improve Hixen's landing at New Bandon.  
 100 Towards erecting a new bridge over the Tatagouche River at Blackstock's Mills; out of which the sum of £5 to be paid Francis Ferguson for repairs done on the old bridge.  
 7 10 From Loarden's Hill towards James Burns', on the road on the south side of Tatagouche River.  
 6 For a road from Dumfries Settlement, towards Saint Louisa, on the line between Matthew M'Lean and Ami Chamborlain's land.  
 10 For improving a road on the line between Joseph Commeau's and Joseph Roix' land towards the Glanmire Settlement.  
 10 To improve the Arseneau road at Petit Roche.  
 10 To improve and open a road on the line between Thomas Murphy and John Healy towards the Second Concession.  
 7 10 From J. B. Roi's Mill on the north side of Elm Tree River towards the Saint Joseph Settlement.  
 40 For exploring a new line of road from Tracadie towards Bathurst

#### King's County Bye Roads :

- £10 For the road from James Causeman's to Butternut Ridge.  
 5 For the road from the School House, in Rouse Settlement, to the Harper Settlement.  
 5 For the road from Coates' Mill to Jordan Mountain, *via* James Knollen's.  
 6 For the road from the Wesleyan Chapel to Joseph S. Sharp's. £5

- £5 For the road from Morris Frazer's to Thomas B. Keirstead's, via J. Scofield's.  
 8 For the road from William D. Coates' to Westmorland County Line, via  
 Corn Hill.  
 5 For the road from near Fenwick's Mill to the Mountain, via Marvin Ackerly's  
 land.  
 5 For the road from Mace's Mill to Rouse Settlement, via Moses Jordan's.  
 6 For the road from Henry Kieth's to Spring Hill, via Samp Hill.  
 5 For the road from William Caldwell's to Christopher Sheck's, via Abraham  
 Parlee's, Junior.  
 7 To repair the road and bridge leading from the Mill Stream road to Thomas  
 Keirstead's.  
 6 For the road leading from Francis Armstrong's to David Godard's, a new line  
 of road.  
 6 To repair the bridge over Cedar Camp Brook, near Frederick Mires'.  
 6 For the road from Robert Shannon's to William Linden's.  
 8 To remunerate David Godard for work performed on the South Branch road.  
 5 For the road from the new line of road to the Westmorland road, by Solomon  
 Chambers.  
 5 For the road from Michael M'Ginnis' north line to the new line of road lead-  
 ing from the Vale to Loch Lomond.  
 10 For the road from Pollet River, Mechanics' Settlement, to Shepody Big Lake,  
 or Albert County Line.  
 5 For the road from John Carson's to Benajah M'Kenzie's, a new line of road.  
 8 For the road and bridge from Campbellton to Pattecake, via Ross' Mill.  
 5 For the bridge near Daniel Pugsley's.  
 7 For the road from the main road, near Walter B. Scovil's, to the Finger Board  
 road, near William Fowler's.  
 7 For the road leading from the School House, in Scotch Settlement, to Walter  
 Davis' back field.  
 10 For the road leading from Redstone's Mill road, on the line between the  
 Ketchum grant and Glebe, to William Harmer's Lot.  
 4 10 To assist in re-building the bridge over Spragg's Brook.  
 5 To repair the bridge near Robert Noble's.  
 6 From David Hatfield's to James Hatfield's.  
 5 From the Kirk to Donald M'Lauchlan's, east Scotch Settlement.  
 5 From the Scotch Settlement road, at Robert Reed's, to Thomas Ewen's.  
 10 For the road leading from near Andrew Sommerville's to the junction of the  
 West Scotch Settlement road, leading to the Kirk.  
 5 For the road from John Brown's to the old Westmorland road.  
 7 For the road from Kilpatrick's to the Post road, at Palmer's field.  
 5 For the road from John Smith's to the bridge across Smith's Mill Brook,  
 towards Golden Grove.  
 7 From the Post road, near Terrence Ferguson's, to the old Cumberland road.  
 5 For the road from William Vaughan's to John Smith's.  
 15 For the road from Groom's bridge to Pattecake.  
 10 To build a bridge on the road leading from Sea Dog Cove to Kingston.  
 10 For the road leading from the School House, near Harding's, towards Land's End.  
 5 For the road leading from the Lyon's road, round the head of Milkish, to the  
 Harrison road.  
 7 For the road from Heightle's corner to the third tier of Lots.  
 5 For the road leading from Sand Point towards Campbell's.  
 8 To aid in making an alteration on the road near Charles Peatman's and Joseph  
 M'Keel's.  
 7 For the road from James Paisley's front line to the old road near the Mountain.  
 5 To repair a bridge near Thomas Wallace's.  
 10 To assist in making a road and landing near Joseph Bulyea's.  
 7 For the road leading from M'Keel's Grist Mill to the second tier of Lots, the  
 same to be expended between the Meeting House and Henry Lawson's.

- £5 For the road from Picket's Mill to Ketchum's.  
 15 For the road from Alexander M'Alary's to Lamb's ferry.  
 10 For the road from James Snider's to David W. Pudington's.  
 10 For the road from the head of Milkish to Burnt Cove.  
 7 For the road leading from the Neck road to William Worden's, towards Milkish.  
 7 For the road from Perry's to Purvis' farm.  
 5 For the road from Widow Dean's to Philip Cassidy's, (Campbell road.)  
 7 To repair the bridge over Piquotet Stream, below Seely's Mills.  
 10 To repair the bridge across Ruland's Brook, on the road leading from the Vale to Patecake.  
 5 To remunerate Samuel J. Dibble in part for extra labour done on the stone bridge over Thomas Coates' Mill Brook.  
 5 For the road from Carmel Secord's to Howe's.  
 10 For the road from Jenkins' to the Campbell Settlement.  
 5 For the road from the School, near Ammon Fowler's, to the new line of road near John Hagerty's, Esquire.  
 5 For the road from Christopher Tabour's to Saint John County Line, (via Broadice's and Turney's.  
 5 For the road from James Dann's to the Meeting House.  
 5 From David Faulkner's Saw Mill to the School House, near Patrick O'Neal's.  
 4 10 For the road from the Shepody road to the Quaco road, via William and Aaron Scott's.  
 10 For the road from Albert Dixon's to Hammond River Bridge.

#### Northumberland Bye Roads:

- £20 For the Road from Chaplin Island to the Pabino.  
 40 For the Ferry Slips at John Rennie's, Newcastle side, and John Horan's on the Chatham side.  
 10 To open a road from the Highway near William Clark's, Lower Newcastle, to the River Miramichi.  
 5 From the Highway, Upper Douglastown, to the Rear Lots.  
 30 Towards rebuilding bridge across Turner's Cove, Nelson.  
 50 Towards rebuilding bridge across Whitney's Mill Stream, Northesk.  
 30 To be paid Charles Stewart for extra work on bridge over M'Kay's Cove, Northesk.  
 7 10 Balance due Abel Pond for work on road, Ludlow.  
 10 Toward building a Scow to ferry across the South West, at Portage Pond, Ludlow.  
 7 12 To George Johnston of Chatham, balance on bridge over the Napau near John Nicholson's.  
 15 For the bridge over the Highway, Lower Chatham, Murdock's Cove.  
 1 12 6 Balance due John Johnston and James Flett for Bridge at Chatham Head.  
 1 12 7 Balance due Alexander Goodfellow for road from Moorfield's to County Line.  
 3 1 11 To Thomas W. Underhill balance due for over-expenditure, 1849.  
 25 To Thomas W. Underhill, towards reimbursing him for rebuilding bridges across Salmon Brook and Sabie's River in 1850.  
 8 For opening a road in Alswick from lot 49 to lot 46.  
 8 For opening a road in Alswick from Main road to the North Branch of the Cowasagast Creek.  
 10 Towards opening a road on the north side of Tabinsintac from James Johnston's, up stream.  
 25 To improve road from the Welfield Settlement to Black River, and towards continuing the same to the high landing on the Barnaby River.  
 40 Towards building a bridge across Barnaby River above or below John Aylward's at such place as may be fixed upon by the Commissioners to be appointed to expend the same.  
 25 For the road on the north east side of Renous River, from Indian Town to James Donaldson's.

- £15 Towards continuing the road through Williamstown Settlement from Graham's upwards, toward the North West.  
 25 Towards improving the road from Portage River to Eel River in Glenelg.  
 10 Towards improving the road on the south side of the South West from Indian Town up towards the Forks.  
 9 11 From the front Settlement at Burnt Church to the rear Settlement at Burnt Church River upon the side line between lots 3 and 4

### Victoria Bye Roads :

- £65 For the road leading from the County Line to Salmon River.  
 105 For the road leading up the Tobique.  
 20 For the road leading past Tapley's, to and through the Tomlinson Settlement.  
 30 For the road leading past the Arestook Falls to the American Boundary.  
 7 10 For the road leading from the Portage road to Watson's.  
 15 To open and repair the road leading from Watson's to Merritt's.  
 17 10 For the road leading through the Colebrooke Settlement.  
 10 For the road leading to the Episcopal Church at Grand Falls.  
 10 For the road leading from the Episcopal Church, at Grand Falls, to the Catholic Church.  
 25 For the road leading up Madawaska on the lower side.  
 25 To explore and open a road from Fournier's, near Rockwise, to New Settlement.  
 25 To open and explore a road from James Smith's to Green River.  
 15 For the road leading from Akerley's to back Settlement.  
 15 To explore and open the road to Oulett's Settlement.  
 15 For the Old Portage road at Grand Falls.  
 25 For the road leading to the Little River Settlement at the Grand Falls.  
 20 To build a bridge over a Gully between Edmunston and Tighe's.  
 150 For the road from Edmunston to Baker's brook; £50 of which for building a bridge over Daigle's brook; and £5 18s. to Octave Daigle for balance due him for work done on said road.  
 73 10 To improve the road from Long's bridge to Saint Francis; £33 10s. of which to build a bridge over Crock's Creek.

### Dork Bye Roads :

- £15 For the road leading to Skiff Lake.  
 10 For the lower road to Howard Settlement.  
 10 For the road to the Monument Settlement.  
 10 For the road leading from the Gesner Settlement, on Eel River, to the Howard Settlement.  
 15 To open a road to connect the Howard Settlement road with the River Saint John where it strikes the old road.  
 15 For the road to the Rosborough Settlement, and to extend to the Poquiock Settlement.  
 30 For the road leading to the Poquiock Settlement and Magundy; out of which £5 to be expended between Carson's and the Mill.  
 55 For the road leading to and through the Lake George and Magundy Settlements; out of which £5 for the road leading to Daniel Hoyt's, and the sum of £7 10s. for the road from Lake George School House to the rear of Gilchrist Grant's.  
 25 To open a road to the River in connection with the Lake road, past Pickard's Farm.  
 5 For a road leading from the Highway Road to Jewett's Grist Mill on Garden's Creek.  
 30 For the road to the Magaguadavic Settlement, leading through the Blaney Ridge Settlement to James Graham's, part to the end of the Settlement beyond Noble's, and part for the road to M'Cutcheon's; out of which the sum of £5 for the road from M'Cormack's to Adams', and the sum of £3 towards Brown's, Fisher's and Edmondson's.

- £30 To open a road from Loon Lake to Vail's, on the Magaguadavic, including the bridge above Vail's.  
 20 For the road to the Garden Creek Settlement; out of which Sidney Smith to be paid for building a bridge last year.  
 25 For the road from Essensa's, past Ross' Mill, to the Saint Andrews road; out of which the balance due John Ross to be paid.  
 5 For the road leading to James Nisbet's and Craig's.  
 5 For the road from Harvey Settlement to Frog Lake.  
 5 For the road from George Davidson's to Little Settlement.  
 5 For the road to George Coburn's.  
 5 For the road to William Coburn's.  
 10 For the road to William Robinson's and thence to Wilson's Mills.  
 12 For the road to and through the Acton Settlement towards Ross' Mills.  
 5 For the road to Cranberry Lake.  
 5 For the road from Little's to Luke Craig's.  
 5 For the road from Sasford's to Paterson's.  
 5 For the road from Hanwell to the River Saint John.  
 5 For the road from the Teetotal Settlement to the Sunbury County Line.  
 5 For the road from Wynn's, in the Teetotal Settlement, to and through the Roach Settlement.  
 5 For the road from Hanwell to the Settlement of Crowley and others, towards Little's.  
 30 For the road from Fredericton to New Maryland, and the bridges thereon.  
 10 For the road from the School House, in New Maryland, to the County Line.  
 8 For the road leading to Charters' and Haining's.  
 30 For the road leading from Morgan's to the Beaver Dam and the County Line, and through to Solomon Smith's.  
 5 For the road on the East side of Rushagonis, by Robert Lindsay's.  
 5 For the road from Andrew Little's to Thornton's.  
 13 10 For the old road leading to Spring Hill.  
 10 For the upper road to the Campbell Settlement.  
 25 For the road from the Campbell Settlement to the Nacavickack at Trout Brook.  
 5 To open a road from the Highway, near Dow Brooks, to the River Saint John.  
 20 For the road to and through the upper Caverhill Settlement: a part of which to open the road to the rear leading beyond Carr's, and a part to open the road passing Guiou's land, in connection with the road leading to the lower Settlement in the Springfield Settlement.  
 7 10 For the road to and through the lower Caverhill Settlement.  
 10 For the road near Morehouse's to the Springfield Settlement.  
 30 For the road from the Mactaquack Settlement to and through the Springfield, to connect with the Caverhill Settlement.  
 10 To open a road from the Springfield Settlement to the New Zealand Settlement.  
 20 For the road from the Mactaquack, past the Scotch Lake, round the head of said Lake to Peter Fleming's and George Stewart's, to the River St. John.  
 10 For the road from Moore's to the Mactaquack.  
 30 For the road from Mactaquack bridge to Mauzeroll's Ferry, and the bridges thereon.  
 12 10 Towards repairing the bridge over the Mactaquack at the mouth.  
 20 For the roads to the new Settlements on the upper part of the Keswick.  
 5 For the road from the Tripp Settlement, near M'Keen's, to the Keswick River at the Forks.  
 12 For the road from the bridge at Yerxa's on the Keswick, on the western side of the Stream, upwards towards Sisson's.  
 5 For the road from the bridge to the Tripp Settlement.  
 7 10 For the roads to Foy's, Killean's and Power's.  
 5 For the road from Keswick to the Cardigan, through the Bird Settlement.  
 7 For the road from the Keswick to the Bird Settlement, through the Boon Settlement, past Harris'.

£100	For the road leading from Pickard's Mills to the mouth of the Keswick, and the bridges thereon.
30	For the road to Manzer's.
7	For the Penniac Road.
50	For the road on the eastern side of the Nashwaak; £20 of which to be expended in opening the road from Manzer's to Fletcher's.
5	For the road from the Portage road to the M'Donald Settlement.
5	For the road to John M'Laggan's.
10	For the road from the Nashwaak to the New Durham Settlement.
20	For the road from Hanson's to the Church.
15	For the road from Peters' to Brown's.
15	For the road from Fletcher's, on the Nashwaak, to Bubar's on the Seward road.
7	For the road to the M'Leod Hill Settlement.
10	To open a road on the rear of the M'Leod Hill Settlement on the Nashwaaksis.
37	For the Royal Road, and the bridges thereon, leading to the rear of the Tay Creek Settlement, and to cut down Quinn's Hill; £5 of which to open a road to the rear of John Evan's farm.
15	Towards rebuilding the bridge over the East Branch of the Nashwaaksis Stream near Estey's Mill.
15	For the road from Boyd's to Stanley Point Mills, past Mick's.
7 10	For the road to Stanley passing Doctor Jacob's farm; £2 of which to the Hurler Settlement.
12 10	For the road to the Fredericksburgh Settlement.
10	For the road from Larkins' to the Semple and Delucry Settlements, to extend to Johnston's.
5	For the road from Sanson's in the Cardigan to the Bird Settlement.
7	To open a road from the Stone Settlement to the Royal road, of which a small sum towards Beckwith's Mill.
7 10	For the road through the Humphrey Settlement to the Bird Settlement.
10	For the road from the Petitcodiac road to the Penniac on the County line, and for the road on the said County line.
20	For the road from Hughes' to the Taxes River and to the County line, and for opposite Fairley's to the Portage.
10	For the road to the Kentville Settlement.
6	For the road leading from Stanley to the east side of the Nashwaak to Stewart's and Stinson's, and to Neil Campbell's.
5	For the road leading to M'Kay's on the hill and to the rear.
5	For the road leading from Corbet's to the rear of the Lots.
7	For building approaches to Ferry landing opposite to Cambelltown Mills.
20	For the road from the Bird Settlement to the King Settlement.
15	For the road through the Allandale Settlement.
15	For the road through the Mauserall Settlement.
10	To remunerate Benjamin Lockhart for building bridge.
5	For the road from Hood's to the Settlement of Hood's and Thompson.
15	To open a new road from the Nerepis road towards Rushagonis.
5	From Hanwell road to Essensa's Mills.
15	For Matthew Graham towards paying damages on account of roads.
15	For the road from Campbell Settlement to Newburgh Settlement.
10	For the Wharf at mouth of Eel River.
30	For the road from Nashwaak to Miramichi.
50	For the road from Burgoyne's Ferry, upper line, through the Parish of Queensbury.
45 15	For the road and bridges from Nackawickack through the Parish of Southampton.
25	To William Greaves, towards paying for bridge near Vail's.
8	For the road leading from old Spring Hill road to Hanwell road,
10	Towards remunerating Timothy Killeen for over expenditure on Hanwell road.

**Westmorland Byc Roads :**

- £50 For the road from Point Migic to Great Shemogue.  
 10 For the road from Robert Coppe's to William Tingley's.  
 5 For the road to Round Lake, by John Nile's line.  
 10 Towards making a new bridge over Boyce's Creek in the Parish of Botsford.  
 5 For the Aboideau over the Little Shemogue, near Anderson's.  
 20 To repair the road across Peck's Creek at the North Joggins.  
 10 For the road from Stack's Cove to Cape Maranguin.  
 5 For the road from the Church in Sackville to Thomas Milner's.  
 5 For the bridge over Grand Ance Creek.  
 32 10 For the road from Towse's to Drysdale's on the Aboushaggan road.  
 10 From F. Gallagher's to the County Line.  
 10 Road from William Hogan's to Hugh M'Lean's.  
 10 Road from Fredericton Road to Abner Taylor's farm.  
 10 For the bridge over Somers' Mill Creek.  
 7 10 For the bridge over Butler's Creek, M'Laughlan road.  
 12 10 Road from Arnold Grant Butler to John Killam's, north River Mountains.  
 12 10 Road from Fredericton road to north River Mountains, by way of George Cochran's.  
 20 Road from Fredericton road to Ichabod Lewis, Nevers' Brook, by way of L. Eagles'.  
 5 Road from Catholic Chapel to John Gould Settlement.  
 5 Road from John Gould's to Frederick Melançon's.  
 5 For the great road to Pollett River, via Haslett's Mills.  
 5 For the Aboushaggan bridge.  
 5 For the road from Simon Legere's to Sackville.  
 25 For the bridge over Drisdell's Creek, to be paid Jude Legere, as per contract.  
 5 For the road from Philip Chapman's to William Bateman's.  
 7 Towards the bridge across Aboushaggan near Dominick Cormea's.  
 3 For the road from Joseph Gallong's to Dominick Cormea's.  
 7 For the road from Fabien Le Blanc's, Saint Andrews Settlement, to the road from Shediac to Shemogue.  
 6 10 For the road from Murray's, M'Dougald Settlement, to Irish Settlement.  
 4 10 For the road from Dorchester road to the Grind Stone Manufactory.  
 5 On the road from the great road in Dorchester to Landry's, via the Lake.  
 10 For the bridge over the Chapel Creek.  
 10 For the bridge near Andrew Goodett's.  
 7 10 For the road from Paul LeBlanc's to Joseph Cudgoe's.  
 7 10 For the Bellevou Marsh.  
 5 For the road from the Chapel in Dorchester around the Cormea's Marsh.  
 5 For Approaches to the Bellevou Wharf.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do on Monday next, the twenty first day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province.

Mr. Steves, from the Committee on Public Accounts, having had under their consideration the Accounts of the Commissioner for Government House and Public Buildings, submit their Report thereon; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The



“ The Committee on Public Accounts beg to make the following Report on the Accounts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings—

“ The Commissioner charges in all £651 5 11, made up under the following heads, viz :—

Expenditure on Government House,	....	....	£358	3	5
Do. Council Chamber, (new roofing,)			57	13	7
Do. House of Assembly,	....	....	85	3	2
Do. Secretary's Office,	....	....	0	18	9
Do. Crown Land Office, (for tin roof,)			147	4	2
Do. Col. Shore's Office,	....	....	0	6	7
Sundry items, &c.,	....	....	1	16	3
			£651	5	11
From which he deducts articles sold,	....	....	12	0	7
			£639	5	4

“ Your Committee are of the same opinion, relative to the Accounts, as that expressed by the Committee of Public Accounts last year, and regret that the recommendations then made were not carried out, viz., that the Executive Government should annually lay before the Legislature an estimate of the probable amount required for the repairing of the Public Buildings for the ensuing year, specifying as far as practicable the state of the buildings, and the work absolutely necessary to be performed; in the absence, therefore, of such information, your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that the expenses of Government House for the present year should not exceed £100, and in this opinion Mr. Taylor, the acting Commissioner, fully concurs. It appears from information received from said Commissioner, that men are kept in employ about Government House that the public service does not absolutely require; your Committee, therefore, hope that the maximum amount of £100, recommended for this year, will not be exceeded.

“ All which is respectfully submitted.

“ W. H. STEVES,  
S. L. TILLEY,  
W. CRANE,  
J. RITCHIE,  
W. SCULLAR,  
J. T. WILLISTON,  
B. R. FITZGERALD.

“ Committee Room, April 12, 1851.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to relieve Sawed Lumber and Scantling from Duty when exported from this Province.

Mr. Read in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	English,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Montgomery,
Mr. Barberie,	Gilbert.
Crane,	Cutler,
Gordon,	Hayward,
Williston,	M'Phelim,
Rice,	Porter.
Earle,	

NAYS.

Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Chapman,
Botsford,	Ryan,
Ritchie,	Wilmot,
Hanington,	M'Leod,
Fitzgerald,	Purdy,
Stiles,	Steves,
Robinson,	Thomson.
Needham,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

**Monday, 21st April, 1851.**

*Prayers.*

On motion of Mr. Thomson,  
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Saint Croix Lower Bridge Company.

Mr. Wilmot in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to revive and continue certain Acts of Assembly providing for expenses of the Legislature.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act relating to the Clerk of the Pleas.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to enable certain persons who may have obtained Certificates of Conformity under and by virtue of any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province heretofore in force relating to Bankruptcy, to proceed to confirmation of such Certificate or Certificates, by application to the Master of the Rolls or Court of Chancery, as provided by the said Act or Acts, or any of them.

Mr. Stiles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. English,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, at the opening of the next Session of the Legislature, a Report by the Postmaster General who may be appointed to that Office on the transfer of the Department to the Provincial Government; which Report shall embrace a detailed Statement of the number, names and locality of all the different subordinate Postmasters and Way Officers in the Province,—The distances of the several Mail Routes in the Province, and the aggregate distance of the whole,—The amount of Salary received by each person in charge of a Post Way-Office,—The extent of the duties performed at each Office, whether by day or night, and the adequacy or otherwise of the compensation allowed for such duties respectively;—And also, a Statement of the new Mail Routes which it may be desirable presently to establish,—The distances of the new Routes respectively, and the aggregate distance of the whole,—The new Offices and Way Offices that may be required, and the compensation to be allowed to each, and the locality thereof; together with such other information as it may be important to possess, for the efficient, economical and beneficial control and management of the Department.

*Ordered*, That Mr. English, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Scoullar, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill for the further amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice, be postponed for three months.

On

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

Whereas it is necessary for the interests of Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province engaged in the Fisheries, that more effectual measures should be taken to prevent encroachment by Foreigners on the Fishing Grounds on the Coast of New Brunswick; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble and dutiful Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that means may be taken for protecting the Fisheries, as recommended by the Report of the Committee of this House on that subject; and further

*Resolved*, That the Honorable the Legislative Council be requested to join this House in such Address; and

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot communicate the same to the Council.

On motion of Mr. Rice,

*Resolved*, That the House do at the next Session of the Legislature go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Victoria County Agricultural Society.

On motion of Mr. Scoullar,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Finger Board, at or near James Tilley's, in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, to the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the Salaries of certain Public Officers in this Province.

Leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to alter the Law relating to Joint Tenancy."

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,  
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law."

Mr. Robinson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

The amendment being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there read a first time, and is as follows:—

At A in Section I. after the word "duplicity" insert the words "informality or other ground of special demurrer under the present practice of the Supreme Court."

The said amendment was then read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said amendment be engrossed, and the Bill as amended read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of Saturday last, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 for a Missionary to the Milicete Tribe of Indians, stationed at Fredericton, for the year 1851.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—, in aid of the Grammar School taught in Newcastle, Northumberland, by John Sivewright, to whom the same shall be paid in part of his Salary the present year, on the usual Certificates being given.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Stiles,	Mr. Cutler,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,	Earle,	Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Hatheway,	Purdy,	Hanington.
Mr. Barberie,	Johnson,	M <sup>r</sup> Phelim,	
Read,	Montgomery,		
Crane,	Gilbert,		
Botsford,	Thomson,		
Gordon,	Robinson,		
Williston,	Taylor,		
Tilley,	Rice,		
Porter,	Fitzgerald.		
Needham,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and a motion made to fill up the blank with the sum of £30.

And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £50.

Upon this question it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £4000, for the protection of the Revenue for the year 1851.

To

To Francis M'Manus, of Fredericton, the sum of £14 1 3, to reimburse Duties paid on Goods destroyed in the Great Fire which occurred on the eleventh November last.

To John Robinson and Beverly Robinson, Esquires, the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Act for inspecting Steam Boats, the sum of £—, to enable them to remunerate the person employed by them in the discharge of their duty as such Commissioners the last Season.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 12.

NAYS 18.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Sarah Hitchings, of the Parish of Saint David, the sum of £— to compensate her for damages sustained in consequence of an alteration made, in the year 1845, in the Great Road leading from Saint Stephen to Saint Andrews, by reason of the same passing through her improved land.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Charlotte H. Turner the sum of £9 for teaching a School in the City of Fredericton for a period of six months ending the thirtieth day of June last.

To Benjamin P. Griffith, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, the sum of £44 12 8 to reimburse him for costs incurred in investigating a claim for Timber seized in 1838, agreeably to the Report of the Committee.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Needham,	Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Pickard,	Hanington,	Johnson,
Mr. Thomson,	Taylor,	Earle,	M'Leod,
Williston,	Hatheway,	Scoullar,	Ryan,
Rice,	Macpherson,	Crane,	Fitzgerald,
Wilmot,	Porter,	Chapman,	Gilbert,
M'Phelim,	Robinson.	Tilley,	Steves,
English,		Stiles,	Cutler,
		Read,	Botsford.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Bryan M'Quade the sum of £15 to remunerate him for loss sustained in making a piece of the Great Road between Woodstock and the Arestook ; half to be taken out of the Great Road money from Woodstock to the Arestook, and half out of the Great Road money from the Arestook to the Grand Falls.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £20 for improving the Towing Path on the east side of Madawaska River, as recommended by the Lumbering Committee.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £— to aid Alexander Moore, of the Mechanics' Settlement, in King's County, to rebuild a Grist Mill which was consumed by Fire in December last ; the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until it shall be satisfactorily certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that the said Mill has been rebuilt, and is in efficient operation.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Hatheway,	Mr. Earle,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Steves,	Hanington,	Pickard,
Mr. Thomson,	Botsford,	Crane,	Cutler,
Barberie,	Macpherson,	Williston,	M'Leod.
Scoullar,	Ryan,		
Chapman,	Purdy,		
Tilley,	Fitzgerald,		
Rice,	Porter,		
Read,	Ritchie,		
English,	Stiles.		
Needham,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £25.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £— to aid Alexander Cantley, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, in rebuilding an Oat Kiln, consumed by Fire in February 1850; the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until it shall be satisfactorily certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that the said Kiln, as well as the Mill in connection therewith, is in successful operation.

And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. English,	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Needham,	Pickard,	Earle.
Mr. Ritchie,	Wilmot,	Cutler,	
Scoullar,	Hatheway,		
Rice,	Steves,		
Read,	Macpherson,		
Stiles,	Porter,		
Tilley,	Taylor,		
Williston,	M'Leod,		
Crane,	Ryan,		
Chapman,	Purdy,		
Barberie,	Robinson.		
Thomson,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £25.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 to aid Robert Hervie, of the Parish of Durham, in the County of Restigouche, in the erection and completion of a Fulling, Spinning and Dressing Mill, and machinery, in that Parish; £25 of which sum to be paid so soon as it is satisfactorily certified to the Government that a Fulling Mill is in efficient operation, and the remaining £25 when it shall be certified as above that a Spinning and Weaving Machine has been connected therewith, and is in successful operation.

To John King, President of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, the sum of £56, being amount due that Society to meet their subscriptions in the years 1846 and 1847, agreeably to the Report of the Committee on Agriculture.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £25, in addition to the amount allowed by law, to aid in the erection of a Flour and Oat Mill, and Kiln, at the Black River Settlement, Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John; the same to be paid when a satisfactory Certificate shall be produced that a good substantial Flour and Oat Mill, and Kiln, has been erected in a convenient and suitable place for the accommodation of the public, and the whole in efficient operation.

To John Wright, Esquire, President of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, the sum of £50 to assist and encourage the erection of machinery for Fulling, Carding, Dressing, Spinning and Weaving; the above not to be drawn from the Treasury until it shall be satisfactorily certified to the Government that each and every of the branches of the machinery above enumerated are in full and efficient operation.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 to aid Matthew Laud in the erection of machinery for the manufacturing of Flax into Shoe and other Threads, Twine, Warp, &c.; the same to be paid when it shall be satisfactorily certified to the Lieutenant Governor that the machinery has been erected, and is in full and efficient operation.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of Bye Roads in the following Counties:—

#### Queen's County Bye Roads :

£2 3	Commission due to Stephen Thorn for erecting three bridges, viz:—one at Coakley's brook, Newcastle: one at Little River: and one at the upper Key Hole, so called.	
5	From Michael Dillon's to Robert Yeamans'.	
7	From Coy's Mill to Alexander Clark's.	£10

- £10 From John Buzzell's to Sypher's Pond Brook.  
 8 From Hard Wood Ridge road to Bailey's Point.  
 15 From Wiggins' Mill to Wasson's Mill, on the new line.  
 15 From Young's Cove to Washademoak Lake.  
 5 From the main road to Wiggins' Carding Mill.  
 4 From Cornelius M'Laughlin's to George Farris', and thence to Thompson Settlement.  
 6 From Richard Stephens' to the great road.  
 11 7 To repay James Langan the amount advanced by him to John Thompson, being a balance due the said Thompson for erecting a bridge near M'Donald's Mill, Iron Bound Cove.  
 6 From Dunn's Mill to extend up on the west side of the Gaspereau.  
 5 From the Meeting House to extend up on the east side of the Gaspereau to Burpee's Mill.  
 7 To open a new piece of road from below M'Clure's, on the Salmon River, to intersect the Coal Creek road near M'Donald's.  
 8 From Coal Creek to M'Donald's.  
 6 From Harry Porter's to John Darough's.  
 10 To remunerate Lucas Appleby for erecting a bridge on the Gamble Road, under the supervision of Gilbert Williams, in 1849.  
 8 From Curry's Mill to Duck Creek.  
 8 To repair the Public Wharf at Gagetown.  
 5 To build a bridge on the road leading from Vail's Ferry to the Nerepis road, near M'Alister's.  
 3 For the road leading from the Nerepis road to the forks of the road near John Gaunce's.  
 6 From Shaw's Mill to the Shannon Settlement.  
 7 From the Shannon Settlement to the Shore.  
 8 From Craft's Cove to David M'Donald's.  
 10 To raise the causeway and repair the bridge near Daniel Vanwart's Grist and Saw Mill.  
 8 For the road from the brook near Thomas Robinson's to John Vantasell's corner.  
 12 For the road and bridge between Angus Gilchrist and James Gilchrist.  
 6 From the English Settlement to the M'Farland Settlement, on the line between Richard and James Pearson's.  
 6 For the road leading through the East Waterloo Settlement to the Salmon Creek Settlement.  
 6 From Alexander Stuart's to Richard Griffith's.  
 6 From Dyar's corner to Shares', via Summervill's.  
 4 From Daniel Jinkins' to Wetherall's Mill.  
 5 For the road leading through the East Waterloo Settlement to the English Settlement.  
 4 From Daniel Jinkins', Washademoack Lake, to the Salmon Creek road.  
 15 From Barnett's corner, Jerusalem Settlement, through Jackson Settlement to Merritt's Bridge, on the Gagetown road.  
 6 From Inches' corner, Jerusalem Settlement, to the County Line.  
 8 To build a bridge over the Nerepis Stream, on the line between William Polley and William Daley.  
 6 8 To John Byrns, a balance due him for work performed on the Enniskillen road.  
 6 From Nelson's to the Gage Town road.  
 5 From the Gage Town road to William Jones' upper line on the west side of the Nerepis Stream.  
 6 From the Gage Town road to the Broad Road on the line between James Graham and William Bell.  
 5 From Barnard M'Quaid's to John M'Gavern's line.  
 8 From James Bradley's to the Shannon Settlement.  
 5 From Friendship Hill to Daniel Sweeney's road, between the first and second tier of lots on the south side of the Enniskillen road.

- £5 To remunerate Bryant M'Quade in full, for cutting and opening the Enniskillen road.
- 10 For the Clones road leading to Garey Settlement.
- 30 From Coles' Island to New Canaan Settlement.
- 8 2 From Dunn's at the lower end of Long Island to the Jerusalem Settlement.
- 9 From Brown's to Pudington's.
- 10 From Benjamin Clark's to Webb's corner.
- 8 From Hogshaw's corner to Little River, through Jerusalem and New Ireland Settlements, to John Stockford's.

#### Kent Bye Roads :

- £7 10 For the road from Birch Island to Samuel Robicheau's.
- 20 For the road from Black River Bridge, and for the bridge at Oliver Mallet's to Oliver White's.
- 15 For the bridge over Black River at Atkinson's Mills, and for the road to the Post Road.
- 7 10 For the road on the south side Black River, from Finley M'Intosh's by Cecil Thibiadeau's to John Arsino's.
- 7 10 For the road from Chockpish River to St. Nicholas River.
- 15 For the road from the Post Road by Talan Calliot's towards Rawley's in rear of the Indian Line.
- 5 10 For the road from Baptist M'Kay's to Augustin Richard's Settlement.
- 15 For the road from M'Gowan's to the Louis Village.
- 7 10 For the road from Mansfield Richard's, Little Chockpish, to Louis Richard's Settlement.
- 30 For the road from Johnson's Mills on the West Branch to the Main River.
- 15 For the road from the School House at Black's, and for a bridge over the South Branch at James Christal's.
- 10 For the road from the School House by John Christal's.
- 12 10 For the road from the Chapel Point to the West Branch Bridge.
- 12 10 For the road from the Chapel Point leading up the Richibucto River, by Thomas Graham's.
- 15 For the road from James Girvan's by Mr. Roberts' to the bridge over the Richibucto River.
- 20 For the bridge over the Kouchibouguacis to replace the bridge carried away by the freshet near the head of the tide.
- 40 For the road from Andrew Tweedie's to Point Sapaine, to be expended where most required.
- 15 For the road from the turn of the road to Emerson's Mills to Rutter's upper line, south side Kouchibouguacis.
- 10 10 For the road south side Aldouane River from the Forks, up to Michael Richard's line.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

#### A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to The Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof: and

The Bill to incorporate the Grand Lake, Queen's County, Agricultural Society; With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The



The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to repeal the several Acts for incorporating the City of Fredericton, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section VIII. insert the words “who is hereby required to furnish the same on demand, under the penalty of forty shillings for each refusal.”

At B at the end of Section IX. add the words—“ Provided always that such disqualification shall not arise from holding any Lease of Land from the Corporation; and that no Councillor shall receive into his hands any moneys for and on account of any contract, work or employment, made, done or performed by, or on behalf of, or by direction of the said Corporation, but that all moneys due by the said Corporation on any such account shall be paid by the Treasurer of the City to the person or persons who shall have actually done such work and shall be entitled to such moneys by, under or for such contract, work or employment, or to his or their order.”

At C in Section XXIV. insert the words “which must be held within three days.”

At D in Section XXXVIII. insert the words “be lawful.”

At E in Section XL. insert the words “or during the continuance.”

At F in Section XLVII. expunge the words “and other Officers as may be deemed necessary for the good of the public at large,” and insert the words “Harbour Master and Wharfinger.”

At G in Section LI. expunge the whole Section, and insert as follows :—

“ And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the City Council to publish in one or more of the Newspapers published in the City one month before the annual election of Mayor and Councillors in each year, for the information of the Citizens, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation during the past year; and in every such statement the different sources of revenue and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified; together with the amounts of all assessments ordered and made, the several purposes of such assessments, the amount actually received under such assessments, and a detailed account of the appropriation thereof; and that such statements and accounts shall be made up to the thirty first day of December preceding such publication in each year, signed by the Mayor and Auditor of the City for the time being.”

At H in Section LIII. insert the words “and to grant licences for the due weighing and admeasurement thereof.”

At J in the same Section, insert the words “and to prevent or punish the use of pipes or cigars.”

At K in Section LV. insert the words “whether by rents of property or otherwise.”

At L in Section LXII. insert the words “or the agent of any non-resident assessed as aforesaid.”

At M in the same Section, expunge the words “at their meeting held next after the receipt of such appeal.”

At N in Section LXXIII. insert the words “salaries and fees.”

At O in Section LXXX. insert the words “and the construction of the terms ‘real estate’ and ‘personal estate.’”

At P in Section LXXXI. insert the words “and in case of the sickness or absence of the said Mayor from the said City, before any two of the said Councillors.”

At Q in the same Section, insert the words “or any one of the Councillors not engaged in the suit and trial of the cause.”

At R in the same Section, expunge the words “in the fourth year of the Reign of King William the Fourth, intituled ‘An Act to facilitate summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace, and the execution of Warrants by Constables,’ and of another Act made and passed.”

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Grand Lake, Queen's County, Agricultural Society,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section II. expunge the remainder of the Section.

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.  
And the question being put from the Chair—

That the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows:—

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Mr. Ritchie,  
Hanington,  
Tilley,  
Earle,  
Taylor,  
English,  
Purdy,

Mr. M'Leod,  
Ryan,  
Macpherson,  
Pickard,  
Wilmot,  
Cutler,  
Hayward,  
Gilbert.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Street,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Mr. Scoullar,  
Rice,  
Stiles,  
Williston,  
Chapman,  
Crane,  
Read,  
Barberie,  
Gordon,

Mr. Botsford,  
Thomson,  
Steves,  
Porter,  
Johnson,  
Montgomery,  
Hatheway,  
Fitzgerald,  
M'Phelim,  
Robinson.

And so it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee to whom was referred a Petition from John Nason and Lemuel Nason, as regards a deposit made by the late Zophar B. Nason, deceased, in the Savings' Bank in Fredericton, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed on the twentieth February last to take into consideration the Petition of John Nason and Lemuel Nason, Administrators of the Estate of Zophar B. Nason, deceased, setting forth that the sum of £50 had been deposited by the deceased, in his life time, in the Fredericton Savings' Bank; that the Pass Book or Receipt has been either destroyed or mislaid, by reason of which they are unable to withdraw the said amount from the Bank, and praying the action of the House thereon; having attended to that duty, beg to Report—

“That no evidence or information has been furnished to enable the Committee to recommend Legislative interference.

“Committee Room, 21st April, 1851.”

“W. J. RITCHIE,  
A. BARBERIE,  
B. R. FITZGERALD.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 22d April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to repeal an Act relating to the Clerk of the Pleas.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to revive and continue certain Acts of Assembly providing for expenses of the Legislature.

Mr. Tilley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Fitzgerald,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Stiles,
Ritchie,	Thomson,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Chapman,
Hatheway,	Cutler,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Earle,
Needham,	Steves.	Mr. Barberie,	Ryan,
		Read.	M'Phelim,
		Crane.	Montgomery,
		Gordon,	Macpherson,
		Williston,	Gilbert,
		Pickard,	M'Leod,
		Rice,	Porter.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the first and only Section of the Bill, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Stiles,	Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Chapman,	Needham,	Thomson,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Earle,	Ritchie,	Cutler,
Mr. Barberie,	Montgomery,	Fitzgerald,	Engliab,
Read,	Wilmot,	Steves,	Hatheway.
Gordon,	M'Leod,		
Williston,	Porter,		
Pickard,	Gilbert.		
Rice,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Street, pursuant to leave granted, brought in a Bill relating to the Salaries of certain Public Officers in this Province; which was read a first time.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on Saturday the nineteenth and yesterday the twenty first days of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee to try the merits of the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, against the election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, reports to the House—That the Committee having met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, when John H. Gray, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee, did not attend, and that the hour after the Committee met, as limited by Law, having elapsed, when Mr. Gray was still absent, and he was directed to report the same.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray do attend the House at the hour to which they adjourn to-morrow morning, and shew cause, as the Act requires, for such his absence.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to repeal the several Acts for incorporating the City of Fredericton, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Grand Lake, Queen's County, Agricultural Society,—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Earle return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law," as well as the engrossed amendment made by the House thereto, were read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do agree to the said Bill as amended.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that the House had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, and request the concurrence of the Council to the said amendment.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £1023 0 1, to enable His Excellency to pay John Simpson, Queen's Printer, balance due him to thirty first December, 1850.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—, to enable him to pay James Taylor, Esquire, amount expended on Government House; also the further sum of £—, to enable His Excellency to pay James Taylor, Esquire, amount expended on Public Buildings.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Hon. Mr. Street,  
Mr. Read,  
Scoullar,  
Gordon,  
Williston,  
Hatheway,  
Tilley,  
Botsford,

Mr. Stiles,  
Macpherson,  
Purdy,  
Steves,  
Fitzgerald,  
M'Phelim,  
Cutler,  
Robinson,  
Hayward,  
Crane.

## NAYS.

Mr. Needham,  
Ritchie,  
Johnson,  
English,

Mr. Pickard,  
M'Leod,  
Gilbert,  
Hanington.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and a motion made to fill up the first blank with the sum of *five shillings*, and upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

## YEAS.

Mr. Needham,

Mr. Pickard,

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Hon. Mr. Street,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Mr. Read,  
Scoullar,  
Gordon,  
Williston,  
Hatheway,  
Tilley,  
Botsford,  
Stiles,  
Macpherson,  
Purdy,

Mr. Steves,  
Fitzgerald,  
M'Phelim,  
Cutler,  
Robinson,  
Hayward,  
Crane,  
Ritchie,  
Johnson,  
English,  
M'Leod,  
Gilbert,  
Hanington.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of £358 3 5.

And

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Needham,	Mr. English,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Stiles,	Johnson,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Macpherson,	Ritchie,	Cutler,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Purdy,	Gilbert,	Hanington.
Mr. Hatheway,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Pickard,	
Read,	Fitzgerald,		
Scoullar,	Robinson,		
Crane,	Hayward,		
Gordon,	Steves.		
Botsford,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the said first blank to be filled up with the sum of £358 3 5; and the second blank with the sum of £281 1 11.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 to enable His Excellency to pay the Honorable the Provincial Secretary amount expended for Carpet and Coals for House of Assembly.

To Andrew Brown, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding First Battalion Royal Regiment, the sum of £ — to reimburse the Officers for Duties paid by them on Wines and other Liquors consumed by the Mess of the said Regiment during their being stationed here a part of the past year.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Hanington,	Mr. English,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,	Botsford,	Hatheway,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Wilmot,	Chapman,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Purdy,	Needham,
Mr. Barberie,	Thomson,	Williston,	Johnson,
Read,	Robinson,	Tilley,	Ryan,
Gordon,	Porter,	Ritchie,	Stiles,
Crane,	Macpherson.	Steves,	Gilbert,
Rice,		Earle,	Cutler,
		Pickard,	Fitzgerald.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Henry F. Lockyer, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety seventh Regiment, stationed in this Province, the sum of £95 4s. to reimburse the Officers for Duties paid by them on Wines and other Liquors consumed by the Mess of the said Regiment during the time of being stationed here during the past year.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Hanington,	Mr. English,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,	Botsford,	Pickard,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Wilmot,	Scoullar,	Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Chapman,	Needham,
Mr. Barberie,	Thomson,	Purdy,	Steves,
Read,	Robinson,	Williston,	Gilbert,
Gordon,	Porter,	Tilley,	Cutler,
Crane,	Macpherson.	Ritchie,	Fitzgerald,
Rice,		Stiles,	Ryan,
		Earle,	Hatheway.

And so this was also decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £ — towards paying the following persons for reporting the Debates of the present Session, viz: William Grigor, Thomas Hill, Timothy W. Anglin, Jonathan P. Taylor, James Hogg, and J. G. Lorimer.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Porter,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Chapman,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Pickard,
Mr. Hanington,	Fitzgerald,	Mr. Botsford,	Gilbert,
Read,	Hatheway,	Crane,	Thomson,
Barberie,	Taylor,	Tilley,	Earle.
Scoullar,	Purdy,	English,	
Gordon,	Ryan,		
Williston,	Macpherson,		
Ritchie,	Needham,		
Johnson,	Steves,		
Rice,	Cutler,		
Stiles,	M'Phelim.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £300.

And upon the question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Pickard,
Mr. Read,	Fitzgerald,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Porter,
Hanington,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Steves,
Gordon,	Macpherson,	Mr. Crane,	Gilbert.
Williston,	Purdy,	Tilley,	Earle,
Ritchie,	M'Phelim,	English,	Thomson,
Ryan,	Cutler,	Montgomery,	Wilmot.
Taylor,	Hatheway.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for—

#### Charlotte Bye Roads :

£10	To repair the road from John Mitchell's by Ferguson's, towards Manassah Powers' in Saint David.
15	To repair the road from Cornnick's Mill by Captain Strang's to the Saint Andrew's road in Saint David.
14 5	To repair the Board road from the Saint Andrew's road towards Moses Reed's in Saint David.
30	To open a new road from the Grimmock Settlement, crossing the old road to Fredericton and the Digdeguash River, thence on the south side of Whittier's Ridge to Neil M'Dermid's in Saint Patrick.
15	To repair the road from Robert Stewart's to the Glenelg road near James Woodin's in Saint Patrick.
30	To open and turnpike a new road from Humphrey's by Byrnes' to Magills landing in Saint Patrick.
12 1 4	To repair the road from the Widow Boyd's by Turner's Mill towards Joseph M'Collough's in Saint Patrick.
5	To open and repair the road from William Lockart's on the Saint John road towards the Chamcook Lake in Saint Andrews.
10	To repair the road from the Chamcook Lake to the Saint John road in Saint Andrew's.
15	To repair the road from the Saint John Road by William Cunningham's to to the Big Head in Saint Andrew's.
6 13 4	To repair the road from Saint Andrew's to Joe's Point.
5	To pay William Mahood in full for a balance due him for making a Map of the Great and Bye roads in the County of Charlotte for the use of the Assembly.
20	To build a Slip at Saint Stephen.
30	To open a road from Canoose Bridge to Little Falls, Saint James.
20	To open a road from the Basswood Ridge to the road leading to the Little Falls, Saint James. £10

- £10 Towards rebuilding the bridge across Mahonnes Stream leading to Sprague's Falls, Saint Stephen.
- 5 To remunerate Alexander Rose for repairs on the Swamp between the Kirk and Basswood Ridge, Saint James.
- 10 To remunerate William Young in part for building a bridge across Pagan's Mill Stream.
- 10 For the road from the Kirk to Gleason's, in addition to the Grant in 1850.
- 13 In addition to last year's Grant, from Palter's Hill to Clark's Point.
- 16 6 8 To the Commissioners of roads for the Parish of Grand Manan, to expend as they may deem most desirable for the public, always giving the bridges the preference.
- 10 6 8 To the Commissioners of roads for the Parish of West Isles, to expend as they may deem most desirable for the public, always giving the bridges the preference.
- 19 6 8 To the Commissioners of roads for the Parish of Campobello, to expend as they may deem most desirable for the public, always giving the bridges the preference: this includes £6 over paid in the year 1849, and drawn by the Commissioner of West Isles and expended in that Parish by mistake.
- 5 To improve the road through the Mace's Bay Settlement, Pennfield.
- 5 For the road from Dowd's Cove through Shaw's farm to the Saint John road.
- 7 10 For opening out and improving the road between Popologan and New River Mills.
- 10 For the road between Popologan Mills and Boyd's Corner, Pennfield.
- 7 10 From Boyd's Corner to Woodland Mills.
- 5 From Sandy Artnold's to Cricket's farm.
- 7 10 From Messinett's Mill to the Main road.
- 5 From Thomson's Ship Yard to Hunter's Mill, Pennfield.
- 5 From Kent's Mill to the main road, Saint George.
- 5 From the upper Mills to the Red Rock.
- 11 0 4 From the upper Mills to Hall's Farm.
- 5 For the S Hill Road, Saint George.
- 5 To improve the road from John Dewar's to Irish Town.
- 5 From Ferguson's Farm, by the King's Watering Place, to the Scotch Settlement.
- 7 10 To improve the passway from Frye's Island, and the road to the Scotch Settlement.
- 7 10 From the Lime Kilns to the Chapel corner.
- 5 From Henry Cook's Farm to L'Etang.
- 5 From the L'Etang Creek to the Basin, Magaguadavic.
- 7 From James M'Leod's to the Pound.
- 50 Granted in 1850 to improve the Sewer, widen the roads, and for other improvements on the eastern commons in Saint Andrews, and not drawn from the Treasury, to be re-appropriated and expended in repairing the Frye road in Saint Andrews.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following:—

*"Legislative Council Chamber, 22d April, 1851.*

*"Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council do agree to join in the proposed Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the protection of the Fisheries.

G. BOTSFORD, Clerk."

And he also informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated severally the eleventh, nineteenth and twenty first days of April instant.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade,"

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. insert the words "or which may hereafter be seized, condemned and forfeited."

At B insert the words "made or to be made."

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare an humble Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, relative to the protection of the Fisheries; and

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Robinson be the Committee for that purpose; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wilmot communicate the same to the Council.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Wednesday, 23d April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to the Salaries of certain Public Officers in this Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to enable certain persons who may have obtained Certificates of Conformity under and by virtue of any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province heretofore in force relating to Bankruptcy, to proceed to confirmation of such Certificate or Certificates by application to the Master of the Rolls or Court of Chancery, as provided by the said Act or Acts, or any of them.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Steves take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Finger Board, at or near James Tilley's, in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, to the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Scoullar take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. M'Phelim take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read



Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to revive and continue certain Acts of Assembly providing for expenses of the Legislature.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Porter take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty second day of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. M'Phelim do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled “An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade,”—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Tilley return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow communicated to the House, that Mr. Rice, a Member for the County of Victoria, had received accounts of illness in his Family, and that he was requested, on his behalf, to apply for leave of absence; which was granted.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Return of Warrants drawn on the Treasury in the years 1849 and 1850, not authorized or directed by any Statute or Act in force at the time of the issuing thereof; the same being furnished under an Address of the House to His Excellency of the thirty first day of March last.

[ *See Appendix.* ]

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Gray, a Member of the Committee sworn to try the matter of the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, against the return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, and who was reported by the Chairman as absent at the time to which the said Committee had adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning last, being now in his seat in pursuance of the Order of the House, submitted a statement under oath, setting forth the cause of his absence, as required by the Act regulating controverted Elections, which was considered satisfactory.

The Honorable Mr. Street, from the Committee appointed on the first day of April instant, to take under consideration a Bill before the House relative to Parish Schools, submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The undersigned Members of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill introduced into this House by the Attorney General for the better establishment  
and

and maintenance of the Parish Schools, having had the same under consideration, and after giving the subject their best attention, Report—

“That the Committee are of opinion the subject is one of great difficulty, involving so many points for consideration, that it requires more time and attention than the Committee fear they have been able to devote to it, and under any circumstances the Committee despair of being able to produce a perfect measure for the consideration of the House; at the same time they are unanimously of opinion, that the system now in operation is susceptible of great improvement, and that the large amount of money annually appropriated for the support of Parish Schools, does not afford that assistance to the great cause of Education which so large an amount should and ought to produce. The Committee however, with a sincere desire to make progress, after having examined a number of persons upon the subject of Education, and collected all the information they could obtain thereon, have prepared a Bill, embracing the views of the majority of the Committee, and in some respects their unanimous opinion, which is now submitted with this Report.

“Your Committee, in conclusion, beg to state, on the subject of assessment, that although they think that the Parish Schools in this Province can never be in an efficient state till this principle be introduced, yet your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that direct taxation for this object can only be adopted in this Province by degrees, and upon the voluntary principle, leaving it to the option of the people of the respective Parishes, which is one of the principles embraced in the Bill now submitted.

“All which is respectfully submitted.

“J. A. STREET,  
ROBT. D. WILMOT,  
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,  
FRANCIS RICE,  
R. B. CUTLER,  
W. CRANE,  
JOSEPH READ.

“Committee Room, 22d April, 1851.”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill as revised and amended by the Select Committee, now reported, was then handed in and read a first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

Whereas the Select Committee to whom was referred the School Bill introduced by the Honorable the Attorney General the present Session, have reported a Bill upon the subject of Parish Schools; and whereas the Bill in question involves organic changes in the present system, and from the intricacy and importance of the subject, requires more consideration than it is feared this House will be able at this advanced period to bestow upon it the present Session; therefore

*Resolved*, That the said Bill be ordered to stand over to the next Session of the Legislature, and that in the mean time five hundred copies of the Bill reported by the Committee, be printed for circulation in the Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was first moved:—

*Resolved*, That the question on sustaining the Resolutions for granting to Andrew Brown, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding First Battalion of Royals, and Henry F. Lockyer, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety seventh Regiment, sums to reimburse the Officers for Duties paid on Wines and other Liquors consumed by the Messes of the said Regiments be reconsidered; and

Upon

Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Macpherson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,	Mr. Ritchie,	Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Thomson,	Needham,	Fitzgerald,
Mr. Crane,	Montgomery,	Williston,	Gilbert,
Barberie,	Gray,	Botsford,	Steves,
Read,	Porter,	Tilley,	Cutler,
Gordon,	Robinson,	Johnson,	Hanington,
Hatheway,	M'Phelim.	Earle,	Ryan.

And the division being equal, the Chairman decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the business referred to them, and passed several Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow :—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To the Madras Board the sum of £—— to aid them in rebuilding a School House in the City of Fredericton, destroyed by the Great Fire on eleventh November last.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Macpherson,	Mr. Botsford,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Pickard,	Needham,	Purdy,
Mr. Barberie,	Hatheway,	Stiles,	Gilbert,
Read,	Gray,	Hanington,	Ryan,
Crane,	Earle,	Steves,	Cutler.
Williston,	Robinson,	Johnson,	
Tilley,	M'Phelim.		
Fitzgerald,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and

It was moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £150.

To which an amendment was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of £100.

And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Pickard,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hatheway,	Mr. Needham,	Earle,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,	Crane,	Purdy,
Mr. Barberie,	Thomson,	Stiles,	Montgomery,
Macpherson,	Fitzgerald,	Steves,	Cutler,
Read,	Gray,	Ryan,	Gilbert,
Gordon,	Robinson,	English,	Ritchie.
Williston,	Porter.	Johnson,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with that sum.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to pay off the interest that will be due up to the first day of June next, on the Debentures granted by the City and County of Saint John, for building the House of Correction, since become the Provincial Penitentiary, pursuant to the Report of the Committee.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Fitzgerald,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. English,
Mr. Ritchie,	Robinson,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,
Scoullar,	Tilley,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Pickard,
Gray,	Williston.	Mr. Crane,	Macpherson,
Needham,		Barberie,	M'Phelim,
		Read,	Chapman,
		Gordon,	Cutler,
		Steves,	Ryan,
		Stiles,	Gilbert,
		Montgomery,	Johnson,
		Earle,	Botsford.
		Hanington,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

To

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of—

**Saint John Bye Roads:**

- £50 To repair bridge on road leading from Indian Town road, near Delaney's, past Jarvis' Rope Walk, to the Kennebecasis.
- 20 To rebuild bridge across Gardner's Creek, near Dewar's.
- 10 For the road from Dolan's, Golden Grove Settlement, to Terence Ferguson's at the Kennebecasis.
- 5 For the Mount Theobald road.
- 15 To cut down Ellison's Hill at Emerson's Creek.
- 10 For the road from Isaiah Gable's, in the Black Settlement, to intersect Mountain Road at Collins'.
- 10 For the road from Jerry's Hill, Golden Grove, to George M'Farland's, on the old Shepody road.
- 15 To repair the bridge and dyke across Little River.
- 15 For the road from Spruce Lake Mills, along north side, till it strikes the road from Nerepis to Saint Andrews road.
- 5 For the road from Black River road to Evan's Cove, as laid out by Deputy O'Keleher.
- 5 For the road from Black River Mills to Morrison's Cove along the shore, west.
- 6 For the road from Thomson's Cove, Evan's road, so called.
- 5 For the road from West Beach, Dowd's road, so called.
- 20 Towards building Bridge at Mispec, near M'Kenzie's, and for approaches thereto.
- 20 For the road through the Vaughan Creek Settlement.
- 5 For the road from Tynemouth Creek road to John Quinn's residence, past Howard's and Floyd's.
- 10 For the road from Cody's to Quaco road, back road.
- 5 To reimburse money expended in repairing two bridges on the Church and Mill road.
- 7 For the road from near Ellison's, past White's, to intersect the road from Frazer's Mills to Morrison's.
- 15 For the road from Anthony's line to Ball's Mills, and from thence through the lower Settlement of Mispec.
- 7 10 For the road from Mispec to Cape Spencer.
- 15 For the road from M'Kenzie's Mills to West Beach, and thence to Black River.
- 5 For the road from Tynemouth road, past Power's farm, to Quaco.
- 5 For the Brown road, so called, leading from Quaco to the County Line.
- 6 For the road from the Forks, near Morrison's, to Frazer's Mill, and thence to Gardner's Creek bridge, by way of Dewar's.
- 5 10 For approaches to bridge at Ten Mile Creek.
- 5 For the road leading from Irish Town road, past John Tyner's, to the landing at the Bay Shore.
- 10 For the road from the Black River road to the Black Settlement, Loch Lomond.
- 6 For the road from Quaco road to Harding's Mill, thence to the County Line, near W. R. Sentill's.
- 5 For the road from Black Beach, by the Irish Settlement and Pisinco.
- 5 To pay W. H. Craft balance due in full for building a bridge.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to try the matters of the Petition of Robert K. Gilbert, Esquire, against the election and return of Robert B. Chapman, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Westmorland, reports to the House—That from the complicated questions to be brought under their consideration, it would be impossible to conclude the evidence at this present Session, and he was directed by the Committee to make application for leave to adjourn over to the first day of the next Session of the General Assembly.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have permission to adjourn until that period, then to meet and proceed in the investigation of the subject referred to them.

Mr. Ritchie, Chairman of the Committee to try the merits of the Petition of James Boyd, Esquire, complaining of the election and return of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Charlotte, makes a like Report to the House, as regards the impossibility of proceeding to the final hearing of the matters alleged in the Petition referred to that Committee, at this present Session, and he was directed to ask permission to adjourn over to the second day of the next Session of the General Assembly.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn over to that period, then to meet and proceed in the investigation of the matters referred to the consideration of that Committee.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following:—

*“Legislative Council Chamber, 23d April, 1851.*

*“Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have appointed the Honorable Mr. Robertson a Committee, on the part of this House, to prepare the Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the protection of the Fisheries.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*”

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Thursday, 24th April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill further to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to explain and amend an Act relating to King's College.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Tilley,

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Portland Water Company, be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature made and passed in the year 1829, providing for the endowment of King's College, at Fredericton, in this Province, it was enacted

by the third and fourth Sections thereof—"That there be granted to the Chancellor, President, and Scholars of said College, and their successors, for the endowment of said College, and also for the establishment and support of Collegiate Schools, the yearly sum of one thousand one hundred pounds, to be paid from the Revenues of the Province, and drawn out of the same by Warrant of the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council; provided always, and be it further enacted, that the sum of money hereby granted is upon condition that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant for the further endowment of said King's College the annual sum of one thousand pounds sterling out of His Majesty's Casual Revenue, or from or out of such other branch of His Majesty's Royal Revenues as he may be pleased to appoint for that purpose; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to authorize the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue of the Province without the consent of the Legislature thereof;" And whereas His said Majesty was graciously pleased to grant the said annual endowment of one thousand pounds sterling out of the Casual Revenues of the Province, then under the control of the Crown: And whereas on the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue to the people of this Province by His late Majesty King William the Fourth, in exchange for a Civil List, the Royal endowment thus made formed a charge on said Revenues, and such endowment, together with the grant made by the said Act from the Provincial Revenue, has been annually drawn for the support and maintenance of said College and Collegiate School: And whereas in addition to such munificent provisions, a large amount is annually derived for the support of said College from lands and other sources at its disposal: And whereas the returns from time to time laid before this House, show that but a very limited number of persons have availed themselves of said establishment for the purposes of education, making apparent the inefficiency and failure of the Institution for the purposes intended, involving, as it does, an expense far beyond what the people can any longer bear, and entirely at variance with the condition or wants of the Country: And whereas it is the opinion of this House, that the time has arrived when the expenses of the said Establishment should be materially reduced, and its Revenues applied to a system of Education better adapted to the wants of the Country, and of more general benefit and advantage to the people of this Province: And whereas this House is satisfied that the said appropriation should now be withheld: And whereas by the fourth Section of the said recited Act, the last proviso thereto attached unequivocally prevents the appropriation of the said sum of one thousand one hundred pounds from the Public Revenues of the Province without the consent of the Legislature thereof; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to withhold the issuing any further Warrants on the Treasury of this Province for the said sum of one thousand one hundred pounds, or any part thereof, unless the same be hereafter appropriated therefor by the Legislature.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Purdy.	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Hanington,	M'Leod,	Reed,	Macpherson.
Ritchie,	Ryan,		
Botsford,	Fitzgerald,		
Chapman,	Scoullar,		
Stiles,	Gilbert,		
Earle,	Steves,		
Hatheway,	Needham,		
English,	Beardsley.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hanington, Mr. Earle, and Mr. Beardsley, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That the Surveyor General should be required to refund the amount of £1,269 16 8 paid him in 1847, and all sums since paid

paid him in error, as stated in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Earl Grey of the thirtieth June last, over and in addition to the Salary of £1200 currency per annum.

To which the Honorable Mr. Street moved as an amendment—To add at the close of the said Resolution, as follows:—

“ And in the event of the said Surveyor General refusing to refund the said moneys, that then His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to direct the Crown Law Officers to institute legal proceedings for the recovery thereof.”

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Pickard,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Taylor,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	M'Phelim,	Mr. Ritchie,	Purdy,
Mr. Gordon,	Fitzgerald,	Crane,	Ryan,
Macpherson,	Robinson,	Hanington,	M'Leod,
Hatheway,	Porter.	Barberie,	Gilbert,
		Botsford,	English,
		Chapman,	Beardsley,
		Williston,	Johnson,
		Tilley,	Hayward.
		Thomson,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. English,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Crane,	Purdy,	Hon. Mr. Street,	M'Phelim,
Hanington,	Ryan,	Mr. Ritchie,	Fitzgerald,
Barberie,	M'Leod,	Gordon,	Robinson,
Botsford,	Johnson,	Williston,	Porter,
Chapman,	Gilbert,	Thomson.	Pickard,
Tilley,	Hayward.	Taylor,	Hatheway,
Beardsley,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

On like motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That to ensure the efficiency and well working out of the system of Responsible Government, it is necessary that the Offices of Postmaster General and Surveyor General should be made Political Offices, and the Heads of these Departments be taken into the Government so soon as the necessary arrangements can conveniently be made for that purpose.

To which Mr. Fitzgerald moved as an amendment—To insert after the words “ Surveyor General,” the words “ Provincial Treasurer.”

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Fitzgerald,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Hatheway,
Needham,	Robinson.	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,
Johnson,		Mr. Hanington,	English,
		Crane,	Purdy,
		Barberie,	Ryan,
		Gordon,	M'Leod,
		Thomson,	Pickard,
		Botsford,	M'Phelim,
		Chapman,	Hayward,
		Williston,	Cutler,
		Tilley,	Gilbert,
		Taylor,	Porter,
		Macpherson,	Montgomery.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the House divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Hatheway,	Mr. Thomson,	Mr. Porter,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Needham,	Barberie,	Cutler,
Mr. Crane,	Hayward,	M'Phelim,	Gilbert.
Hanington,	Johnson,	Robinson,	
Ritchie,	Pickard,		
Gordon,	Macpherson,		
Scoullar,	Beardsley,		
Chapman,	English,		
Williston,	Purdy,		
Botstord,	Ryan,		
Tilley,	M'Leod,		
Taylor,	Fitzgerald.		
Montgomery,			

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And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee appointed on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, relative to protection to be afforded to the Fisheries, reported—That the Committee had met, and prepared a Draft of the said Address, which he was directed to submit to the House; and the same being read, was handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow :—

*Resolved,* That there be granted

To James M'Grath the sum of £—— to remunerate him for Costs paid as Bail in Suits of the Queen against John Donovan, Patrick Crowley, James Burns, and —— Burk, for riot.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To Thomas Bowzer the sum of £10 for teaching a School for the term of six months, in Saint Stephen, ending ninth September, 1850.

To Eliphaz Coddington, of Grand Manan, the sum of £—— as a part remuneration for services performed during the late War, he now being in very destitute circumstances, and eighty years of age.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,	Chapman,	Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,	Crane,	Needham,
Mr. Gordon,	Fitzgerald,	Barberie,	Tilley,
Williston,	Robinson,	Stiles,	Gilbert.
Scoullar,	Porter,	Hanington,	
Pickard,	Hatheway,		
Thomson,	M'Phelim.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £10.



To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £30 towards defraying the expenses of carrying a Mail from the Nerepis Way Office through the Parishes of Westfield and Greenwich the present year.

To the Joint Committee of the Legislative Library the sum of £—— sterling, for the use of said Library.

It was first moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £200.

To which an amendment was proposed—To substitute the sum of £100.

And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows :—

## YEAS.

Mr. Williston,

Mr. Gilbert.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Hon. Mr. Street,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Mr. Chapman,  
Ritchie,  
Thomson,  
M'Phelim,  
Gordon,  
Crane,  
Barberie,  
Stiles,  
Scoullar,  
Hatheway,

Mr. Macpherson,  
Taylor,  
Hanington,  
Needham,  
Cutler,  
English,  
Montgomery,  
Johnson,  
M'Leod,  
Fitzgerald,  
Tilley,  
Porter,  
Ryan,  
Robinson.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the motion for filling up the blank with the sum of £200, and it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with that sum.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Friday. 25th April. 1851.

#### Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to explain and amend an Act relating to King's College.

And the question being put from the Chair—

That the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence, the House divided—

YEAS 2.

NAYS 26.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on the twenty third and twenty fourth days of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

Whereas the present mode of reporting the proceedings of this House and the Legislative Council is unsatisfactory, and it is the opinion of this House that Reports might be taken and published in a more satisfactory manner; therefore

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed, with full power to make arrangements during the Recess, for reporting and publishing, tri-weekly, the Debates of this House and the Legislative Council, upon such terms and in such manner as they may deem most consistent with economy and the public service; and that this House will, at its next Session, ratify any arrangements which may be so made by such Committee, and provide for the expenses of such reporting and publishing, providing the same do not exceed the sum of £300.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan, Mr. Gray, Mr. Needham, Mr. English, Mr. Hanington, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Steves, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

*Resolved*, That such a revision of the Judiciary should be made by Legislative enactment, as would ensure the efficient discharge of all Judicial duties, both in Law and Equity, by four Judges, including the Master of the Rolls.

To which Mr. Ritchie moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the word “Resolved,” and substitute as follows:—

“That it is the duty of the Government, before the next Session, to investigate all matters connected with the administration of Justice in this Province, with a view to render the Courts of Common Law and Equity more suitable to the wants of the people of this Province, and if possible to effect savings and reductions therein.”

And the question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Ritchie, Williston,	Mr. Johnson, Gray.	Hon. Mr. Rankin, Hon. Mr. Partelow, Hon. Mr. Street, Mr. Hanington, Crane, Barberie, Gordon, Scoullar, Chapman, Tilley, Stiles, Macpherson, English,	Mr. Beardsley, Thomson, Botsford, M <sup>r</sup> .Phelim, Fitzgerald, Robinson, Porter, Hayward, Gilbert, Needham, Hatheway, Montgomery.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the original Resolution, the House again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow, Mr. Hanington, Crane, Scoullar, Chapman, Williston, Tilley, Stiles, Hatheway,	Mr. English, Beardsley, Johnson, Botsford, Needham, Gilbert, Hayward, Ryan, Fitzgerald.	Hon. Mr. Rankin, Hon. Mr. Street, Mr. Ritchie, Barberie, Gordon, Macpherson,	Mr. Gray, Porter, Robinson, M <sup>r</sup> .Phelim, Montgomery.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Scoullar,

Whereas while the present system of granting Money exists in this Branch of the Legislature, extravagant and improvident appropriations will constantly be made, and that regard to economy and the best interests of the Province at large, which is due from the Representatives of the People to their Constituents in the disposal of the Public Funds, can never be properly kept in view or adhered to; therefore

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That in order to carry out the principles of Responsible and Departmental Government in such a way as to be beneficial to the Country at large, the right of initiating Money Grants should be conceded to the Executive Government, and the practice of the Imperial Parliament in this respect adopted.

2d. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That such a concession would secure to the People, from whom the Public Revenues are raised, a more economical, just and equitable appropriation of the Public Money than can possibly exist under the present system ; inasmuch as the Executive Government would then be responsible for the objects for which the expenditure shall be recommended.

3d. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That it should be a Standing Order of the House, that the House will receive no Petition for any sum of money, nor make any Grant of money, unless such Petition and such Grant be first recommended by the Executive Government.

To which Mr. Johnson moved as an amendment—To add at the close of the first of this series of Resolutions, after the word “adopted,” as follows:—

“So soon as Municipal Corporations shall be in efficient working throughout the Province.”

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. English,
Crane,	Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,
Chapman,	M'Phelim,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Porter,
- Tilley,	Fitzgerald,	Mr. Hanington,	Botsford,
Taylor,	Hayward.	Mr. Barberie,	M'Leod,
		Gordon,	Thomson,
		Gilbert,	Robinson,
		Scoullar,	Montgomery,
		Williston,	Needham,
		Hatheway,	Gray,
		Macpherson,	Cutler.
		Pickard,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the House again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Crane,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Pickard,	Barberie,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	English,	Chapman,	Fitzgerald,
Mr. Ritchie,	Beardsley,	Tilley, †	Cutler,
Hanington,	Botsford,	Taylor,	Montgomery,
Gordon,	Gray,	Stiles,	Gilbert,
Scoullar,	Robinson,	Johnson,	Thomson,
Williston,	Hayward.	Porter,	Needham.
Hatheway,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Resolutions sustained.

The Honorable Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill relative to Recognizances for the appearance of persons on Criminal Charges.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in a Bill to encourage the holding of Public Fairs and Exhibitions in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following:—

“*Legislative Council Chamber, 24th April, 1851.*”

“*Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council having agreed to the Joint Address to Her Majesty

Majesty on the subject of protecting the Fisheries; and the Honorable Mr. Botsford had been appointed a Committee, on the part of this House, to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address, and request him to transmit it, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*"

On motion of Mr. Robinson,

The House proceeded to take into consideration the said Draft Address, as reported by the Committee on the part of this House, and it being read from the Chair;

On like motion of Mr. Robinson,

*Resolved*, That this House doth agree to the Address, as reported by the Joint Committee of the Council and this House, to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the subject of protecting the Fisheries; and that a Committee be appointed to join the Committee of the Legislative Council, to wait upon the Lieutenant Governor with the said Address, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Robinson and Mr. Ritchie be the Committee on the part of this House; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Robinson communicate the same to the Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

*Ordered*, That the House do to-morrow go into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Salaries of certain Public Officers in this Province.

Mr. English, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the twenty first day of April instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, at the opening of the next Session of the Legislature, a Return, to be made up by the Postmaster General, of matters connected with the Post Office Department in this Province, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would take steps for obtaining the information desired by the House of Assembly.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to present a Petition from James and Thomas King, Contractors for carrying the English Express Mails between Halifax and Saint John, praying that measures may be adopted to enforce the fulfilment of the Contract so entered into with them for that service.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

*Resolved*, That there be granted

To the Commissioner of Public Buildings the sum of £50 for his services the past year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £600 to pay John Simpson, Queen's Printer, for Printing the Journals of the present Session, and towards Printing the Laws.

To

To Mary Collins, Widow of the late Doctor Collins, who fell a victim to the pestilential disease raging on Partridge Island, at the Quarantine Establishment in 1847, while on his Professional attendance upon the numerous Emigrants there landed, to aid her in her present destitute condition, the sum of £—.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Needham,	Taylor,	Mr. Chapman,	M'Leod,
Gordon,	Purdy,	Hanington,	Hatheway,
Barberie,	M'Phelim,	Stiles,	Ritchie,
Crane,	Fitzgerald,	Pickard,	Cutler.
Tilley,	Gilbert.		
Scoullar,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £25.

To the Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court the sum of £100 for his services for the year 1850.

To the Commissioner of Government House the sum of £— for Coals for the Public Rooms and Offices in Government House.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Barberie,	Mr. Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	M'Phelim,	Chapman,	Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Williston,	Needham,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Robinson,	Tilley,	Fitzgerald,
Mr. Gordon,	Porter,	Stiles,	M'Leod,
Scoullar,	Gray,	Pickard,	Hatheway,
Crane,	Cutler.	Purdy,	Beardsley.
Montgomery,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative ; when

A motion was made—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £100.

To which an amendment was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of £25.

And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Needham,	Mr. M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Montgomery,
Tilley,	Ryan,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hatheway,
Pickard,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Gray,
English,	Barberie,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Ritchie,
Beardsley,	Fitzgerald.	Mr. Gordon,	Porter,
Purdy,		Scoullar,	M'Phelim,
		Chapman,	Williston,
		Stiles,	Cutler,
		Macpherson,	Robinson.
		Taylor,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion for £100, when the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Barberie,	Mr. Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Montgomery,	Needham,	Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Porter,	Tilley,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Robinson,	Stiles,	M'Leod,
Mr. Gordon,	Cutler.	Macpherson,	Ryan,
Scoullar,	Gray.	Pickard,	M'Phelim,
		English,	Williston,
		Beardsley,	Fitzgerald,
		Hatheway,	

And this was also decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of £75.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Barberie,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Street,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Scoullar,	Fitzgerald,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Williston,	Tilley,	Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Robinson,	Stiles,	Needham,
Mr. Crane,	Gray,	Macpherson,	Purdy,
Gordon,	Cutler.	Pickard,	English,
Taylor,		Hatheway,	Beardsley.
		Ritchie,	

And this was likewise decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £60.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Crane,	Mr. Barberie,	Mr. Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Gray,	Tilley,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Cutler.	Macpherson.	Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,	Pickard,	Needham,
Mr. Scoullar,	Porter,	English,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,
Gordon,	Williston,	Beardsley,	Ryan,
Chapman,	Robinson,	Hatheway,	Fitzgerald.
Stiles,	Montgomery.		
Taylor,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the said sum of £60.

To Charles Lloyd the sum £2 16 6 for Gauging and Weighing Dutiable Articles at Dalhousie the past year.

To the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces the sum of £— for his services for the year 1850.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,	Mr. Needham,	Mr. Purdy,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Montgomery,	Fitzgerald,	Tilley.
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hatheway,	Gilbert,	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Williston,		
Mr. Scoullar,	Cutler,		
Chapman,	Ryan,		
Gordon,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,		
Pickard,	Robinson,		
Macpherson,	Barberie,		
Taylor,	Crane,		
Thomson,	Porter,		
Beardsley,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

A motion was made—To fill up the blank with the sum of £150.

To which an amendment was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of £30.  
And upon the question for the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion, when the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Crane,	Mr. Needham,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Macpherson,	Chapman,	Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,	Tilley,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Thomson,	English,	Cutler,
Mr. Barberie,	Hatheway,	Beardsley,	Fitzgerald.
Scoullar,	Porter,	Purdy,	
Gordon,	M <sup>c</sup> Phelim,		
Pickard,	Robinson,		
Stiles,	Williston.		

And it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £150.

A motion was then made—That the appropriation granting the sum of £50 to the Commissioner for Public Buildings for his services the past year, be reconsidered; and

Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Crane,	Mr. English,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hatheway,	Chapman,	Needham,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Porter,	Stiles,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Street.	Robinson,	Ritchie,	Fitzgerald,
Mr. Barberie,	Cutler,	Gilbert,	Hanington.
Gordon,	Pickard.		
Macpherson,	Williston.		
Thomson,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the Resolution then again under consideration; when

It was moved—To expunge £50 and substitute £100.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Thomson,	Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Beardsley,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Robinson,	Crane,	Needham,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Phelim,	Chapman,	Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Montgomery,	Stiles,	Gilbert,
Mr. Hatheway,	Porter,	English,	Fitzgerald.
Gordon,	Cutler,		
Barberie,	Williston,		
Macpherson,	Pickard.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the said sum of £100.

To the two Appraisers at Saint John the sum of £25 each for their services for the year 1850.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50, in aid of individual subscription, for the support of the African School at Saint John.

To Mary M. Legget the sum of £20 to remunerate her for teaching a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for the year ending first March, 1851.

To the Acting Emigrant Agent at Saint Andrews the sum of £50 for his services in that capacity the past year.

To Mary Harned, Widow of the late Alward Harned, formerly Doorkeeper of this House, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To the Postmaster General the sum of £100 to enable him to provide for running Packets between Saint Andrews, West Isles, Campo Bello, and Grand Manan, for the ensuing year.

To Thomas W. Smith, M.D., the sum of £12 to remunerate him in part for expenses incurred in attending three Policemen dangerously wounded in the Parish of Portland, County of Saint John.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £— for the encouragement of the Fisheries; the said money to be advanced in the same way and in like proportions as the money at present granted for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,	Crane,	Cutler,
Mr. Needham,	Gray,	Stiles,	Thomson,
Scoullar,	Fitzgerald,	Earle,	M'Leod.
Chapman,	Ryan,		
Botsford,	Robinson,		
Ritchie,	M'Phelim,		
Taylor,	Williston,		
Gordon,	Pickard,		
Porter,	English,		
Macpherson,	Purdy.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £500.

To

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £200 for the purpose of exploring a Line of Road from Boiestown, on the South West Branch of the Miramichi River, to Dalhousie or Campbelton, in the County of Restigouche.

To the Postmaster at Fredericton the sum of £——, being for Postages of the Legislature the present Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of £——, being for Contingencies of the Legislature the present Session.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of Bye Roads in the following Counties:—

#### Carleton Bye Roads:

- £7 10 To repair the bridges and the road from Boyer's Mill, Buttermilk Creek, to the Boundary Line.
- 12 10 Towards building a bridge near George Good's.
- 7 10 Towards building a bridge over Bull's Creek on the Hodgson road.
- 10 To repair the bridge over Cold Stream near the Mill, and for the road from thence to the River.
- 30 Towards building a bridge over the Beckaguimic River at the mouth.
- 6 5 On the road and bridges from Shaw's to Beckaguimic.
- 7 10 Towards a Bridge over Stickney's Creek.
- 17 10 Towards a bridge over the Monquart.
- 7 10 Towards a bridge over the Chickatehawk or towards paying the debt due thereon.
- 11 5 To Mark Tracy towards balance due on the Big Presqu'ile bridge.
- 7 10 Towards repairing the Maduxnikik Bridge near Martin's.
- 11 5 Towards building a bridge on the Swamp road, South Richmond, leading from M'Kenzie's to Eel River.
- 17 10 Towards building a bridge at Burpee's Mill.
- 4 5 To repair bridge over a brook near William Hopkins'.
- 4 5 To improve bridge near Gallivan's, on the road from David Alexander's.
- 5 Towards building a bridge over the brook on the road passing James Kelley's and Peter Hane's.
- 5 On the road from Robert Phillip's Mill, Northampton, to Stephen Sharp's, and to assist in erecting a bridge near D. Phillips' house.
- 4 To Moses Orser, by recommendation of Select Committee.
- 2 10 Towards improving the Hill leading from Armstrong's to the River.
- 4 On the road from Briggs' corner to the Maduxnikick, passing M'Bride's.
- 4 On road from Beardsley's to Joseph Bedell's.
- 2 On Irish Settlement road from Hodgson road to Ackerson's.
- 4 To improve road from Martin's to John M'Brides.
- 5 On road from Watson's to M'Lellan's.
- 4 On road from Dalling's, passing John Wilson's.
- 4 On road from Jeremiah Lloyd's to Francis Elliot's.
- 5 To assist in opening a road between the third and fourth tier of lots in the Jacksontown Settlement, between lands owned by Burt and Hume.
- 5 To assist in opening a road through the Springfield Settlement from Thomas Edwards' to James Robinson's.
- 5 From John M'Elroy's to the Mill near Eel River.
- 3 15 On the road from Andrew Curry's north line to the Creek.
- 4 On the road leading from Creek road, North Richmond, to Daniel M'Elroy's.
- 2 10 On the road leading past M'Elroy's to Thomas Love's.
- 4 On the road from M'Lellan's to Thomas M'Bride's.
- 4 On the Hodgson road, south, past Yerxa's, to the Boundary Line.
- 4 On the road from Burpee's Mill to Isaac Rideout's.
- 2 10 On road from Ivey's to Knowlton's.
- 2 10 On the road from David Faulkner's, passing Joseph Faulkner's.
- 2 10 On road leading from George Hilman's to John M'Bride's, to be laid out on M'Bride's end of the road. £4



- £4 To assist Arthur Duff in opening a road over a Swamp between his residence and the road from the Scotch Corner.

The sum of £20 granted in 1849 for the road leading past the Court House, and the sum of £25 granted in 1850 for the Williamstown road, and not drawn from the Treasury, to be re-appropriated and applied towards building a bridge over the Beckaguimic River.

#### **Sunbury Bye Roads:**

- £100 To pay John Ferguson on account of balance due for building a bridge.  
 22 10 To pay John DeWitt on account of balance due for building a bridge over Mercereau Brook.  
 15 For repairing bridge over the north branch of the Oromocto, at Tracey's Mills.  
 10 For the road from Thomas Mercereau's to Isaac DeWitt's.  
 10 For the road from Charles Johnstone's to Tracey's road.  
 10 For the road from Thomas Mercereau's to Hartt's Mills.  
 10 For the road from Wilmot's farm to John Peabody's, at Rushagonis.  
 13 10 For the road from John M'Fadgen's to Burpe's Mills, through the Gordon Settlement.  
 10 For the road from Garey road to George Marsh's, past William A. Carr's.  
 10 For building a bridge over the Stream at or near James Burpe's Mill, in the Parish of Sheffield.  
 10 For the road from Hartt's Mills to the Rushagonis road.  
 5 For the road from Daniel Timmins' to Anderson's.  
 5 For the road from Petitcodiac road to James and George Burpe's Mill, in the rear of Sheffield.

And the Chairman further reported, that the Committee having finished the business referred to them; it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee do now rise.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolutions as passed by the Committee engrossed.

#### **A Message from the Legislative Council.**

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, respectively dated the twenty second, twenty third and twenty fourth days of April instant.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, and other Public Works, to lay upon the Table of this House, on the first day of every Session, their accounts of all Moneys expended by them in the discharge of their duties as such Commissioners, or in purchase of articles for the use of Government House, with proper vouchers for the same; and that this House will grant no money for the payment of any Accounts not duly laid upon the Table and vouched for as hereinbefore provided.

Mr. Hanington, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Resolution and Address of the House of yesterday, relative to King's College, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—"That he would take measures for ascertaining the legal effect of this Resolution and Address, in connection with the Acts of the Legislature now in force, and he would act thereupon by the advice of his Council, as the Law may require."

On motion of Mr. Earle,

*Resolved*, That the series of Resolutions in reference to the surrender of the Initiation of Money Grants to the Executive Government, as passed the House this day, be reconsidered.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Crane,	Mr. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Pickard,
Hanington,	Macpherson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,
Ritchie,	Cutler,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Gray,
Barberie,	Fitzgerald,	Mr. Gordon,	Hayward,
Chapman,	M'Phelim,	Williston,	Robinson,
Botsford,	Ryan,	English,	Hatheway,
Tilley,	Purdy,	Montgomery,	Scoullar.
Stiles,	M'Leod,		
Thomson,	Taylor,		
Johnson,	Earle,		
Needham,	Porter.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

The said Resolutions being then again under the consideration of the House, were again read from the Chair; when

Mr. Needham moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, and substitute as follows:—

“Resolved, That the subject of the Initiation of the Money Grants be taken into consideration at the next Session of the Legislature.”

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Pickard,
Crane,	Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Gray,
Chapman,	Needham,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Hayward,
Botsford,	Gilbert,	Mr. Barberie,	Hatheway,
Tilley,	Macpherson,	Gordon,	English,
Ritchie,	Ryan,	Scoullar,	Beardsley,
Stiles,	Purdy,	Williston,	M'Leod,
Thomson,	M'Phelim,	Montgomery,	Robinson.
Porter,	Cutler,		
Earle,	Fitzgerald.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the amendment adopted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Saturday, 26th April, 1851.

#### Prayers.

The Joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and this House to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, relative to protection to be afforded to the Fisheries, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

#### “To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

“The Humble Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“The Legislative Council and Assembly of Your Majesty's Province of New Brunswick beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

“The occasion of this Address is one that deeply concerns a large class of Your Majesty's Subjects in this Province.

“The Deep Sea Fisheries belonging to this Province, and to the Subjects of Your Majesty's other North American Colonies, are of immense value if properly protected; but the encroachment by Foreigners upon this important branch of Colonial production has now grown to such an extent as materially to affect its productiveness.

“The Citizens of the United States are restricted, by the Convention of 1818, from fishing within three miles of the Shores of this Province, but in defiance thereof they prosecute the Fisheries within that limit, and frequently in such a manner as to prevent the resident Fishermen from successfully following their usual avocation. They are stimulated

stimulated to this by the heavy protective Duty of twenty per cent. upon all Foreign caught Fish, and by a large Bounty on the tonnage employed, as well as upon the Fish caught by themselves, which enable them to prosecute the Fishery with a certainty of success.

"Your Majesty's Subjects, on the other hand, have neither Protection nor Bounty, and are moreover virtually excluded from the benefit of their natural and nearest market by the heavy protective Duties already referred to. The West Indies also, formerly their greatest outlet, have now ceased in a great measure to be consumers.

"Under these depressing circumstances, the Council and Assembly beg that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct the attention of Your Majesty's Advisers to the annexed Memorandum by J. J. Robinson, Commander in Your Royal Navy, laid before the House of Assembly of this Province during the present Session, by a Committee specially appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Fisheries of this Province; and pray that such measures may be adopted as will remedy the evils complained of."

WILLIAM BLACK, *President Legislative Council.*

CHARLES SIMONDS, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

*Memorandum of J. J. Robinson, Commander Royal Navy, laid before the House of Assembly during the present Session by the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Fisheries of this Province.*

"The existing mode of protecting the Fisheries in this Province by two Men of War, namely, one on the North Shore or Bay Chaleur, the other in the Bay of Fundy, for a few Summer months, does not answer the purposes contemplated, although the Officers so employed are most zealous in performing their duties while on the Station, for the two following most simple and evident reasons.

"In the first place they come too late and go away too soon; arriving in May or June, and leaving in October, the early Herring Fishery (as witness this year) and late line Fishing, being thereby entirely neglected; and also coming as they generally do to the Province as perfect strangers, by the time the Commander and Officers have learned the different localities and details, the time has arrived, by the orders of the Commander in Chief, to return to Halifax, and the same vessel seldom or never comes a second time.

"Secondly, the vessels are too large, and the risk too great for them to be daily moving about among the different small Harbours, so essential to the proper performance of the duty; and coming as those Vessels generally do, from the West Indies, they are generally and naturally more alarmed at our Fogs than the Masters of Fishing vessels and others navigating the waters of the Bay of Fundy and Gulph Shore.

"To remedy this I should propose that the Imperial Government be addressed to send from England four or five Cutters (such as are used on the different Stations there) to be permanently employed on our Coasts, in lieu of the two Men of War already referred to.

"The expense of all these Vessels would not be more than one of those previously referred to, for a Sloop's company of the first class would officer and man the whole of them; and by distributing them during the Winter at the different Towns on the Coast, they would be ready to proceed early in the Spring to their respective Stations, as well as to render during the Winter months, assistance in case of fire, or perform other services that might be required.

"The Officers commanding these Vessels should be clothed with power from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the time being, to assist in carrying into effect the different local laws relative to the Fisheries and Revenue, as well as the Treaties of the Imperial Government.

"The immense importance also this arrangement would be to the Trade and Navigation of the Province, must not be lost sight of, in saving the crews and property of wrecked vessels, for it is a fact known to every inhabitant of the Bay of Fundy, that the United States Revenue Cutter has assisted nearly every British Vessel in distress for years past.

"And His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor should be requested to forward a copy of such Address to the Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Station, requesting his advocating the measure; for every witness examined before this Committee, most distinctly stated, that were the Fisheries effectually protected, they would require no other bounty to compete with their neighbours, the inhabitants of the United States.

(Signed)

J. J. ROBINSON, *Commander R. N.*

*Committee Room, 5th April, 1851."*

The said Address was then handed to the Joint Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor therewith, and request that he will be pleased to transmit the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne. On

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question for sustaining the said Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Johnson,	Mr. Ritchie,	Wilmot,
Hon. Mr. Street,	M'Phelim,	Scoullar,	Gray,
Mr. Gordon,	Earle,	Crane,	Fitzgerald,
Taylor,	Barberie,	Chapman,	Needham,
Macpherson,	Stiles,	Williston,	Purdy,
Montgomery,	Cutler.	Botsford,	Robinson,
English,		Tilley,	M'Leod
		Hanington,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, when the following was moved to stand as a second Section thereto:—

"II. And be it enacted, That for every hundred acres of land so granted to individual Shareholders in the said Railway Company, one hundred acres shall be retained for the Province Stock, so as to place the Shareholders on equal footing, and that the land retained for the Province shall be similarly situate with respect to the Railway Line with that granted to individual Shareholders; provided always, that the Province shall not be called upon to improve the land so retained in the manner provided in the first Section."

Upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hayward,
Mr. Barberie,	Beardsley,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Wilmot,
Gordon,	Earle,	Mr. Ritchie,	M'Leod,
Taylor,	English,	Scoullar,	Purdy,
Montgomery,	Johnson.	Crane,	Gray,
Macpherson,		Chapman,	Needham,
		Williston,	M'Phelim,
		Botsford,	Robinson,
		Tilley,	Fitzgerald,
		Hanington,	Cutler.

And so this was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and after making an amendment thereto, agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty fifth day of April instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Salaries of certain Public Officers in this Province—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. English in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, he was directed to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to revive and continue certain Acts of Assembly providing for expenses of the Legislature.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Finger Board, at or near James Tilley's, in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, to the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, as one of the Great Roads of Communication : and

The Bill to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province ;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to the following Bills, with certain amendments, viz :—

The Bill to enable certain persons who may have obtained Certificates of Conformity under and by virtue of any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province heretofore in force relating to Bankruptcy, to proceed to confirmation of such Certificate or Certificates by application to the Master of the Rolls or Court of Chancery, as provided by the said Act or Acts, or any of them :

The Bill to incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society :

The Bill to incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society :

The Bill to incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society :

The Bill in addition to and declaratory of the meaning of the Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in this Province :

The Bill to provide for laying down of Common Sewers in the City of Saint John : and

The Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City and County of Saint John ;

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And further that they had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated the twenty fifth day of April instant.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill further to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.

Upon the question, that the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows :—

## YEAS.

Mr. Ritchie,  
Hanington,  
Scoullar,  
Crane,  
Chapman,  
Williston,  
Tilley,  
Botsford,  
Purdy,

Mr. Ryan,  
M'Leod,  
Wilmot,  
Needham,  
Gray,  
Porter,  
Robinson,  
Fitzgerald,  
Hayward.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Hon. Mr. Street,  
Mr. Stiles,  
Gordon,  
Earle,  
Montgomery,  
Barberie,

Mr. Taylor,  
English,  
Johnson,  
Beardsley,  
M'Phelim,  
Cutler,  
Gilbert.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

*Resolved*, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of a Bill relating to the Salaries of certain Public Officers in this Province.

Mr. English in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to enable certain persons who may have obtained Certificates of Conformity under and by virtue of any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province heretofore in force relating to Bankruptcy, to proceed to Confirmation of such Certificate or Certificates, by application to the Master of the Rolls or Court of Chancery, as provided by the said Act or Acts, or any of them,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

From A in the Title, expunge the remainder of Title, and insert the words “authorize the Confirmation of Certificates of Bankruptcy in certain cases.”

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

From A in Section II. expunge the remainder of the Section.

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section II. expunge the remainder of the Section.

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. expunge the word “tenth” and insert “sixth.”

At B in Section II. expunge the remainder of the Section.

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill in addition to and declaratory of the meaning of the Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in this Province,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A at the end of the Bill, add a new Section, as follows:—

“II. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not be in force until Her Majesty's Royal approbation shall be had and declared.”

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to provide for laying down of Common Sewers in the City of Saint John,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. expunge the words “either or.”

At B expunge the word “assessed.”

At C expunge the word “assessed.”

At D at the end of the Bill, add as follows:—

“And further provided, that no rate or assessment shall be made for any Sewer or Drain, under the provisions of this Act, unless the same shall be not less than five feet

feet high in the clear, and not less than three feet in width in the clear; and that in apportioning such rate, the situation of such Drain, in reference to the expense of entering the same from both sides of the Street, shall be taken into consideration."

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City and County of Saint John,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section IV. insert the words "to the extent of the amount of Stock owned in this Province."

At B expunge the whole Section.

*Ordered*, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Robinson, from the Joint Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council and this House, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address to Her Majesty relative to the protection of the Fisheries of this Province, and to request that His Excellency would be pleased to forward the same to be laid at the Foot of the Throne, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That he is most anxious that everything should be done in aid of the Fisheries, and he will forward the Joint Address of the Legislature by the next Mail.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Olivier Richard and others, French Inhabitants residing at Richibucto, as regards the defining of the division lines of an ancient Grant, under which their Lands are held, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Olivier Richard, Fabien D'Aigle, Fabien Richard, Simeon Thibideau, Joseph Richard, Simeon LeBlanc, and fifty two others, French Inhabitants, residing on the south side of the Richibucto River, in the County of Kent, setting forth, that in the month of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, Pierre Richard, Pierre Legere, Paul Babineau, Joseph Richard, Francois Richard, Michael Richard, Jean Baptiste Landry, Jean Richard, Senior, Jean Richard, Junior, Charles Maillet, David Tibideau, Basile Richard, Jean Richard, Joseph Richard, Junior, Pierre Gouelle, and Pierre Arsineau, natives of Canada, the ancestors and original proprietors of the lands on which the Petitioners now live, petitioned Sir Thomas Carleton, the then Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, setting forth that they were natives of Canada, and settled there, occupied lands whereon they could not make a living; that they desired to enjoy the privileges allowed to British Subjects in this Province in holding their lands from the King, and having come to Richibucto in search of situations, where they had found lands to accommodate them, prayed His Excellency to grant them lots on the Richibucto River, and to order the same to be laid out for them, as by a copy of the original application annexed to their Petition more fully appears; that in the month of October, 1791, it was ordered in Council that such application should be complied with, the lands to be surveyed at the expense of the applicants; that the Petitioners were informed and believed that a Survey was made of the out boundings in question, by an Officer under the control and direction of the then Surveyor General of Crown Lands, and that the applicants being unlearned persons, unacquainted with the Law of New Brunswick, or the nature of its Grants, and consequently ignorant of that Survey which was requisite to define their respective rights, and implicitly trusting to the wisdom and care of His Excellency and Council, and the Surveyor General, to do what was necessary to ascertain and establish their rights, and to give them their respective lots agreeably to their Petition, paid what was demanded of them for Survey by the Surveyor General, and accordingly on the sixth day of December in  
the

the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, a Grant, including lands to other persons, was issued, of the lands in question, to the applicants and others, their heirs and assigns, being the forefathers, ancestors, and persons through whom the Petitioners now claim the same, containing 6400 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being adjoining the Harbour and River Richibucto, on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, abutted, bounded and described as in the second tract named in the extract of the original Grant, and a copy of the original Plan in the Crown Land Office annexed to their Petition, more fully appears; that the Grant so issued, as it was afterwards discovered by the Grantees, gave no distinct allotments by plan or otherwise to the applicants, in severalty or portions, by meet bounds or positions, to enable the respective owners to lay off their lands by the aid of a Surveyor, or otherwise, as is usual in such cases, and the original parties entered thereon, occupied and died without any division lines of their respective rights ever having been made between them; that there are now upwards of fifty families on the said tract, consisting of a population of upwards of five hundred persons living thereon, being the children, grand-children, descendants and purchasers of the original proprietors, with no distinct allotment, especially of the wilderness land; that the Petitioners are placed in a most embarrassed and unfortunate situation, having no allotments which each individual or family can call its own and whereon to make improvements, or have the security of a home, nor capable of resorting to the ordinary legal remedies when wrongs are committed upon them; that although various persons from Richibucto and other places, without right, and in no way connected with the lands in question, come and occupy them, or at least repeatedly cut and carry away the best of the lumber, wood and other trees growing upon the lands, and required for the immediate and necessary wants of the occupants, the Petitioners have no legal power to prevent or punish them; that the Petitioners are consequently suffering great injury arising from the extraordinary character of the Grant referred to, so issued by the Government, without any apportionment or designation into lots by plan or otherwise, agreeably to the intention and wording of the aforesaid application, to enable the intermediate boundaries to be run, as was usual and essential in such cases, at the time such Grant issued; and praying that their unfortunate situation may be taken into account, and some provision made for dividing the lands and remedying the grievances therein complained of, or that such other relief may be afforded to them as to right and justice may belong, Report—

“Your Committee having taken the circumstances of the case into their consideration, recommend that the Government should appoint during the ensuing summer, a competent person from the in-door establishment of the Crown Land Office, to investigate the matters set forth in said Petition, and the situation of land, and the parties living thereon, and report for the information of this House at the next Session, and that Government pay his necessary expenses, and this House will make provision for the same, and that the House do address His Excellency to carry out this Report.

“W. J. RITCHIE,  
D. HANINGTON,  
R. B. CUTLER.

“Committee Room, 26th April, 1851.”

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

Whereas an appropriation was made in 1847 in manner and form as follows:—

“To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £250 annually, for three successive years, for the purpose of encouraging the running a new and substantial Iron Steamer, constructed on the latest and most approved principle, between Shediac, Prince Edward Island, and Pictou, the same to be paid to William H. Scovil, the proprietor, at the expiration of each and every year, for three successive years as aforesaid, on satisfactory certificates being produced to His Excellency in Council, that a boat answering the above description has run once a week during open water between the aforesaid places, (unavoidable accidents excepted) for the accommodation of passengers and conveyance of freight: And whereas the said Steamer only ran for the period of one year, and consequently but £250 of the said grant has been withdrawn from the Treasury: And  
whereas



whereas it is considered highly desirable that such Steam communication should not only be kept up in the manner presented by the said appropriation, but also that the Port of Richibucto should form one of the places at which the Steamer should touch ; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue a Warrant for a sum not exceeding £250 in favour of any party who shall run a good and substantial Steamer once in each week in the present year, during open water, between Richibucto, Shediac, Prince Edward Island and Pictou, upon satisfactory proof being produced to His Excellency in Council, from Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose, that the service has been faithfully and satisfactorily performed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. M'Phelim, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Earle, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

### Monday. 28th April. 1851.

*Prayers.*

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Whereas in and by an Act of the Assembly passed the present Session, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue," a Duty of two pence per bushel was imposed on all Wheat imported into this Province: And whereas it was the intention of the House in imposing that Duty, that Canada Flour should be subjected to the same Duty as Foreign, unless imported direct, and a Bill was passed accordingly, which was lost in the Legislative Council: And whereas Canada Flour is now admitted through Bonded Warehouses in the United States, Duty free, as if coming direct: And whereas by the operation of such measure, the numerous and costly establishments erected for grinding Wheat in this Province, cannot possibly compete with the Flour of Canada so imported, while they are subject to such Duty on Wheat; therefore

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its next Session, refund any and all Duties paid on Wheat under the operation of the said Revenue Law; and further

*Resolved*, That this Resolution be communicated to the Legislative Council for their concurrence in the same; and

*Ordered*, That Mr. Read carry the same to the Council.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to enable certain persons who may have obtained Certificates of Conformity under and by virtue of any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province heretofore in force relating to Bankruptcy, to proceed to confirmation of such Certificate or Certificates, by application to the Master of the Rolls or Court of Chancery, as provided by the said Act or Acts, or any of them,—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Stiles return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society,—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society,—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan also return this Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. M'Phelim return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill in addition to and declaratory of the meaning of the Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in this Province,—was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Earle return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to provide for laying down of Common Sewers in the City of Saint John, were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City and County of Saint John,—were severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham also return this Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a particular Statement of all the unexpended Road Money now lying in the hands of Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads, or other persons to whom any Public Moneys may have been entrusted for expenditure or payment throughout the Province, and to give the necessary directions to the Crown Officers to collect the same previous to the next meeting of the Legislature.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gilbert, Mr. English, and Mr. Gordon, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker communicated to the House, that he had received a Letter from John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer, stating his intention of publishing an Historical and Statistical Work on the Province, of a large and comprehensive character; and he wished to have permission of access during the recess to the Journals and Files of the House, to aid him in collecting information for the undertaking.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Simpson have liberty of access to the Journals and Files of the House, as requested by his Communication.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Scoullar in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject from time to time before them, the following Resolutions were first moved:—

1st. Whereas the right of managing the local affairs of this Province, by means of Responsible Government, has been conceded to the Local Legislature by Her Most Gracious Majesty; therefore

*Resolved*, That this House has a right to receive and require from the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government of this Province, full copies of all Despatches, Correspondence and Documents which may have been written by the Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted through him to, or which may have been received from,

and in the general expenditure where savings can, with a due regard to the Public Service, be made: And whereas it is the opinion of this Committee, that large reductions and savings can be so made: And whereas no such measures have been submitted to this House; therefore

*Resolved*, That in these particulars the present Executive Government have failed to realize the just expectations of the People of this Province.

To this Resolution an amendment was moved—To expunge from the Preamble thereto, after the words “can be so made,” as also the remaining part of the said Resolution, and substitute as follows:—

“Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, The House should expect, after accepting the Report of the Committee on the State of the Province, that the Executive Government will be prepared with a measure for the reduction of such Salaries as may be practicable, with a due regard to the Public Service; and where, by the terms of any Despatches from the Secretary of State, the Executive may be restrained in regard to any such measures as may affect present incumbents, the House should address Her Majesty, expressing the views entertained by the People of this Province on this important subject.”

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:

## YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Street,  
Hon. Mr. Partelow,  
Hon. Mr. Rankin,  
Mr. Crane,  
Barberie,  
Read,  
Gordon,  
Earle,  
Botsford,  
Rice,  
Taylor,

Mr. Montgomery,  
Beardsley,  
M'Phelim,  
Thomson,  
Robinson,  
Porter,  
Hayward,  
Gilbert,  
Stiles,  
Williston.

## NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,  
Mr. Ritchie,  
Hanington,  
Johnson,  
Tilley,  
Hatheway,  
Chapman,  
Macpherson,  
Needham,  
Steves,

Mr. Wilmot,  
Gray,  
Cutler,  
English,  
Pickard,  
M'Leod,  
Purdy,  
Ryan,  
Fitzgerald.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

The question was then taken upon this Resolution as amended, and it was also carried in the affirmative, and the Resolution agreed to, as amended.

The following Resolutions were then moved:—

5th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, The policy enunciated in the several Despatches of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of granting Bounties, whereby the Provincial Legislature is prohibited from giving that encouragement to internal industry, which the Legislature deems most efficacious to advance the interests and develop the resources of the Province, is a direct interference with the Constitutional Rights of the People of New Brunswick; and further

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, The Provincial Legislature has the undoubted right to apply the moneys raised by local taxation to such local purposes as that Legislature considers most beneficial; and further

*Resolved*, That the Honorable the Attorney General, the leader of the Government, in acceding to the principles enunciated in the Despatches referred to, and declaring such to be the policy of the Provincial Government, has unequivocally made manifest that the course the present Government will pursue, in the administration of Provincial affairs, must be detrimental to the interests of the Province.

To these Resolutions an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words “develop the resources of the Province,” and substitute the following:

“However well intended, are inconsistent with what this Committee deem to be for the best interest of the Province, and should therefore be still respectfully but firmly remonstrated against by this House; and further

“*Resolved*, In the opinion of this Committee, That the Provincial Legislature has the undoubted right to apply the moneys raised by local taxation to such local purposes as the Legislature considers most beneficial for the best interests of the Province; and further

"Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That having reference to our Colonial connection, the Local Government cannot be held responsible for the principles enunciated in the Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Wilmot,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Mr. Ritchie,	Gray,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	M'Phelim,	Hanington,	Cutler,
Mr. Crane,	Thomson,	Johnson,	English,
Barberie,	Robinson,	Tilley,	Pickard,
Read,	Porter,	Hatheway,	M'Leod,
Gordon,	Hayward,	Chapman,	Purdy,
Earle,	Gilbert,	Macpherson,	Ryan,
Botsford,	Stiles,	Needham,	Fitzgerald.
Rice,	Williston.	Steves,	
Taylor,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

The question was then taken upon the Resolutions, as amended, and these were also carried in the affirmative, and the Resolutions agreed to, as amended.

The following Resolutions were then moved:—

6th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to give every reasonable encouragement to those engaged in the pursuits of Agriculture, upon whose well being the prosperity of the Province mainly depends; and while they believe a spirit of rigid Rural economy now prevails among the Farming population, they are of opinion that their interests will best be subserved by the Legislature adopting such a course of sound Political economy as will encourage the establishment of Domestic Manufactures in the Province, thereby creating a remunerative Home market for the surplus produce of the Farmer; and further

*Resolved*, That the Agriculturists of the Country had a just right to expect from the Local Government something more than the mere enunciation of the prosperity and necessity of Rural economy.

To these Resolutions the following amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words "every reasonable encouragement," and substitute as follows:

"To the Agricultural interests, on which the prosperity of the Province mainly depends; and while they believe a spirit of Rural economy now prevails among the Farming population, they are of opinion that their interests will best be subserved by the Legislature adopting such a course of sound Political economy as will encourage the establishment of Domestic Manufactures in the Province, thereby creating a remunerative Home market for the surplus produce of the Farmer; and further

*Resolved*, That the Agriculturists of the Country have a just right to expect from the Local Legislature and Government, every encouragement that can be afforded, consistently with a due regard to the other branches of industry in this Province."

Upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Steves,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Beardsley,	Mr. Ritchie,	Wilmot,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	M'Phelim,	Hanington,	Gray,
Mr. Crane,	Thomson,	Johnson,	Cutler,
Barberie,	Robinson,	Tilley,	English,
Read,	Porter,	Hatheway,	Pickard,
Gordon,	Hayward,	Chapman,	M'Leod,
Earle,	Gilbert,	Macpherson,	Purdy,
Botsford,	Stiles,	Needham,	Ryan.
Rice,	Williston.		
Taylor,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then taken upon the Resolutions, as amended, they were also carried in the affirmative, and the Resolutions agreed to, as amended.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

The

The Resolutions, as amended and passed in the Committee, and now reported, being read at the Clerk's Table, were adopted by the House, and are as follow :—

1st. Whereas the right of managing the local affairs of this Province, by means of Responsible Government, has been conceded to the Local Legislature by Her Most Gracious Majesty ; therefore

*Resolved*, That this House has a right to receive and require from the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government of this Province, full copies of all Despatches, Correspondence and Documents which may have been written by the Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted through him to, or which may have been received from, the Colonial Secretary, on all matters connected with the local affairs of this Province, so that this House may be furnished with full information to enable them to deal in a satisfactory manner with all questions of a local character ; and further

*Resolved*, That the information furnished by His Excellency in reply to the Address of this House of the twenty first day of February last is unsatisfactory, the same being merely extracts of Despatches, while full copies were asked for and deemed by this House necessary to enable them satisfactorily to deal with the important questions of a local nature therein referred to.

2nd. *Resolved*, That all Provincial Appointments should be made in this Province by the Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, who are and should be responsible for the same ; and that the late appointments of Chief Justice and Puisne Judge by the Colonial Minister, without reference to the Local Government, were wholly inconsistent with the principles of Responsible Government, an undue interference with the local concerns of this Province, and a direct violation of a principle heretofore solemnly conceded to the People of this Province ; and that in the opinion of this House the mode of such appointments should have been the subject of grave remonstrance by the Council to Her Majesty's Government.

3rd. Whereas the People of this Province justly feel that a system of reduction and retrenchment should take place in the Salaries of many of the Officials, and in the general expenditure of this Province ; therefore

*Resolved*, That while this House should always receive with respect the advice of the Colonial Secretary, this House cannot but look on the extract of the Despatch of Earl Grey, dated the twenty fifth day of November, 1850, submitted by His Excellency by Message of the thirteenth day of February last, as a dictation inconsistent not only with the interests of the Country, but in direct opposition to the principles of self government heretofore conceded, and which, if successfully persisted in, makes Responsible Government a mere mockery and delusion.

4th. Whereas it is the opinion of this House, that it is the duty of the Local Government to bring forward measures of reduction and retrenchment, beginning with the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor, and going through the Public Departments, and in the general expenditure where savings can, with a due regard to the Public Service, be made : And whereas it is the opinion of this House, that large reductions and savings can be so made ; therefore

*Resolved*, That the House should expect, after accepting the Report of the Committee on the State of the Province, that the Executive Government will be prepared with a measure for the reduction of such Salaries as may be practicable, with a due regard to the Public Service ; and where, by the terms of any Despatches from the Secretary of State, the Executive may be restrained in regard to any such measures as may affect present incumbents, the House should address Her Majesty, expressing the views entertained by the People of this Province on this important subject.

5th. *Resolved*, That the policy enunciated in the several Despatches of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of granting Bounties, whereby the Provincial Legislature is prohibited from giving that encouragement to internal industry which the Legislature deems most efficacious to advance the interests and develop the resources of the Province, however

however well intended, are inconsistent with what this House deems to be for the best interest of the Province, and should therefore be still respectfully but firmly remonstrated against by this House; and further

*Resolved*, That the Provincial Legislature has the undoubted right to apply the moneys raised by local taxation to such local purposes as the Legislature considers most beneficial for the best interests of the Province; and further

*Resolved*, That having reference to our Colonial connection, the Local Government cannot be held responsible for the principles enunciated in the Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

6th. *Resolved*, That it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to give every reasonable encouragement to the Agricultural Interests, on which the prosperity of the Province mainly depends; and while they believe a spirit of Rural economy now prevails among the farming population, they are of opinion that their interests will best be subserved by the Legislature adopting such a course of sound Political economy as will encourage the establishment of Domestic Manufactures in the Province, thereby creating a remunerative Home market for the surplus produce of the Farmer; and further

*Resolved*, That the Agriculturists of the Country have a just right to expect from the Local Legislature and Government every encouragement that can be afforded, consistently with a due regard to the other branches of industry in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

The House proceeded to the consideration of a Bill imposing a Duty on Hacmatac or Juniper Knees or Roots exported from this Province; and

It being taken up Section by Section, was agreed to under the Title of—

A Bill imposing a Duty on Hacmatac or Juniper Knees, Roots and Foothooks exported from this Province.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be engrossed under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Salaries of certain Public Officers in this Province.

Mr. English in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

And upon the question for adopting the said Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Macpherson,	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Earle,	Hatheway,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Purdy,
Thomson,	Cutler,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gilbert,
Read,	Robinson,	Mr. Crane,	Barberie,
Scoullar,	Wilmot,	Chapman,	Gray,
Gordon,	Hayward,	Williston,	Fitzgerald.
Stiles,	Porter.	Beardsley,	
Taylor,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Scoullar,

*Resolved*, That this House would be willing to provide for a retiring allowance of a sum not exceeding Five hundred pounds currency per annum to the Honorable Thomas Baillie, the present Surveyor General, during his life; and that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's

Majesty's Government, to enable the Legislature to make the necessary provision for carrying the same into effect at its next Session.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Gray,	Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Thomson,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,	Johnson,	Gilbert.
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Macpherson,	Purdy,	
Mr. Earle,	English,		
Hatheway,	Beardsley,		
Barberie,	M'Phelim,		
Gordon,	Fitzgerald,		
Read,	Robinson,		
Scoullar,	Porter,		
Crane,	Cutler,		
Williston,	Hayward.		
Wilmot,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hayward, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. M'Phelim, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

*Resolved*, unanimously, As the opinion of this House, That the Salary of the successor to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor should not exceed One thousand five hundred pounds currency per annum, payable out of the Provincial Funds; which sum is as much as the circumstances and condition of this Country will warrant.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to direct to be laid before this House, all Correspondence respecting the resignation of Commissioners appointed under the Act, intituled "An Act for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats," and that such steps may be taken as to secure the efficient carrying out of the objects of the said Act, and that this House at the next Session will make provision for the same the present Season.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Whereas it appears from the Public Accounts that the Contingent Expenses of the Auditor General's Office, made up as follows: £25 Office Rent, £12 for a Messenger, £23 10 6 for Stationery, £10 7 6 for Fuel, £2 8s. for Candles, £4 3 5 for Furniture, £3 5 5 for Sundries, amounting in all to £80 14 8, besides Postages; and an extra Clerk whose Salary is £81 Sterling, £90 Currency: And whereas it is deemed by this House inexpedient to make any further provision for such Contingencies, except for Postages, as well as for the payment of such extra Clerk; therefore

*Resolved*, That this House will not make any provision in future for the payment of such Contingencies, and for the payment of the Salary of an extra Clerk.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the House divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Williston,	Mr. Johnson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Porter,
English,	Fitzgerald.	Hon. Mr. Street,	Hatheway,
		Mr. Crane,	Robinson,
		Wilmot,	Cutler,
		Thomson,	Gray,
		Taylor,	Needham.
		M'Phelim,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province.

Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, proceeded therein; when the following was moved to stand as an eleventh Section thereto :—

“ XI. And be it enacted, That in every Dam now built or hereafter to be built or placed across the various Streams and Rivers of this Province, a proper and suitable Fish Way shall be made and kept; provided that in those already erected, the proprietors thereof shall be allowed until the first day of October next to make the Fish Way required in and by this Act.”

And upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Williston,	Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Chapman,
Hon. Mr. Street,	English,	M <sup>c</sup> Leod,	Barberie.
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Robinson,	Purdy,	
Mr. Gordon,	Taylor,		
Crane,	Fitzgerald,		
Macpherson,	Cutler,		
Thomson,	Porter,		
Read,	Gilbert,		
Stiles,	Gray.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and after making amendments thereto, agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The Hon. Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz :—

Report from John Wilkinson, Esquire, of an Exploratory Survey for a proposed Line of Railway between the City of Saint John and Calais, in the State of Maine, including a connection between that Line and the City of Fredericton.

[ See Appendix. ]

Correspondence had by J. Howe, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, in reference to the transmission of the Mails from Halifax to Saint John by the western route.

[ See Appendix. ]

Communication from the Honorable John Robertson, assigning reasons for resigning his situation as Commissioner under the Act for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats : also

Communication from F. A. Wiggins, Esquire, in reference to his resignation as a Commissioner of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Surveyor General to cause the division line between the Parishes of Prince William and Dumfries, in the County of York, to be run out.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relative to Recognizances for the appearance of persons on criminal charges.

Mr. Needham in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following :—

“ Legislative Council Chamber, 28th April, 1851.

“ *Resolved*, That this House doth concur in so much of the Resolution sent up from the Assembly this day on the subject of the Duty on Wheat, as pledges the Legislature to refund the said Duty imposed by the Revenue Bill; but with respect to the Preamble



Preamble of the said Resolution, it dissents, inasmuch as it pledges this House to the intentions of the other Branch of the Legislature, and likewise states that a certain Bill was lost in the Legislative Council, when it appears by the Journals of this House that the said Bill was amended, and returned to the Assembly for their concurrence.

GEORGE BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*"

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of this day, as regards the unexpended Road Moneys in the hands of Supervisors and Commissioners, or others entrusted with the expenditures or payment thereof, and that directions may be had to collect the same, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say—He would cause the returns to be prepared and proceedings to be taken accordingly.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill imposing a Duty on Hacmatac or Juniper Knees, Roots and Foothooks exported from this Province.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Crane take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Cutler,

*Resolved*, That a copy of the Report of the Committee on the Petition of Olivier Richard and others, French inhabitants at Richibucto, as regards the defining of the bounds of an ancient Grant under which they hold their titles, be communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; and that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the recommendation therein contained to be carried into effect.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Cutler, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Johnson, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That this House do now again go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and regulate the mode of electing the Mayor of the City of Saint John, and for other purposes relating to the local government of the said City.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "at the next Session of the Legislature."

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to amend the Act relating to the Alms House and Work House in and for the City and County of Saint John.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "at the next Session of the Legislature."

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the sale of certain Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, for the purpose of liquidating the Debt due by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "at the next Session of the Legislature."

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the further extension of the Gaol Limits of the City and County of Saint John.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “at the next Session of the Legislature.”

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “at the next Session of the Legislature.”

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill in addition to the Act relating to the Public Debt of the City of Saint John.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “at the next Session of the Legislature.”

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to abolish the present Forms of Actions, the Practice, Pleadings, and proceedings in Cases at Common Law, and to establish a uniform course of proceeding in all Cases, whether of Legal or Equitable Cognizance, and to abandon any form and proceeding not necessary to ascertain and preserve the rights of the parties, and to alter the Laws in certain cases.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment, to expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “at the next Session of the Legislature.”

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the Services therein mentioned.

Mr. Johnson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, proceeded therein to the following Appropriation:—

“To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £132 13 2, to enable him to reimburse John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, the balance due them for advances and liabilities made and incurred by them, connected with the ship “Looshtauk,” in support of the Lazaretto Establishment at Middle Island, Miramichi, during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.”

To which an amendment was moved, to add the following:—

“Provided always, that the sum of £31 10 5 due from the said Committee to the Trustees of the Honorable Joseph Cunard shall be retained and placed to the credit of the said Honorable Joseph Cunard, on his Bond or liability to the Province.”

And

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. English,
Mr. Gordon,	Robinson.	Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,
Cutler,		Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hatheway,
		Mr. Purdy,	Scoullar.
		Williston,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered,* That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. M'Phelim, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of Saturday the twenty sixth day of April instant, with a view of establishing a communication by Steam between Pictou, Prince Edward Island, Shediac and Richibucto, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he will be ready to comply with the wish of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Robinson,

*Resolved,* That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will advance from the Provincial Funds any Duties that may have been paid on Wines, &c., consumed at the Mess of the First Royals while stationed here the past year; as well as those which have been also paid by the Officers of the Ninety seventh Regiment during the year 1850, satisfactory proof of such consumption being first produced, and that this House will make provision therefor at its next Session.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Thomson,	Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Porter,	Stiles,	Cutler,
Hon. Mr. Street,	Taylor,	Johnson,	Gilbert,
Mr. Read,	Hatheway,	Purdy,	English,
Gordon,	Gray,	Ryan,	Beardsley,
Crane,	M'Phelim,	Fitzgerald,	Earle.
Williston,	Robinson.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hatheway, and Mr. Gordon, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Tuesday, 29th April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Gray take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relative to Recognizances for the appearance of persons on criminal charges.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Needham take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John," for a limited period.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times; and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,  
The House went into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.  
Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.  
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Whereas Marshal D'Avray, Esquire, has been for some time employed in conducting a Training School at Fredericton, in this Province, under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature: And whereas the Building which had been provided for the use of said Training School was unfortunately consumed by the late fire at Fredericton, and nothing has since occurred by which the said Marshal D'Avray might be employed for the benefit of the public; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, setting forth that the services of the said Marshal D'Avray be in future dispensed with, and praying that His Excellency will please to direct that the sum of Two hundred pounds be paid to the said Marshal D'Avray as a compensation for any claim he may have on the Province.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Barberie, Mr. M'Phelim, and Mr. Purdy, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

Whereas this House did on the twenty eighth instant pass the following Resolution, viz:—

"*Resolved*, That this House would be willing to provide for a retiring allowance of a sum not exceeding Five hundred pounds currency, per annum, to the Honorable Thomas Baillie, the present Surveyor General, during his life; and that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government to enable the Legislature to make the necessary provision for carrying the same into effect at its next Session."

And whereas, with a view the better to effect the object contemplated in the above recited Resolution, it is desirable that the Legislative Council should join in such Address, and that upon such an arrangement being effected as contemplated in the said Resolution, it should be deemed and taken as a final settlement of all existing matters of difference between the said Honorable Thomas Baillie and the Government and Legislature of this Province; therefore

*Resolved*, That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and that they be requested to join in the above mentioned Address; and

*Ordered*, That Mr. Barberie do communicate the same to the Council.

Mr. Needham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt except in certain cases, and in lieu thereof to authorize the attachment of property on Mesne Process, and directing the issuing, extending and serving Executions in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times; and

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Ordered*, That the consideration of the said Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature; and in the mean time that one hundred and fifty copies thereof be printed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Mr. Barberie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to suspend an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John," for a limited period.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

*Resolved*, That the House do go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company, this day three months.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hatheway take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause an investigation to be made into the state of the Magistracy of the County of Northumberland; and also into that of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said County.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Cutler.	Hon. Mr. Street,	Mr. Stiles,
		Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Chapman,
		Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Phelim,
		Mr. Gray,	Gordon,
		English,	Pickard,
		Thomson.	Needham.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Whereas Robert Doak, James L. Price, Esquires, and others, Merchants, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, have by their Petition to this House prayed to have a Road explored and opened from the Bridge at Doak's, on the South West Branch of Miramichi, to Salmon River, a Stream falling into the Grand Lake; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint a suitable and disinterested person to explore and survey a Line of Road from the said Bridge to the said Salmon River, and make return of such Exploration and Survey, with a Plan of the same, to His Excellency, before the next meeting of the Legislature; and further

*Resolved*, That this House will make provision for such Exploration and Survey at the next meeting of the Legislature, but not to exceed the sum of Thirty pounds.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Williston, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Chapman, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Street, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

**“ New Brunswick.**

*“ Message to the House of Assembly, 29th April, 1851.*

“ EDMUND HEAD.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, copies of some recent Correspondence with Her Majesty’s Secretary of State.

“ E. H.”

The Documents communicated by this Message were read at the Clerk’s Table, and are as follow :—

**VALUE OF COINS AND A LEGAL TENDER.**

(Copy)—No. 256.

*Downing Street, 9th April, 1851.*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 16, of 30th March last, transmitting copy of “ A Bill to consolidate the laws establishing the value of Coins and a Legal Tender within this Province.” This Bill appears to have subsequently been passed as an Act on the 26th of April last, but with a suspending clause.

2. I enclose for your information the extract of a Letter which I have received on the subject of this Act from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury, and the copy of a Communication addressed to me by their Lordships on the subject of a late Act of the Legislature of Canada, which is referred to in the first mentioned letter.

3. For the reasons which these letters will fully explain, it appears to me most desirable that some uniform system of Currency should be established throughout British North America. In order to arrive at this result, I would suggest for the consideration of the Legislature of New Brunswick, that the best course would probably be for the Legislatures of the several Provinces to pass Acts for the appointment of Commissioners, who should meet together at the Seat of Government in Canada, with authority to frame regulations; and the Acts should provide that such regulations, if agreed to by the Commissioners for each Province, should have the power of Law, when confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.

4. In the mean time, for the reasons adduced by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Her Majesty’s confirmation will be withheld from the Act now in question.

5. I annex the copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Governor General of Canada on the same subject.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lient. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart.

**RESIGNATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE, AND JUDGE BOTSFORD, &c.**

(Copy)—No. 12.

*Government House, Fredericton, N. B., March 8, 1851.*

MY LORD,—On the 21st of February the House of Assembly presented an Address to me, praying me to lay before them a large mass of papers relating to the correspondence on the Salaries, the resignation of the late Chief Justice, and the appointment of his successor, and the resignation of Judge Botsford in 1845.

2d. To this Address I replied by Message, of which a copy is annexed; and, as soon as the papers could be prepared, I laid before the House such copies and extracts as it appeared to me expedient to produce at the present moment. A portion of the correspondence is, as your Lordship knows, as yet incomplete; and I conceive that it would be most inconvenient if the Lieutenant Governor were compelled, as a matter of course, to produce at any time, to the Assembly, copies of the whole of his correspondence with the Secretary of State, without exercising any discretion in the matter.

3d. On the 7th of March a further Address was moved by a son of Judge Botsford, and carried, to the following effect:—

“ Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House copies of the resignation itself of the Honorable W. Botsford of his seat on the Bench of this Province, and of the Despatch transmitting such resignation to the Colonial Secretary; also copy of Sir W. Colebrooke’s Despatch, No. 65, of 13th July, 1847, enclosing a further application from Mr. Botsford, and copy of the application itself; and also copies of all Despatches transmitted or received by the then Lieutenant Governor, to and from the Colonial Secretary, relating to the appointment of his successor.”

4th. When the Committee waited upon me with this second Address, I returned an answer, of which the following is a copy:—

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has caused a search to be made among the papers in his possession. He has not succeeded in finding original or copy of Judge Botsford’s resignation, nor has he ever seen a copy of that document. He has, however, found a copy of Judge Botsford’s letter of June 26, 1847, which he will lay before the House.

“ With regard to the Despatches, His Excellency regrets that he must decline on public grounds to communicate copies of the same. April 10, 1851.”

5th.

5th. I should say, so far as regards the papers relating to Judge Botsford's case, I can have no possible interests of my own to serve in withholding them, and I do not very clearly know why they are asked for now. All the transactions to which they relate took place long before I assumed the Government of this Colony. They contain, however, in more than one place, detailed observations as to the position, claims, and individual fitness for office, of persons now in the Province. These observations, indeed, are not of much importance; and one portion of them, expressing a strong sense on the part of Sir W. Colebrooke, of Judge Carter's fitness for the office of Chief Justice, I have included in the Extracts laid before the House; but it is obvious enough, that if the Despatches addressed to the Secretary of State by the Lieutenant Governor here, as to personal merits and claims of individuals, are, *as a matter of course*, liable to become the subject of public discussion in the Assembly, the greatest embarrassment will arise. Yet if *copies* of Despatches are to be pressed for, when the Head of the Government has already supplied what extracts he deems sufficient, this difficulty will inevitably ensue.

6th. Without the power of expressing his opinion freely, the Lieutenant Governor cannot supply, either from his own knowledge, or from the advice of his Council, the local information essential to Her Majesty's Ministers in England, for the exercise of Her Majesty's undoubted prerogative in making appointments.

The subsequent publication of such opinions would, in a small community, multiply and prolong to an indefinite extent, all sorts of heartburnings and private jealousies.

7th. Such, my Lord, are the motives which have induced me most reluctantly to refuse the prayer of the House of Assembly in this instance. I do not say that other reasons for the same course may not be given in other cases. If it hereafter appear to be expedient to explain my motives to the Assembly, I shall do so, by laying before them a copy of this Despatch.

In the mean time, if the paper containing Judge Botsford's formal resignation of his seat on the Bench in 1845, can be found at the Colonial Office, and I could be furnished with a copy of it, marked with the date of its transmission, I should feel obliged.

I shall be glad to receive Your Lordship's opinion as to the propriety of the course which I have pursued in the present matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)—No. 254.

*Downing Street, 31st March, 1851.*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 12, of the 8th instant, stating the reasons which had induced you to refuse compliance with the Address of the Assembly for copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, on the subject of the retirement of Judge Botsford, and the appointment of his successor.

I have to convey to you my entire approval of the course you have taken with respect to the Address of the Assembly, as I consider that it is absolutely necessary that the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies should communicate freely with the Secretary of State, and that it would be most injurious to the public service were they not at liberty to exercise their judgment as to which portion of their correspondence with Her Majesty's Government may properly be laid before the Legislature.

I transmit to you herewith a copy of Judge Botsford's letter of resignation, which appears to be the document for which you apply.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*"Sackville, 6th October, 1845.*

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to enclose the resignation of my seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, and should it meet with your Excellency's approbation, will thank you to submit the same for the consideration of Her Majesty.

"My object is to retire with a Pension, and my hopes are, that Her Majesty will graciously be pleased to make some provision for my retirement out of the Surplus of the Civil List Fund. May I be permitted to ask of your Excellency your influence and support to promote the object I have in view.

"I now beg leave to add, when asked by Sir Archibald Campbell as to the amount of the Pension I required or expected, I told him that I would be perfectly satisfied with three hundred sterling, and he was pleased to say that it was sufficiently moderate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. BOTSFORD.

*"Sackville, 6th October, 1845.*

"The following is a copy of a letter addressed by me in September 1836, to Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B., who was then in the administration of the Government of this Province:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"In April 1823, I had the honor of being promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Province, and from the period of my appointment to the present time, I have, without any interruption

from sickness, or absence, endeavoured faithfully to discharge the important and arduous duties of an assistant Justice. Being now of the age of sixty three years, and feeling some of the infirmities that usually attend persons in advanced life, I am conscious of their effect, and therefore beg leave to tender the resignation of my seat upon the Bench, but with such retired allowance as His Majesty may graciously please to grant. It was not without great reluctance that I came to a determination which will deprive me of the great gratification I felt in being the public servant of an indulgent Government; and for the reason, that it will impair the means which were, and still are, essential to the support, education and settlement of a large family. No personal consideration, however, ought to interfere when the public interest may require the sacrifice.

"I beg leave to submit, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, that in the year 1803 I was appointed Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for this Province, which office I held until my removal from the City of Saint John into the country, in the year 1807, when I resigned it. No Salary was attached to this situation, and the fees and emoluments did not average more than forty pounds per annum.

"In December 1817, I had the honor of being appointed Solicitor General, and continued in office until my promotion to the Bench. The only emolument I derived from this office was the Legislative Grant of fifty pounds per annum.

"I was made an Assessor of the Court of Chancery in the year 1823, and have from that time constantly attended the Sittings of this Court, without any emolument or fee whatever.

"For the last four years I have presided in the Court of Governor and Council for hearing and determining causes relating to Marriage and Divorce, as Vice-President, without any Salary or emolument.

"In 1823 I was appointed a Member of His Majesty's Council, and continued in the discharge of the duties of that high and responsible situation until 1834, when my resignation was accepted.

"In addition to the above, I beg leave to mention, that in 1817 I was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, and continued as such until my promotion to a seat in His Majesty's Council.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G. C. B.

"To my application His Excellency received the following answer:—

*Downing Street, 31st October, 1836.*

"SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 47, of the 12th ultimo, enclosing an application from Mr. William Botsford, the Senior Puisne Judge of New Brunswick, who is desirous of retiring from his Judicial duties, upon a Pension being assigned to him.

"Before this communication reaches you, you will have received my Despatches of the 31st of August and 5th of September last.

"It will be obvious to you that the financial arrangements, which you are instructed by these Despatches to submit for the consideration and sanction of the Provincial Legislature, render it impossible for me now to advise His Majesty to place any new charge upon the Crown Revenues of New Brunswick; but I am commanded by the King to direct you to recommend to the Assembly in the strongest terms, such a Grant as will enable His Majesty to make provision for Mr. Botsford's retirement. That the Assembly will give a ready assent to that proposition, I am bound to believe, from the assurance you give of the universal satisfaction which the measure would produce.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

Sir A. Campbell, G. C. B.

"In October 1836, I had leave of absence from the Province, and passed the Winter in the United States, for the benefit of the health of a member of my family. Immediately after my return, which was in the early part of the following month of June, I was favoured with a letter from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, (who had succeeded Sir Archibald Campbell in the Government of the Province,) together with the copy of the Despatch from Lord Glenelg. In his letter, Sir John Harvey was pleased to add—'I shall be happy to meet your wishes in any way which may be in my power in connexion with the subject of it.' After the accession of Her Majesty, His Excellency, at my request, was pleased to say he would write to be informed of Her Majesty's pleasure, as to my application to retire with a Pension. I never was advised as to the result of this last application, otherwise than the subject matter of the Pension has never been submitted for the consideration of the House of Assembly.

"I have continued to perform the duties of my office faithfully, and to the best of my ability. Being now in the seventy third year of my age, I find my infirmities, in particular that of deafness, have so increased, that in justice to myself, and for the public interest, I ought to retire from public life.

"I therefore most respectfully beg leave to tender the resignation of my seat upon the Bench, with such retired allowance as Her Majesty may graciously be pleased to direct.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. BOTSFORD.

His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H., &c. &c. &c."



## CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

(Copy)—No. 255.

*Downing Street, 1st April, 1851.*

SIR,—The Arbitrators appointed to report on the question of the Boundary between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, having requested that the time for presenting their Report may be extended by Her Majesty's Government to the 21st of this month, pursuant to the terms of the Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, approved by the Earl of Elgin, and concurred in by yourself, Her Majesty's Government have extended the time accordingly.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to explain and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to authorize the widening of Saint John Street, and the continuation thereof to Duke Street, in the City of Saint John."

To which Mr. Needham moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "at the next Session of the Legislature."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On like motion of Mr. Gray,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the inspection of Dried and Pickled Fish.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "at the next Session of the Legislature."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On like motion of Mr. Gray,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries of this Province.

To which Mr. Needham moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "at the next Session of the Legislature."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of this Bill also postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal an Act relating to the Clerk of the Pleas.

To which the Honorable Mr. Street moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "at the next Session of the Legislature."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of this Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Chapman,

*Resolved*, That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to restrain the Crown from granting Mining Leases upon granted Lands, and for other purposes.

To which the Honorable Mr. Street moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "this day three months."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal the Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits of the City and County of Saint John.

To which the Honorable Mr. Street moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "this day three months."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of this Bill accordingly postponed for three months. On

On motion of Mr. Williston,

*Resolved*, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to prohibit the payment in certain labour, work and occupations, of wages, in goods or otherwise than in the current money of the Province.

To which Mr. Needham moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “this day three months.”

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of this Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

*Resolved*, That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to Bonds, Agreements, Covenants and Awards, payable in money.

To which Mr. Needham moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “at the next Session of the Legislature.”

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That the consideration of the following Bills be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature, viz :—

A Bill to repeal an Act, intituled “An Act to permit the establishment of a Fish Market in one of the Public Slips in the City of Saint John :”

A Bill to amend the Act relating to Highways :

A Bill to amend an Act relating to Great Roads of Communication through this Province :

A Bill to restrain the provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and to establish sundry regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber Berths :

A Bill to establish additional Circuit Courts in certain Counties of this Province, and to restrain the jurisdiction of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas in certain cases :

A Bill to encourage the holding of Public Fairs and Exhibitions in this Province : and

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Provident Institution.”

Mr. Barberie, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of this day, relative to the dispensing with the services of Marshal d’Avray, as Conductor of the Training School, and the payment of a sum to him as compensation for any claim he may have against the Province, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—“That he will confer with his Council on the subject of this Address, and he will be prepared to give effect to the wishes of the House.”

Mr. Cutler, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, relative to the application of Olivier Richard and others, French inhabitants at Richibucto, for the defining of the boundaries of an ancient Grant under which they held their Titles, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say, that the wishes of the House should be complied with.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Whereas the construction of a Bridge over the River Saint John, at or near the Grand Falls, would be of great public utility and advantage, and indeed has become a measure of absolute necessity, since the establishment of the Boundary Line between the State of Maine and this Province, under the Treaty of Washington ; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the notice of Her Majesty’s Government, and beg the sanction of Her Majesty for the appropriation

appropriation of such part of the Surplus Civil List Fund towards the erection of such Bridge, as will effect the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Hayward, Mr. Pickard, and Mr. Fitzgerald, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, relative to the return of Duties on Wines to the First Royals and Ninety seventh Regiments, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would comply with the prayer of the Address.

On motion of Mr. Needham,

*Resolved*, That during the recess, the Commissioner for Public Buildings be directed to take the necessary steps to ventilate the Hall of the House of Assembly, and make such improvements in said Hall as are necessary for public accommodation.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee appointed to take under consideration the subject of the Contingencies of the present Session, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

#### REPORT ON CONTINGENCIES.

“The Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of February last, to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of the House of Assembly, beg leave to make the following Report:—

Henry S. Beek, Account for Stationery, Book Binding, &c., Stationery to Clerk during the recess, Binding Laws and Journals, Stationery to Members during the Session, Ditto to Clerk,	£243	0	0		
Less—Amount deducted last year, ....	2	8	6	£240	11 6
Francis Beverly's Account for Binding Laws, &c. ....				38	6 4
Henry Chubb and Company's Account for Stationery, &c. ....				18	0 0
Joseph Gaynor, Carpeting, and for Sundries, ....				20	8 8
John M'Causland, Knives, ....				1	10 0
J. G. Harding, Writing Desks, &c. ....				13	10 0
William Grosvenor and others, Taste, Brooms, Hinges, &c., ....				3	10 7
H. B. Rainsford, and Davis, Wood, ....				24	7 6
Cutting, Splitting and Piling Wood, ....				10	16 3
C. P. Wetmore, to reimburse him amounts disbursed, ....				10	6 11
Enoch Bradley, cleaning and repairing Stoves, and for Stove Pipes, ....				2	1 9
Justin Spahn, repairing and taking charge of Clock, &c. ....				4	19 0
Francis Beverly, Stationery for Messrs. Chapman, Scoullar & Fitzgerald, ....				2	10 0
Peter Parker, Scrubbing and cleaning House, ....				5	0 0
Services of his Son during the recess, ....				4	0 0
Printing Notices as to introduction of Petitions, &c.—					
Standard Office, ....				3	8 0
James P. A. Phillips, ....				6	10 3
James S. Segee, ....				1	10 0
James A. Pierce, ....				1	2 0
James Hogg, ....				1	12 0
D. A. Cameron, ....				1	18 0
R. Gillis, ....				3	8 5
John M'Lauchlan, ....				2	4 0
Francis Beverly, Stationery for J. A. Street, Esquire, ....				1	0 0
<i>Carried forward</i> , ....				£422	11 2

<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	....	....	£422	11	2
E. & D. Elliot, Stove, Fire Pan, &c. for Legislative Library,	....	....	....	....	0	16	10
J. P. A. Phillips and N. T. Walton, Printing and Binding for Legislative Library,	....	....	....	....	1	17	6
Honorable J. R. Partelow, amount paid to John Sandall and John C. Littlehale, Witnesses attending Fishery Committee,	....	....	....	....	5	0	0
William End, amount of Account for preparing Bills,	....	....	....	....	15	0	0
Truckage of Coal,	....	....	....	....	0	15	0
William Payne, hauling Wood,	....	....	....	....	1	5	0
Mrs. Gibson, making Blinds,	....	....	....	....	1	5	0
E. H. Duval, expenses attending to give evidence before School Committee,	....	....	....	....	3	15	0
J. B. Payne, Travelling expenses,	....	....	....	....	3	0	0
Newspapers—Albion,	....	....	....	....	3	0	0
Quebec Gazette,	....	....	....	....	2	12	0
Montreal Herald,	....	....	....	....	3	2	6
Quebec Mercury,	....	....	....	....	2	10	0
George Turner, Sleigh hire, 86 days at 25s.,	....	....	....	....	107	10	0
Extra Sleigh hire to Government House with Addresses, &c.,	....	....	....	....	5	0	0
Engrossing Clerks—T. R. Wetmore,	....	....	....	....	75	0	0
F. A. H. Straton,	....	....	....	....	75	0	0
William H. Partelow,	....	....	....	....	50	0	0
Benjamin Wolhaupter, Sheriff, at opening and closing of Session,	....	....	....	....	10	0	0
Mark Needham, Librarian, to pay man making fires, &c. at Legislative Library,	....	....	....	....	12	10	0
Clerk, for extra services the present Session, the usual allowance,	....	....	....	....	100	0	0
Clerk, for preparing Index to Journals, &c. during Recess,	....	....	....	....	100	0	0
Clerk Assistant, extra services present Session, usual allowance,	....	....	....	....	50	0	0
Thomas Williams, extra allowance, delivering Letters, &c.,	....	....	....	....	7	10	0
Stationery for undermentioned Members—Messrs. Hanington, Steves, Tilley, Montgomery, Read, Wilmot, Gray, Ryan, M'Leod, Purdy, Pickard, and Williston, 20s. each; Mr. Hatheway, 10s., Mr. English, 9s.,	....	....	....	....	12	19	0
					<u>£1,071 19 0</u>		

“ The Committee also submit the following as a Special Report, with regard to claims for Contingencies :—

#### SPECIAL REPORT.

“ An Account of Rankin, Gilmour and Company, shewing a Balance due them of £47 7 2 for Goods furnished the Legislature prior to 1849: This matter has been before the Contingent Committees of previous years, and not been allowed: The Committee refer the subject to the consideration of the House.

“ An Account of C. P. Wetmore, shewing a Balance due him of £44 16 11, being a difference in Exchange between the premium of 8 per cent. and 11 per cent. paid for Bills of Exchange for remittances to Great Britain in 1848 and 1849: The Account is certified by S. W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank, and the Committee recommend that the amount be paid.”

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the said Report.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Report from the Contingent Committee referred to them under their consideration, had settled and determined the amount to be provided for the Contingencies of the present Session, as follows:—

Amount recommended by the Contingent Committee, ....	£1,071	19	0
To which add the following as set out in the Special Report:			
Rankin, Gilmour and Company, ....	£47	7	2
C. P. Wetmore, ....	44	16	11
		92	4
Additional to Clerk for preparing Index, &c. ....		50	0
“ to Clerk Assistant for extra services, ....		25	0
“ to W. H. Partelow, as engrossing Clerk, ....		25	0
		£1,264	3
Contingencies of Legislative Council, ...		739	10
		£2,003	13
			7

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

*Resolved*, That hereafter the Clerk of this House and the Honorable the Provincial Secretary be authorized to import the necessary Stationery for the use of the Legislature, and that this House will make provision for the same.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on Friday the twenty fifth day of April instant, severally granting—

To the Postmaster at Fredericton the sum of £648 11 11, Postages of the Legislature the present Session, including Journals and Laws:

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of £2,003 13 7, being the Contingencies of the Legislature the present Session.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Needham do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill further to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway: also

The Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

And also to the following, viz:—

The Bill relative to Recognizances for the appearance of persons on Criminal charges:

The Bill imposing a Duty on Hacmatac or Juniper Knees, Roots and Footbooks exported from this Province: and

The Bill to suspend an Act, intituled “An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John,” for a limited period;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, severally granting the sum of £648 11 11, Postages of the Legislature, including Journals and Laws; and £2,003 13 7 for the Contingencies of the Legislature this present Session.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section I. expunge the word “fifteenth,” and insert the words “thirty first.”  
At B insert the word “said.”

The said amendments were then severally read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the House do concur therein.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Gray return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following :—

“*Legislative Council Chamber, 29th April, 1851.*”

“*Resolved*, That this House do agree to join the Assembly in an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of a retiring allowance to the Honorable Thomas Baillie ; and that the Honorable Mr. Harrison be a Committee on the part of this House to wait upon His Excellency therewith.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Street,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor and Mr. Williston be the Committee for that purpose ; and further

*Ordered*, That Mr. Taylor communicate the same to the Council.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of March last, to take under consideration a Petition from Sarah Hughes, as regards improvements made by the late John Hughes on certain Land in Queen’s County, submitted their Report ; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk’s Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

“The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Sarah Hughes, praying compensation for Land improved by her Husband, and granted to others, have had the matter under their consideration, and beg to report as follows :—

“It appears that the Land in question was originally granted to one John Bain ; that it remained in a wilderness state until the year 1822, when it came into the possession of Petitioner’s Husband ; that he made application at the Crown Land Office for the said Lot, but was informed that it could not be sold, as it had already been granted to the said Bain ; that after he had made improvements thereon, the said Lot was subsequently granted, without having been escheated, to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen’s County ; that her said Husband was subjected to very serious loss and injury in defending his claim to the said Land ; that he had had the assurance of the late Attorney General Wetmore, that he could never be disturbed in his possession ; and that proceedings are now going on to dispossess her of the same : Your Committee regard it as a case of extreme injustice, and recommend that the Government do cancel the Grant to the said Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, and restore the same to the Petitioner.

“All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

“*Committee Room, 29th April, 1851.*”

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted ; and

On

On motion of Mr. Williston,

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing Report be communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he will be pleased to carry into effect the recommendation of the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Pickard, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, as regards the exploration of a Line of Road from the Bridge at Doak's, on the South West Miramichi, to Salmon River, in Queen's County, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would have pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House, if the sum placed at his disposal should be found sufficient for the purpose intended.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this day, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to bring under notice of Her Majesty's Government the importance of the construction of a Bridge over the River Saint John at the Grand Falls, with a view to obtaining Her Majesty's sanction to an amount being appropriated from the Surplus Civil List Fund towards the erection thereof, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—  
 "A Bridge over the Grand Falls, and a Road in connection therewith, are objects which His Excellency would have great pleasure in recommending to Her Majesty's Government, but he can hold out no hopes of such an appropriation of the Surplus Civil List, until the condition laid down in Lord Grey's Despatch of 25th November, 1850, with reference to the Initiation of Money Votes, shall have been complied with by Legislative enactment."

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Wednesday, 30th April, 1851.

*Prayers.*

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Address upon the subject of a retiring allowance to the Honorable Thomas Baillie, Surveyor General, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would communicate with Her Majesty's Government upon the subject.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, relative to the claim of Sarah Hughes for improvements made by her late Husband to certain Lands in Queen's County, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would bring the subject under the consideration of his Council.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

6 July 30  
30

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as follows:—

*“ May it please Your Excellency,*

*“ The Assembly have passed the following Bills, viz:—*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act imposing a Duty on Hacmatac or Juniper Knees, Roots and Foothooks exported from this Province:’*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province:’*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province:’*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned:’*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province:’*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act to revive and continue certain Acts of Assembly providing for expenses of the Legislature:’*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy:’*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November, 1850:’ and*

*“ A Bill, intituled ‘ An Act further to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway.’*

*“ These Bills I now present in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty’s faithful and loyal Subjects the Commons of New Brunswick, and pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent thereto.”*

That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the several Bills presented by the Assembly, as also the following, intituled—

*Public General Acts.*

An Act for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly in this Province :

An Act to amend the Law relative to the administration of Criminal Justice :

An Act in further amendment of the Law :

An Act relative to Recognizances for the appearance of persons on criminal charges :

An Act relating to the Registry of Decrees of Partition made in the Court of Chancery :

An Act to authorize the confirmation of Certificates of Bankruptcy in certain cases :

An Act to secure to Married Women real and personal property held in their own right :

An Act relating to Grand Juries in this Province :

An Act to revive and continue an Act to provide for the better payment of Petit Jurors attending the several Courts of Record in the Province :

An Act to provide for the free transportation of Newspapers and Tracts through this Province, without any imposition of Postage :

An Act to revive and continue an Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate Sales by Public Auction :

An Act to revive and continue an Act to provide for the more effectual prevention of Trespasses and protection of Timber growing on the Crown Lands within this Province :

An Act to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province :

An Act for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province :

An Act to establish the Road leading from the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Finger Board, at or near James Tilley’s, in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, to the Great Road running from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, as one of the Great Roads of Communication :

An



An Act to establish the Road from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication :

An Act to establish the Road leading from the Baptist Meeting House in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, to the Church in Sussex Vale, as one of the Great Roads of Communication :

An Act in further amendment of an Act, intituled " An Act for granting Patents for useful Inventions.

And to the following Bills, with suspending clauses :—

An Act further to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway :

An Act in addition to and declaratory of the Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in this Province :

An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province :

An Act in amendment of an Act, intituled " An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade :"

An Act to abolish the Fees now received by the Judges of the Supreme Court :

An Act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of the Militia Laws :

An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province.

*Local Acts.*

An Act to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof :

An Act relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City and County of Saint John :

An Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John :

An Act to suspend an Act, intituled " An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John," for a limited period :

An Act to provide for laying down of Common Sewers in the City of Saint John :

An Act relating to the appointment of the Gaoler of the Gaol of the City and County of Saint John.

*Private or Personal Acts.*

An Act to amend an Act relating to Churches erected or to be erected in this Province, in connexion with the established Church of Scotland :

An Act to incorporate within this Province the British North American Electric Telegraph Association :

An Act to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company :

An Act to incorporate the Musquash and Digdeguash Brook River Driving Company :

An Act to incorporate the Upham Agricultural Society :

An Act to incorporate the County of Kent Agricultural Society :

An Act to incorporate the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society :

An Act to incorporate the Grand Lake, Queen's County, Agricultural Society :

An Act to incorporate the Simonds Agricultural Society.

And His Excellency was then pleased 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,*

" I thank you for the exertions which you made during the present Session for the Public welfare. I trust that your measures in aid of the construction of Railways may be successful in promoting these important undertakings.

" You have no doubt judged wisely in postponing the Bill for the regulation of Common Schools until the next Session. The subject is too important to be dealt with hastily, and you will thus have full time for consideration of the details.

" I rejoice sincerely to find that the first step has been made towards the general introduction of Municipal Institutions throughout the Province.

*" Mr.*

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

“ I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service. I trust that the Revenue Act, being passed for four years, will be satisfactory to the Mercantile part of the Community. It shall be my business to take care that the Public Funds are applied in conformity with your wishes.

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

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

“ Your labours have kept you at the Seat of Government beyond the usual date. I hope that the occupations which await you at home may not be interfered with by this detention, and that Providence may again bless the labours of our Farmers with an abundant return.”

That His Honor the President of the Legislative Council then said—

*“ Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

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

“ It is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the last Tuesday in June next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the last Tuesday in June next, then here to be holden.”

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

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# **APPENDIX.**



# APPENDIX.

## RETURNS FROM BANKS

AND OTHER

## INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

### CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick at 3 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, 3d June, 1850.*

#### LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ....	£35,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, ....	32,144	5	0
Balance due to other Banks, ....	0	0	0
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits and Balances due to other Banks excepted, ....	22,035	6	5
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest, ....	8,151	2	10
Profits on hand, ....	10,650	15	8
	<u>£107,981</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

#### RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House, ....	£4,344	15	10
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ....	667	10	0
Balance due from other Banks, ....	3,518	17	7
Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks, ....	97,984	15	0
Real Estate, ....	1,465	11	6
	<u>£107,981</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

Date and amount of the last Dividend, 3d December, 1849, Three per centum, One thousand and fifty pounds.

Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend, Nine thousand three hundred and thirty five pounds seven shillings and ten pence.

Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, Seven thousand pounds.

*I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 25th day of June, 1850,  
THOMAS C. LEE, J. P.

*We, George Botsford, George Shore, Charles Lee, George J. Dibblee, and Joseph Fleming, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.*

G. BOTSFORD,  
GEO. SHORE,  
CHARLES LEE,  
GEO. J. DIBBLEE,  
JOSEPH FLEMING.

Sworn before me this 25th day of June, 1850,  
THOMAS C. LEE, J. P.

*State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday 2d Dec. 1850.*

#### LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ....	£35,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, ....	38,909	5	0
Balance due to other Banks, ...	2,479	6	9
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits and Balances due to other Banks excepted, ....	23,314	5	1
Amount due from the Bank bearing Interest, ....	9,025	9	10
Profits on hand, ....	10,715	1	8
	<u>£119,443</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

#### RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House, ....	£4,870	1	10
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ....	2,331	5	0
Balance due from other Banks, ....	4,461	1	7
Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks, ....	106,315	8	5
Real Estate, ....	1,465	11	6
	<u>£119,443</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

Date and amount of the last Dividend, 3d June, 1850, Three per centum, One thousand and fifty pounds.

Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend, Nine thousand six hundred pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence.

Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, Seven thousand pounds.

*I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 13th day of December, 1850,  
THOMAS C. LEE, J. P.

*We, George Botsford, George Shore, Charles P. Wetmore, George J. Dibblee, and Joseph Fleming, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.*

G. BOTSFORD,  
GEO. SHORE,  
CHAS. P. WETMORE,  
GEO. J. DIBBLEE,  
JOSEPH FLEMING.

Sworn before me this 13th day of December, 1850,  
THOMAS C. LEE, J. P.

*State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick on Monday 3d March, 1851.*

**LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.**

Capital Stock paid in, ... ..	£35,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, ... ..	40,863	10	0
Balance due to other Banks, ... ..	1,568	19	0
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits and Balances due to other Banks excepted, ... ..	24,997	9	1
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest, ... ..	5,887	10	1
Profits on hand, ... ..	10,382	11	3
	<u>£118,699</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>

**RESOURCES OF THE BANK.**

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House, ... ..	£3,900	18	0
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ... ..	577	5	0
Balance due from other Banks, ... ..	3,622	7	6
Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks, ... ..	109,133	17	5
Real Estate, ... ..	1,465	11	6
	<u>£118,699</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>

Date and amount of the last Dividend, Three per cent., 2d December, 1850, One thousand and fifty pounds.

Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend, Nine thousand six hundred and sixty five pounds one shilling and eight pence.

Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, Seven thousand pounds.

*I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 4th day of March, 1851,  
THOMAS C. LEE, J. P.

*We, George Botsford, George Shore, Charles Lee, George J. Dibblee, and Charles Macpherson, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return, so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.*

G. BOTSFORD,  
GEO. SHORE,  
CHARLES LEE,  
GEO. J. DIBBLEE,  
C. MACPHERSON.

Sworn before me this 4th day of March, 1851,  
THOMAS C. LEE, J. P.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

*Abstract from the Weekly Balance Sheets, shewing the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, for the half year ending the 13th April, 1850.*

**LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.**

Capital Stock paid in, ... ..	£150,000	0	0
Bills and Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest, ... ..	58,314	1	2
Ditto ditto, bearing Interest, ... ..	0	0	0
<i>Carried forward,</i> ... ..	<u>£208,314</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	....	....	£208,314	1	2
Balance due to other Banks,	....	....	....	....	....	4,174	12	4
Net Profits,	....	....	....	....	....	19,414	16	2
Cash deposited with the Bank, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)	....	....	....	....	....	12,958	14	7
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	....	....	....	....	....	18,990	19	1
Total Liabilities of the Bank,						....	£263,853	3 4

## RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in the Banking House,	....	£8,471	9	5			
Real Estate, &c. &c.,	....	8,806	10	10			
Bills of other Banks,	....	4,404	10	9			
Balances due from other Banks,	....	28,117	16	4			
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	....	214,052	16	0			
Total Resources of the Bank,					....	£263,853	3 4

(Errors excepted.)

*Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, May 10, 1850.*D. J. M'LAUGHLIN, *President.*GEO. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

*Abstract from the Weekly Balance Sheets, shewing the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, for the half year ending the 12th October, 1850.*

## LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in,	....	....	....	....	....	£150,000	0	0
Bills and Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest,	....	....	....	....	....	73,021	4	10
Ditto ditto, bearing Interest,	....	....	....	....	....	0	0	0
Balances due to other Banks,	....	....	....	....	....	7,526	13	2
Net Profits,	....	....	....	....	....	6,626	11	9
Cash deposited with the Bank, including all sums due from the Bank, not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)	....	....	....	....	....	18,728	1	6
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	....	....	....	....	....	17,130	19	5
Total Liabilities of the Bank,						....	£273,033	10 8

## RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in the Banking House,	....	£10,401	3	9			
Real Estate, &c. &c.	....	8,806	10	10			
Bills of other Banks,	....	6,653	10	3			
Balances due from other Banks,	....	31,425	12	4			
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	....	215,746	13	6			
Total Resources of the Bank,					....	£273,033	10 8

(Errors excepted.)

*Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, November 6, 1850.*D. J. M'LAUGHLIN, *President.*GEO. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*



## BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*State of the Bank of New Brunswick, Monday morning, 6th January, 1851, 10 o'clock.*

### LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid, ....	£100,000 0 0
Bills in circulation, ....	50,730 5 0
Net Profits on hand, ....	8,515 13 3
Balance due to other Banks, ...	0 0 0
Cash deposited, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,) ....	19,321 14 11
Cash deposited, bearing Interest, ....	6,000 0 0
<b>Total Liabilities of the Bank, ....</b>	<b>£184,567 13 2</b>

### RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other Coined Metals in its Banking House, ....	£29,115 18 9
Real Estate, ....	4,942 8 10
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ....	4,244 12 11
Balance due from other Banks, ....	3,855 10 0
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,) ....	142,413 2 8
<b>Total Resources of the Bank, ....</b>	<b>£184,567 13 2</b>

Amount of the last Dividend, (declared 1st October, 1850, 3½ per centum, Three thousand five hundred pounds.

Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend, Five thousand eight hundred and twenty pounds thirteen shillings and six pence.

Doubtful Debts, none.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

*I, Richard Whiteside, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above is true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

R. WHITESIDE.

Sworn at the City of Saint John, this ninth day of January, 1851,  
before me, ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

*Statement of the affairs of the Charlotte County Bank, first Monday in Oct. 1850, at noon.*

### DUE BY THE BANK.

Notes in circulation, ....	£6,384 10 0
Undivided Profits, ...	1,694 17 2
Due other Banks, ....	1,301 1 7
Due otherwise, including Stock, ....	19,265 2 3
<b>Liabilities, ....</b>	<b>£28,645 11 0</b>

### DUE TO THE BANK.

Specie in Vault, ....	£2,001 15 2
Notes of other Banks, ...	43 0 0
Due to the Bank otherwise, including Notes, Balances of Acc'ts, &c. ....	26,600 15 10
<b>Assets, ....</b>	<b>£28,645 11 0</b>

Last Dividend declared, Three per centum, Four hundred and fifty pounds.

(E. E.)

*Charlotte County Bank, Saint Andrews, 7th Oct. 1850.*

J. RODGER, *Cashier.*

*Appeared before me, William Ker, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, John Rodger, Cashier of the Charlotte County Bank, who maketh oath, that the above is a true statement of the affairs of the said Bank, as shewn by the Books of that Institution on the 7th day of October in the year of our Lord 1850.*

WILLIAM KER, J. P.

H. HATCH, President,  
S. T. GOVE,  
JAS. W. STRRET,  
W. WHITLOCK,  
GEO. D. STRETT.

### SAINT STEPHEN BANK.

*State of Saint Stephen Bank on the first Monday of July, 1850, at three o'clock, P. M.*

#### DUE FROM THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ....	£25,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, ....	13,037	0	0
Net Profits on hand, ....	3,596	17	8
Balance due to other Banks, ....	108	13	7
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted, ....	3,258	2	6
Cash deposited, bearing Interest, ....	0	0	0
Total amount due from the Bank, ....	£45,000	13	9

#### RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House, ....	£3,388	15	1
Real Estate, ....	920	11	10
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ....	250	10	0
Bills of other Banks without the Province, ....	32	15	0
Balances due from other Banks, ....	1,201	7	6
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks, ....	39,206	14	4
Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ....	£45,000	13	9

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, February 28, 1850.

Amount of last Dividend, 4 per centum, One thousand pounds.

Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the same, Two thousand nine hundred pounds.

Amount of all debts due, not paid, and considered doubtful, none.

D. UPTON, Cashier.

*CHARLOTTE, ss.—On this thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, personally appeared David Upton, Cashier of the Saint Stephen Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

*The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.*

WM. TODD, Junior,  
G. M. PORTER,  
S. H. HITCHINGS,  
ROBERT WATSON,  
GEORGE S. HILL.

*State of Saint Stephen Bank on the first Monday of January, 1851, at 3 o'clock, P. M.*

**DUE FROM THE BANK.**

Capital Stock paid in, ....	£25,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, ....	21,181	15	0
Net Profits on hand, ....	3,773	14	5
Balance due to other Banks, ....	120	16	3
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted, ....	6,177	5	3
Cash deposited, bearing Interest, ....	0	0	0
<b>Total amount due from the Bank, ....</b>	<b>£56,253</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>

**RESOURCES OF THE BANK.**

Gold and Silver in its Banking House, ....	£3,309	11	10
Real Estate, ....	920	11	7
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ....	307	15	0
Bills of other Banks without the Province, ....	296	5	0
Balances due from other Banks, ....	9,915	8	4
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks, ....	41,503	19	2
<b>Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ....</b>	<b>£56,253</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, August 31, 1850.

Amount of last Dividend, Four per centum, One thousand pounds.

Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same, Two thousand nine hundred and seventy five pounds.

Amount of all Debts due, not paid, and considered doubtful, none.

D. UPTON, *Cashier.*

*CHARLOTTE, ss.—On this twenty fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, personally appeared David Upton, Cashier of the Saint Stephen Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

*The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.*

G. M. PORTER,  
WM. TODD, Junior,  
ROBERT WATSON,  
GEORGE S. HILL,  
N. LINDSAY.

R. WATSON, J. P.

**CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

*Return of state of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick on Tuesday 4th March, 1851.*

DR.		STOCK ACCOUNT.			
To amount Capital Stock paid in, ....	....	....	....	£10,000	0 0
" amount of Capital not paid in, to be secured by Bonds with two Sureties, ....	....	....	....	40,000	0 0
				£50,000	0 0
CR.					
By amount of Capital invested in Bank Stock, ....	£2,925	0	0		
" amount of Capital invested in Real Estate, ....	1,182	0	0		
" amount of Capital invested in Mortgages on Real Estate, ....	5,893	0	0		
				£10,000	0 0
" amount due by Shareholders on Capital not paid in, the greater proportion of which is secured by Bonds with two sureties, ....				40,000	0 0
				£50,000	0 0

ACCOUNT CURRENT FROM 5TH MARCH, 1850 TO 4TH MARCH, 1851.

DR.			
Paid by the Company since Return last year for Dividends, Losses, Contingencies, &c., ....	....	£4,861	19 0
Due by the Company on Dividends declared, for Losses and to the Bank, &c. ....	....	5,029	4 10
Balance in favor of the Company carried down, ....	....	5,791	0 5
		£15,682	4 3
CR.			
By Balance in favor of the Company per Account Current for year ending 5th March, 1850, ....	....	£10,331	10 11
By amount received by the Company for Premiums, Dividends, Interest, and other resources during past year, ....	....	5,350	13 4
		£15,682	4 3
1851.—March 4, By Balance in favor of the Company this date, ....	....	£5,791	0 5

Total amount of Risks taken by Agents of the Company the past year ending 15th February last, ....	£67,925	6	8		
Total amount of Risks taken by Office in Fredericton for past year ending this date, ....	85,934	6	8		
				£153,859	13 4
Real Estate owned by the Company, ....				1,182	0 0
Total amount of Losses sustained by the Company during past year, ....				5,323	11 7
Two Dividends declared by the Company during past year, of six per cent., each amounting to ....				1,200	0 0

B. WOLHAUPTER, }  
JOHN S. COY, } *Directors.*  
THOS. STEWART, }

*I, William M<sup>c</sup>Beath, Secretary of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

WM. M<sup>c</sup>BEATH, *Secretary.*

## NEW BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*Annual Return of the Transactions of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company made up to the last day of June, 1850, inclusive, as the Act of Incorporation directs.*

	RISK.	PREMIUM.
Amount underwritten from 1st July, 1849, to 29th June, 1850, with the amount of premium,	£397,499 0 0	£13,260 6 0
Amount of determined Risk during the same period, and the premium, ....	£333,614 0 0	£10,802 16 0
Amount of outstanding Risks, and premium thereon,	£63,885 0 0	£2,457 10 0

*Saint John, N. B., 3d July, 1850.* A. JACK, Secretary.

*Return of the Assets of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company on the 29th day of June, 1850.*

Stockholders' Bonds, with Sureties, ....	£25,080 0 0
Mortgages on Real Property, ....	8,500 0 0
Mortgages on City Corporation Property, ....	5,400 8 6
Commercial Bank Stock, ....	3,400 0 0
Bank of New Brunswick Stock, ....	1,600 0 0
County Debentures, ....	900 0 0
Bills receivable, ....	4,361 2 6
Special deposit in Commercial Bank, ....	4,840 10 3
Globe Insurance Stock, ....	100 0 0
Seventy Shares of New Brunswick Marine Stock pledged with the Company as security for Debts, amount, ....	446 11 10
Sundry Interest and Liabilities due to the Company, including Office fittings, Books, Charts, &c., ....	486 1 8
	<u>£55,114 14 9</u>

*Saint John, N. B., 3d July, 1850.*

A. JACK, Secretary.

*Return of Loss sustained by the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company on Policies issued during the year ending 29th June, 1850.*

Amount of Loss sustained and paid during the year, ....	£4,381 8 5
Amount of ascertained claims not yet paid, ....	485 0 0
	<u>£4,866 8 5</u>

*Saint John, N. B., 3d July, 1850.*

A. JACK, Secretary.

*Adam Jack, Secretary to the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, maketh oath that the annexed Returns, being the Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company for the year ending June, 1850, the Assets of the Company, and the Loss sustained during the year, are just and true statements of the affairs of the Company, as they existed on the 29th day of June last.*

A. JACK.

Sworn before me at Saint John, this 20th day of January, 1851,  
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

*The undersigned Directors of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, do hereby certify that the Annual Returns, exhibiting the state of the Company's affairs for the past year ending 29th June, 1850, as made up and attested by the Secretary, contain a just and true account of the whole affairs of the Corporation,—that the Books of the Company indicate the state of facts there set forth, and that every confidence may be placed in the fidelity of the said Returns.*

January 20, 1851.

F. A. WIGGINS, President.  
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,  
WM. PARKS,  
JOHN WARD,  
JOHN V. THURGAR,  
EDWARD SEARS, } Directors.

*Semi-Annual Return of the affairs of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, for the six months ending 2d January, 1851, at 3 o'clock, according to the Act of Incorporation, Section XXXI.*

	RISK.	PREMIUM.
Amount underwritten, ....	£228,118 0 0	£7,002 5 5
Determined, ....	£137,108 0 0	£3,321 17 5
Outstanding Risk, ....	£91,010 0 0	£3,680 8 0

*Saint John, N. B., 6th January, 1851.*

A. JACK, *Secretary.*

*Return of the Assets of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, on the 2d day of January, 1851.*

The Capital Stock, ....	£50,000 0 0
Stockholders' Bonds, with Sureties for 50 per cent. of the Capital, ....	25,075 0 0
Mortgages,	
On City Corporation Property, ...	5,400 8 6
On Real Estate in the City, ....	8,000 0 0
Bank Stocks,	
Commercial Bank, ....	3,400 0 0
Bank of New Brunswick, ....	1,600 0 0
County Debentures, ....	900 0 0
Deposit in Commercial Bank, ....	7,378 0 0
Cash in the Office, ....	24 0 0
Stocks held as Security for Debts due to the Company, ....	302 0 0
Interest on Securities now due, ....	205 0 0
Bills receivable for earned Premiums, ....	1,865 0 0
Bills on outstanding risk, ....	3,680 0 0
	<u>£57,829 8 6</u>

*Saint John, N. B., 6th January, 1851.*

A. JACK, *Secretary.*

*Return of Loss sustained during the past six months ending 2d January, 1851.*

Amount of Loss sustained and paid during the six months ending 2d January, 1851, ...	£1,514 6 9
Probable claims for Loss and Damage, the particulars not ascertained, say ...	<u>£2,000 0 0</u>

*Saint John, N. B., 6th January, 1851.*

A. JACK, *Secretary.*

*Return of Dividends and Surplus Profits of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company up to 2d January, 1851.*

Dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid up Capital of £25,000, paid to the Stockholders in August, 1850, ....	£1,250 0 0
Apparent Surplus Profits, (after allowing for every known claim or liability, including a liberal sum for the reported disasters,) on which a Dividend of 5 per cent. has this day been declared,	<u>£1,800 0 0</u>

*Saint John, N. B., 6th January, 1851.*

A. JACK, *Secretary.*

*Return of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company,  
2d January, 1851.*

C. F. Allison,	Halifax,	20	William Parks,	Saint John,	30
J. H. Anderson,	....	20	T. H. Peters,	Miramichi,	50
M. B. Almon,	....	80	William Ruddock,	Saint John,	20
George Bond,	Saint John,	5	John Robertson,	....	20
W. A. Black,	Halifax,	20	Duncan Robertson,	....	20
John Bazalgette,	....	40	W. J. Ritchie,	....	27
John Boyd,	Saint John,	15	John Ross,	St. Andrews,	5
Henry Chubb,	....	20	John Rodger,	....	5
William Carvill,	....	20	Robert Robertson,	Saint John,	25
Enos Collins,	Halifax,	80	W. H. Scovil,	....	24
William Crane,	Sackville,	20	Joseph Starr,	Halifax,	35
R. W. Crookshank,	Saint John,	30	David Starr,	....	30
David Caldwell,	....	15	G. H. Starr,	....	50
John Duncan,	....	22	William Salter,	....	10
John Duffus,	Halifax,	20	W. F. Smith,	Saint John,	20
Joseph Fairweather,	Saint John,	40	Matilda Starr's Trustees,	....	20
R. L. Hazen,	....	16	Edward Sears,	....	105
Thomas Hosterman,	Halifax,	62	George Swinney,	....	10
J. E. Hosterman,	....	20	T. W. Smith,	....	10
Thomas Heans,	Saint John,	3	Joseph Sewewright,	Norton,	10
William Jarvis,	....	50	George Sutherland,	Saint John,	15
Eliza Ingles,	Halifax,	10	William Smith,	....	15
J. W. M. Irish,	Saint John,	10	Charles Simonds,	....	20
William Jack,	....	40	S. J. Scovil,	....	15
James Keator,	Norton,	40	J. V. Thurgar,	....	20
Edward Kenney,	Halifax,	20	Charles Twining,	Halifax,	5
James Kirk's Trustees,	Saint John,	36	Scott Tremain,	....	12
Daniel Leavitt,	....	10	A. M. Uniacke,	....	30
Francis Leavitt,	....	10	J. B. Uniacke,	....	30
William Murdock,	Halifax,	20	John Ward,	Saint John,	20
James Moran,	Quaco,	10	Stephen Wiggins,	....	35
J. G. Marshall,	Halifax,	18	F. A. Wiggins,	....	35
J. W. Mirkel,	....	5	Jacob Wilson,	....	5
D. J. M'Laughlin,	Saint John,	30	John Wishart,	....	70
Allen M'Lean,	....	8	J. T. Wainwright,	Halifax,	10
Alexander M'Lean,	Scotland,	25	C. H. Wallace,	....	10
Thomas Nisbet,	Saint John,	4	J. C. Ward,	Saint John,	18
G. V. Nowlin,	....	30	C. Ward, for Com. Bank,	....	130
Thomas Pettingell,	....	15	J. Hammond's Trustees,	....	20
Total Shares, ....			2,000		

*Saint John, N. B., 6th January, 1851.*

A. JACK, *Secretary.*

*Adam Jack, Secretary to the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed Returns of the transactions of the Company during the six months ending the second day of January instant, the Loss sustained, the Assets, the Dividends, and the Surplus Profits, with the names of the Stockholders, are just and true statements of the affairs of the Company, as they stood on Thursday the second day of January, 1851, at three o'clock.*

A. JACK.

Sworn before me at Saint John, the 20th day of January, 1851,

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

*The undersigned, Directors of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, do hereby severally make oath that the annexed Returns of the affairs of the Company, namely—a General Statement of the business transacted during the past six months; also Statements of the Assets of the Company, and how invested and secured; the Loss sustained and paid, with Statement of probable claims for Loss; a Statement of Dividends paid and the apparent Surplus Profits; and a List of the Parties Proprietors of the Stock, as made up and attested by the Secretary, are substantially correct; that the Books of the Company indicate the state of facts there set forth, and that we have entire confidence in the fidelity of the said Returns.*

January 20, 1851.

F. A. WIGGINS, *President.*

D. J. M'LAUGHLIN, }  
WM. PARKS, } *Directors.* }  
JOHN WARD, }  
JOHN V. THURGAR,  
EDWARD SEARS,

Sworn before me at Saint John, 20th January, 1851,  
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

## GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Globe Assurance Company on the 31st December, 1850.*

Capital Stock secured by Bonds of Stockholders, with sureties, ....	£24,000	0	0
Capital Stock paid in and invested in Bonds and Mortgages and City and County Debentures, ....	6,000	0	0
	£30,000	0	0
Amount of Risks taken from 31st Dec. 1849 to 31st Dec. 1850,	£304,543	0	0
Amount of Premiums for same, ....	£9,442	10	9
Premium Notes, and Cash in hand 31st December, 1849, ....	7,996	12	5
Amount received for advances made on claims unsettled 31st Decem- ber, 1849, ....	4,036	0	1
Balance of Interest Account, ....	271	10	0
Unclaimed Dividends, ....	137	5	0
Received for County Debentures, ....	400	0	0
Cash overdrawn from Bank, ....	264	4	6
	£22,548	2	9
Losses paid from 31st Dec. 1849, to 31st Dec. 1850,	£15,260	0	3
Return Premium, ....	584	17	1
Expenses of the Company, ....	362	4	8
Dividend declared 4th January, 1850, ....	1,500	0	0
Ditto 1st July, 1850, ....	600	0	0
	18,307	2	0
	£4,241	0	9
Premium Notes on hand and Book Debts, ....	£4,241	0	9

(E. E.)

*Saint John, N. B., 31st December, 1850.*

I. L. BEDELL, *Secretary.*

*Isaac L. Bedell, Secretary of the Globe Assurance Company, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed Return, exhibiting the transactions of the Company for one year ending 31st December, 1850,—the losses sustained during the same period,—the amount of the Capital Stock,—the amount paid up, and the residue, with the manner in which the same is invested and secured to the Company, and the amount of other Assets, with the names of the Stockholders, is a just and true statement of the affairs of the Company, as they stood on the 31st December last past; and this deponent further saith, that a Dividend of twenty five per cent. on the paid up capital was declared on the 4th January last, and a further Dividend of ten per cent. on the 1st July last.*

I. L. BEDELL.

Sworn before me, at Saint John, this 26th day of February, 1851,  
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

*The undersigned, Directors of the Globe Assurance Company, do severally make oath, that the annexed Return of the affairs of the Company,—the investment of the paid up Capital, and the manner in which the residue is secured to the Company,—the losses sustained, and the amount of other Assets held by the Company, with the names of the Stockholders, as made up and attested by the Secretary, is substantially correct; that the Books of the Company indicate the state of facts there set forth; and that we have entire confidence in the truth of the said Return.*

THOS. VAUGHAN,  
E. HIPPISEY,  
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,  
HENRY CHUBB.

Sworn before me, at Saint John, this 26th day of January, 1851,  
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.



*List of Stockholders of the Globe Assurance Company, 31st December, 1850.*

Thomas Reed,	10	Henry Chubb,	20
George Sutherland,	5	Thomas Crozier,	10
Francis Leavitt,	10	Allan M'Lean,	10
George Swinney,	10	James Travis,	25
Edward Hippisley,	30	George L. Lovett,	20
Henry Sancton,	2	John Owens,	20
William B. Sancton,	2	John Duncan,	40
George Kerr,	8	John Wishart,	50
John A. Street,	8	Robert Jardine,	25
William Brundage,	6	Joseph Fairweather,	40
Hon. Charles Simonds,	25	Hon. R. L. Hazen,	20
Stephen K. Foster,	10	Hon. J. W. Weldon,	10
Jos. W. Lawrence,	5	George Bedell,	10
Geo. H. Lawrence,	5	Charles Fisher,	8
Thomas Ruddock,	10	D. J. M'Laughlin,	45
William F. Smith,	10	William Carvill,	25
William Ruddock,	10	George Carvill,	21
James Robinson,	10	Donald A. Cameron,	5
Thomas Robinson,	10	Stephen Wiggins,	40
George M'Lean,	25	James Moran,	20
David Vaughan,	20	John Armstrong,	5
Thomas Vaughan,	27	Charles Brown,	40
Henry Vaughan,	23	John Pollok, Jas. Travis, and N. S.	
James Smith,	50	Demill,	25
James T. Smith,	10	Wm. Wright, (Shipbuilder,)	20
John Kirk,	20	N. B. Marine Assurance Company,	20
William Jaffrey,	2	Edwin Ketchum,	20
Charles Merritt,	25	Hon. John Robertson,	20
Nehemiah Merritt,	25	Charles Morris,	10
William Wright, Esq.,	30	Isaac Olive,	10
Moses Tuck,	25	Edward Sears,	8
Joseph Ruddock,	15	John Haws,	55
William G. Lawton,	20		
Total Shares,	....	....	1200

## SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.

*Statement of the affairs of the South Bay Boom Company, as presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, 13th May, 1850.*

Eighty per cent. of the Capital Stock called in, ....	£4,800	0	0
Less—Due by defaulters, ....	£18	0	0
Due on forfeited Stock, ....	161	7	11
		179	7 11
		£4,620	12 1
Whole expenditure erecting Piers and Booms, ....		5,105	2 11
		£484	10 10
Gross amount of Boomage for year ending 1st May, 1849, ....	£1,352	8	11
Less—Expense, ....	382	10	6
		£969	18 5
Deductions, ....		12	18 5
		£957	0 0
Nett Boomage for 1849, ....			
Gross amount of Boomage for year ending 1st May, 1850, £922 13 1			
Less—Expense, ....	559	17	7
		362	15 6
		£1,319	15 6
Dividend paid, £590 19 9	LIABILITIES.		
Balance due by J. W. Ritchie, 4 11 10	Am't due on unfinished Contract, £6 10 9		
Boomage due, 190 0 9	Alex. Yeats, for Iron, 9 6 1		
On hand, 49 12 4	Dan'l Thomas, Shore Rent, 8 0 0		
	Dan'l Morris, 3 15 0		
	Corporation, 2 10 0		
		£30	1 10
Expenditure, £835 4 8			
484 10 10			
		£1,319	15 6

A. M<sup>c</sup>L. SEELY, *President.*  
 JOHN WISHART,  
 EDWARD ALLISON,  
 JOHN POLLOK,  
 N. S. DEMILL,  
 JOHN ROBERTSON,  
 M. FISHER.

THOS. M<sup>c</sup>MACKIN, *Sec'y & Treasurer.*

Sworn before me, at the City of Saint John, N. B., 24th day of May, 1850,  
 by THOMAS M<sup>c</sup>MACKIN, Secretary and Treasurer to said Company.

DANIEL ANSLEY, J. P.

# CROWN LAND OFFICE.

## Return of Licences for Timber Berths

*Issued out of the Crown Land Office on applications entered or sold between 1st January and 31st December, 1850, both inclusive.*

Class 1—From 1st January to 30th April, both inclusive.

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
1	Allan, John T.	3	10s.	£1 10 0
1	Amiriaux, Peter C.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Anderson, David H.	2	....	1 0 0
2	Anderson, John	5	....	2 10 0
1	Bartlett, Caleb	2	....	1 0 0
1	Bedell, Wm. J.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Branscombe, Miller	2	....	1 0 0
1	Burpee, Charles	3	....	1 10 0
1	Burpee, Isaac C.	2	50s.	5 0 0
1	Campbell, Daniel	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Campbell, John	3	....	1 10 0
1	Campbell, Ronald	6	....	3 0 0
1	Clane, LeBaron	2	....	1 0 0
1	Cloney, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
3	Coburn, Moses	10	....	5 0 0
1	Colwell, Moses	2	....	1 0 0
1	Craft, William H.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Cutler, Robert B.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Davidson, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	2½	....	1 5 0
1	Dibblee, Wm. F.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Doherty, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Doyle, Michael	2	....	1 0 0
1	Duffy, David	2	....	1 0 0
1	Dunn, Robert	2½	50s.	6 5 0
1	Estabrooks, Stephen P.	2	10s.	1 0 0
2	Ferguson, Francis	15	....	7 10 0
1	Ferguson, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Fillmore, Silas	2	....	1 0 0
1	Fowlie, James	2	10s. 3d.	1 0 6
1	Fraser, William J.	6	10s.	3 0 0
1	Gillmore, Alfred	2	....	1 0 0
1	Gray, John S.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hamilton, John	2	....	1 0 0
4	Hart, George H.	13	....	6 10 0
1	Hartt, David	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hartt, Thomas	2½	....	1 5 0
1	Hoar, Gehial	2	....	1 0 0
1	Holderness, John W.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hopper, John	2	....	1 0 0
3	Hutchison, Robert	8	....	4 0 0
5	Hutchison, Richard	22	....	11 0 0

*Carried forward,* .. .... £87 15 6

*Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.*

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>			£87 15 6
1	Johnson, James	2	10s.	1 0 0
4	Johnston, James	11	....	5 10 0
1	Johnston, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
1	Jones, Charles	2	....	1 0 0
1	Kay, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
1	Ketchum, George D.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Kilburn, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
1	Kinnear, Coatney	2	....	1 0 0
1	Kinnear, Mariner	2	....	1 0 0
1	Langen, Dudley	3	....	1 10 0
1	Lee, James	2	....	1 0 0
3	Loch, William	9½	....	4 15 0
1	Montgomery, John	3	....	1 10 0
5	Morrow, George	16	....	8 0 0
1	M'Kenzie, George S.	2	....	1 0 0
2	M'Laggan, Alexander	4½	....	2 5 0
1	M'Lean, Donald	4	....	2 0 0
1	M'Millan, Miles	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Phelim, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Do.	2	10s. 3d.	1 0 6
1	Perley, Wm. E.	4	10s.	2 0 0
1	Pitfield, George	2	....	1 0 0
1	Pitfield, William H.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Plummer, Amos	2	....	1 0 0
1	Pollok, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Randall, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
2	Rankin, Alexander	6½	....	3 5 0
1	Reynolds, Edward	2	....	1 0 0
1	Ritchie, Arthur	3	....	1 10 0
1	Robertson, James	3	....	1 10 0
1	Ryan, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Samuel, William E.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Scott, Robert, Junior,	2	....	1 0 0
1	Scovil, William H.	2½	....	1 5 0
1	Shea, John	6	....	3 0 0
1	Sisson, Humphrey	2	....	1 0 0
1	Smith, Joseph	2	....	1 0 0
1	Smith, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
1	Stewart, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Taylor, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Taylor, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
1	Tredwell, William C.	2	....	1 0 0
2	Underhill, Thomas W.	11	....	5 10 0
1	Upham, George B.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wallace, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wheaton, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wolhaupter, James M.	3½	....	1 15 0
1	Wright, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wright, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Young, James	2	....	1 0 0
117	Totals, ....	318		£168 1 0
69	Deduct paid in December 1849, ....	200		100 0 0
48	Amount paid from 1st Jan. to 30th April,	118		£68 1 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**Return of Licences for Timber Berths**

*Issued out of the Crown Land Office on applications entered or sold between 1st January and 31st December, 1850, both inclusive.*

Class 2—From 1st May to 31st December, 1850, both inclusive.

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
3	Anderson, John	7	10s.	£3 10 0
1	Atkinson, David	2½	....	1 5 0
1	Bailey, Abraham	2	....	1 0 0
1	Bailey, Benjamin	3	....	1 10 0
1	Bailey, Charles J.	4	....	2 0 0
2	Bailey, Gideon D.	7	....	3 10 0
1	Bailey, John	3	....	1 10 0
1	Bailey, John, Junior,	2	....	1 0 0
1	Barker, Anthony J.	3	100s.	15 0 0
1	Barker, Spafford	3	10s.	1 10 0
1	Bartlett, Caleb	2	....	1 0 0
1	Bartlett, Richard	2	....	1 0 0
1	Beardsley, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Beck, Allan	2½	....	1 5 0
2	Beckwith, John A.	8	....	4 0 0
5	Bedell, William J.	14½	....	7 5 0
2	Beek, James S.	4	....	2 0 0
1	Bennison, James	4	....	2 0 0
7	Beveridge, Benjamin	36½	....	18 5 0
1	Blakeney, Uz	2	....	1 0 0
1	Branscombe, Arthur	4	....	2 0 0
1	Branscombe, Miller	2	....	1 0 0
1	Bridges, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
2	Briggs, Daniel	7	....	3 10 0
1	Brockway, William	2	....	1 0 0
2	Brown, Charles M.	4	....	2 0 0
1	Brown, Isaac	3	....	1 10 0
4	Brown, Z. B.	24	....	12 0 0
1	Brymer, George	4	....	2 0 0
1	Bubar, John	3	61s.	9 3 0
2	Buchannan, William	8	10s.	4 0 0
1	Buckstaff, John, Junior,	2	....	1 0 0
2	Burpee, Charles	5½	....	2 15 0
5	Burpee, Isaac C.	17½	....	8 15 0
1	Burpee, Stephen G.	5½	....	2 15 0
1	Burpee, Ward C.	3	....	1 10 0
1	Burton, Adam	4	....	2 0 0
10	Caie, William S.	42½	....	21 5 0
1	Cain, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Campbell, Ronald	2	....	1 0 0
2	Carmichael, Andrew	6	....	3 0 0
2	Carpenter, Birdsill	9	....	4 10 0
1	Chipman, Zachariah	3½	....	1 15 0
1	Clarke, Jesse	2	....	1 0 0
1	Clarke, Levi	2	....	1 0 0
1	Clarke, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Cleveland, Elias	2	....	1 0 0
1	Cleveland, William	2	11s.	1 2 0
1	Coates, John	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Coburn, Wm. T.	2	41s.	4 2 0
1	Do.	3	10s.	1 10 0
<i>Carried forward,</i>		5	....	£172 12 0

*Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.*

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>			£172 12 0
2	Cody, James W.	5	10s.	2 10 0
1	Cole, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Colpitts, Jonathan	3	....	1 10 0
1	Connell, Joseph	2	....	1 0 0
26	Connell, William	117	....	58 10 0
1	Corey, William T.	2½	....	1 5 0
1	Crandall, Benjamin	3	....	1 10 0
2	Crocker, Robinson	7	....	3 10 0
2	Crookshank, Charles	5	....	2 10 0
1	Do.	4	19s.	3 16 0
1	Do.	2	40s.	4 0 0
2	Cutler, Robert B.	10	10s.	5 0 0
1	Davidson, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Davis, Alfred	2	....	1 0 0
1	Davis, Thomas	8	....	4 0 0
1	Day, Nathan	2	....	1 0 0
1	Deplissee, Charles	2	....	1 0 0
20	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	76½	....	38 5 0
1	Dewett, John	2½	....	1 5 0
3	Dewitt, Charles	6	....	3 0 0
9	Dibblee, William F.	42	....	21 0 0
3	Doherty, William	6	....	3 0 0
1	Doyle, Michael	2	....	1 0 0
1	Duffy, Daniel	2	....	1 0 0
2	Dunn, George	5	....	2 10 0
4	Dunn, Robert	13½	....	6 15 0
1	Dunphy, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
1	Elliot, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
2	Estabrooks, Stephen P.	9	....	4 10 0
3	Farley, James	9½	....	4 15 0
1	Farley, Nathaniel	3	....	1 10 0
4	Farris, John	9	....	4 10 0
28	Ferguson, Francis	190	....	95 0 0
11	Ferguson, John	63½	....	31 15 0
1	Do.	2	27s.	2 14 0
1	Finn, Thomas	3	10s.	1 10 0
1	Do.	2	10s. 6d.	1 1 0
3	Ford, John P.	8	10s.	4 0 0
1	Do.	2	65s.	6 10 0
1	Forein, James	2	10s.	1 0 0
2	Fowler, Gabel	4	....	2 0 0
1	Fraser, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Gates, Ephraim C.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Gibson, Hugh	4	....	2 0 0
1	Gilbert, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
1	Gillmor, Alfred	3½	....	1 15 0
15	Gillmor, Daniel	61½	....	30 15 0
1	Glazier, John	6	....	3 0 0
1	Goodfellow, Alexander	4	....	2 0 0
1	Graham, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Grant, Charles	10	....	5 0 0
2	Grant, David L.	6	....	3 0 0
2	Green, James	4½	....	2 5 0
	<i>Carried forward, ....</i>			£560 18 0

*Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.*

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
	<i>Brought forward,</i> .....	.....	.....	£560 18 0
1	Grimmer, John F.	6	10s.	3 0 0
4	Halc, James	8½	....	4 5 0
2	Hamilton, William	9½	....	4 15 0
1	Hanson, Robert V.	2	....	1 0 0
2	Harrison, Hugh	4	....	2 0 0
1	Do.	2	95s.	9 10 0
69	Hart, Geo. H.	302½	10s.	151 5 0
1	Hartt, Thomas J.	3½	....	1 15 0
3	Hatheway, Frederick W.	12½	....	6 5 0
5	Hatheway, George L.	14½	....	7 5 0
7	Hay, Robert A.	23½	....	11 15 0
1	Hayward, Humphrey	2	....	1 0 0
1	Henry, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Henry, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
2	Hill, Monroe	15½	....	7 15 0
1	Hoar, Gehial	2	....	1 0 0
3	Hoben, George W.	7	....	3 10 0
14	Holderness, John W.	71½	....	35 15 0
1	Holyoke, Joseph S.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hoyt, Hezekiah	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hughson, William	5	....	2 10 0
3	Hutchison, Robert	8	....	4 0 0
12	Hutchison, Richard	64	....	32 0 0
12	Johnson, James	49½	....	24 15 0
2	Johnson, J.	12	....	6 0 0
1	Johnson, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
1	Johnston, Daniel	2	....	1 0 0
1	Johnston, James	2	....	1 0 0
2	Johnston, Robert	4	....	2 0 0
1	Kay, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
1	Kay, Earley	2	....	1 0 0
1	Keith, Charles	3	20s.	3 0 0
6	Kelly, David L.	24½	10s.	12 5 0
1	Kerr, Andrew	2	25s.	2 10 0
1	Ketchum, George D.	2	10s.	1 0 0
5	Ketchum, Richard R.	28½	....	14 5 0
3	Kilburn, Benjamin	7	....	3 10 0
1	Kirlin, Patrick	6½	....	3 5 0
1	Lamb, Nathaniel	3½	....	1 15 0
3	Langen, Samuel	19½	....	9 15 0
1	Langin, Samuel	2	11s.	1 2 0
1	Lawrence, B. R.	5	10s.	2 10 0
1	Leake, Jacob	2	15s.	1 10 0
1	Lipsett, Andrew	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Little, Joseph	2	....	1 0 0
11	Loch, William	48½	....	24 5 0
21	Lunt, Enoch	126½	....	63 5 0
6	Mackie, John	32½	....	16 5 0
1	Malone, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Marks, Nehemiah	2	....	1 0 0
1	Marney, Joshua	2	....	1 0 0
1	Matheson, George	2	....	1 0 0
1	Matheson, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
	<i>Carried forward,</i> ....	....	....	£1,060 0 0

*Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.*

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Mile.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
	<i>Brought forward,</i>			£1,060 0 0
1	Menzies, Archibald	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Merscreau, Jacob	2	....	1 0 0
1	Merzerall, Lewis	2	....	1 0 0
1	Miller, Joel	2	....	1 0 0
1	Miller, Andrew	2	....	1 0 0
5	Montgomery, John	28	....	14 0 0
2	Morrissey, George	4	....	2 0 0
21	Morrow, George	75	....	37 10 0
1	Do.	8	17s.	6 16 0
1	Murchie, James	5	10s.	2 10 0
1	Murchie, John C.	6½	....	3 5 0
1	Murray, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
15	M'Adam, John	45	....	22 10 0
1	M'Allister, James	2	55s.	5 10 0
2	M'Bean, John	10½	10s.	5 5 0
1	M'Cann, James	6	25s.	7 10 0
1	M'Cluskey, James	2	10s.	1 0 0
12	M'Coull, John	30½	....	15 5 0
2	M'Donald, Joseph	6	....	3 0 0
1	M'Farland, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Intyre, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Kenzie George S.	2	....	1 0 0
23	M'Laggan, Alexander	85	....	42 10 0
1	M'Laughlin, John	2	....	1 0 0
2	M'Lean Archibald	4½	....	2 5 0
1	M'Lean, Isaac	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Lean, James	4½	....	2 5 0
1	M'Lean William A.	10	25s.	12 10 0
1	Do.	10	25s. 6d.	12 15 0
1	Do.	7	66s. 6d.	23 5 6
2	M'Millan, Miles	12	10s.	6 0 0
1	M'Phee, Neil	4	....	2 0 0
4	M'Phelim, James	17	....	8 10 0
9	M'Pherson, Charles	38½	....	19 5 0
1	M'Pherson, James	3	....	1 10 0
1	M'Varin, James	2	....	1 0 0
2	Owens, Edward	4	....	2 0 0
1	Parlee, John C.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Patterson, John S.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Pendleton, William C.	2½	....	1 5 0
6	Perley, Charles	15	....	7 10 0
1	Do.	3	25s.	3 15 0
1	Perley, George A.	2	31s.	3 2 0
1	Perley, James E.	3	10s.	1 10 0
1	Perley, Thomas E.	3	....	1 10 0
15	Perley, William E.	46½	....	23 5 0
1	Peters Samuel	3	....	1 10 0
1	Phillips, James A.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Phillips, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
1	Pickard, Thomas, Junr.	7	....	3 10 0
1	Pitfield, George	2	10s. 3d.	1 0 6
2	Plummer, Amos	4	10s.	2 0 0
5	Pollok, John	17	....	8 10 0
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	....	....	£1,386 14 0



*Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.*

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>			£1,386 14 0
1	Pollok, John	3½	43s.	7 10 6
1	Do.	6	68s.	20 8 0
1	Do.	10	90s.	45 0 0
1	Pond, Charles	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Pond, John	3	....	1 10 0
1	Pond, Moses	2	....	1 0 0
12	Porter, George M.	33	....	16 10 0
1	Potter, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Pratt, Joseph	2	....	1 0 0
3	Prescott, Gideon,	20	....	10 0 0
1	Do.	2	11s.	1 2 0
1	Rainsford, John D.	2	10s.	1 0 0
34	Rankin, Alexander	201	....	100 10 0
2	Raymond, David	4	....	2 0 0
1	Raymond, David N.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Raymond John W.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Reece, John	2	....	1 0 0
39	Ritchie, Arthur	265½	....	132 15 0
2	Robertson, Duncan	5½	....	2 15 0
1	Robinson, William F.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Robertson, James	3	....	1 10 0
2	Robertson, Thomas R.	4	....	2 0 0
1	Russell, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Ryan, John H.	2	....	1 0 0
7	Scoullar, William	16½	....	8 5 0
7	Scovil, William H.	31	....	15 10 0
1	Do.	10	15s.	7 10 0
1	Do.	8	16s.	6 8 0
1	Secord, John	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Seelye, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Seelye, Linus	2	....	1 0 0
2	Shaw, Charles J.	5	....	2 10 0
5	Shea, John	21½	....	10 15 0
1	Sherman, Caleb	2	....	1 0 0
1	Simpson, Jacob	2	....	1 0 0
1	Simpson, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
1	Simpson, William	2	....	1 0 0
3	Sisson, Humphrey	6	....	3 0 0
1	Smith, Jeremiah	2	....	1 0 0
1	Smith, William S.	3	....	1 10 0
1	Snider, Cornelius	2	....	1 0 0
3	Sowerby, Isaac	8	....	4 0 0
5	Spragg, Caleb	17	....	8 10 0
1	Do.	2	11s.	1 2 0
1	Starkie, A. D.	2	10s.	1 0 0
2	Starkey, A. D.	5	....	2 10 0
1	Steeves, Israel	2	....	1 0 0
1	Stuard, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
1	Swim, Robert	3	....	1 10 0
1	Tapley, David	4	....	2 0 0
1	Tapley, James R.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Tapley, John	2	....	1 0 0
2	Taylor, Francis P.	7	....	3 10 0
	<i>Carried forward, ....</i>			£1,842 4 6

*Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.*

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>			£1,842 4 6
13	Taylor, John S.	61	10s.	30 10 0
1	Do.	2	11s. 3d.	1 2 6
1	Terriau, Regist	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Terrio, Regist	2	....	1 0 0
2	Thompson, Hiram	5½	....	2 15 0
1	Thompson, John	2	....	1 0 0
2	Tracey, Jeremiah, Junior,	6½	....	3 5 0
1	Tracey, Richardson	2	....	1 0 0
1	Tracey, Stephen	4	....	2 0 0
11	Underhill, Thomas W.	63	....	31 10 0
4	Upham, George B.	13	....	6 10 0
1	Vail, Solomon	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wallace, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wark, David	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wasson, Robert B.	2	....	1 0 0
3	Weldon, John W.	13	....	6 10 0
4	West, John J.	12	....	6 0 0
1	White, Hugh	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wilson, Hugh	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wilson, Jacob	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wilson, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wishart, James	5	....	2 10 0
2	Wolhaupter, Benjamin	9	....	4 10 0
1	Do.	10	18s. 6d.	9 5 0
1	Wooden, George	2	10s.	1 0 0
2	Wright, Alexander	5	....	2 10 0
2	Yeamans, Richard	11½	....	5 15 0
Totals,		3595		£1,969 17 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.**Abstract and Summary of Licences issued between 1st May and 31st December, 1850.*

No.	Square Miles.	Rate.	Amount.	No.	Square Miles.	Rate.	Amount.
856	3,458½	10s.	£1,729 5 0		<i>Brought forward,</i>		£1,816 16 0
1	2	10s. 3d.	1 0 6	1	2	31s.	3 2 0
1	2	10s. 6d.	1 1 0	1	2	40s.	4 0 0
4	8	11s.	4 8 0	1	2	41s.	4 2 0
1	2	11s. 3d.	1 2 6	1	3½	43s.	7 10 6
2	12	15s.	9 0 0	1	2	55s.	5 10 0
1	8	16s.	6 8 0	1	3	61s.	9 3 0
1	8	17s.	6 16 0	1	2	65s.	6 10 0
1	10	18s. 6d.	9 5 0	1	7	66s. 6d.	23 5 6
1	4	19s.	3 16 0	1	6	68s.	20 8 0
1	3	20s.	3 0 0	1	10	90s.	45 0 0
4	21	25s.	26 5 0	1	2	95s.	9 10 0
1	10	25s. 6d.	12 15 0	1	3	100s.	15 0 0
1	2	27s.	2 14 0				£1,969 17 0
<i>Carried forward,</i>			£1,816 16 0				

Average rate per Square Mile, 10s. 11½d. currency.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**MILEAGE**

*Received on Petitions for Timber Berths entered in December 1850, and to be offered for sale in January 1851.*

No. of Application.	Name of Applicant.	Square Miles.	Deposit per Square Mile.	Amount.
542	Teakles, William S.	2	10s.	£1 0 0
543	Perley, William E.	3	....	1 10 0
544	Logan, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
545	Howe, Simeon	2	....	1 0 0
546	Hill, Joseph	2	....	1 0 0
547	Kirkpatrick, James	2	....	1 0 0
548	Wiggins, Daniel S.	2	....	1 0 0
549	Holderness, John W.	3	....	1 10 0
550	Goodfellow, D.	2	....	1 0 0
551	Elliott, Francis	2	....	1 0 0
552	Goodfellow, A.	2	....	1 0 0
553	Rankin, Alexander	5	....	2 10 0
554	Hutchison, Richard	2	....	1 0 0
555	Johnson, James	3	....	1 10 0
556	Bailey, Gideon D.	2	....	1 0 0
557	M'Coull, John	3½	....	1 15 0
558	Connell, William	4½	....	2 5 0
559	Connell, Joseph	2	....	1 0 0
560	Green, James	2	....	1 0 0
561	Graham, Richard	2	....	1 0 0
562	Harding, J. H.	7	....	3 10 0
563	Do.	2	....	1 0 0
564	Do.	10	....	5 0 0
565	Squires, Zebedee	2	....	1 0 0
566	Ryan, John H.	2	....	1 0 0
567	Buchanan, William	2	....	1 0 0
568	Kingston, John	2	....	1 0 0
569	Hale, James	2	....	1 0 0
570	Rankin, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
571	Do.	2	....	1 0 0
572	M'Millan, John	6	....	3 0 0
573	Holderness, John W.	4½	....	2 5 0
574	Glazier, John	3	....	1 10 0
575	Lawrence, B. K.	2	....	1 0 0
	Total, ....	....	....	£49 5 0
142	Burton, Adam { No Licence issued Money returned. }	3	10s.	1 10 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**RETURN OF MILL RESERVES**

*Granted between 1st January and 31st December, 1850, under the Act of Assembly, shewing the name of the Lessee, situation of the Reserve, its area in acres and in square miles, and amount of Mileage received for the first year.*

No. Lease.	Name of Lessee.	Situation.	Contents in Sq. Miles.	Mileage paid.
81	Holderness, John W.	Bass River,	13½	£6 15 0
82	Ingraham, Benjamin	Shugumoc,	7½	3 15 0
83	Johnson, Thomas	Saint Nicholas River,	7½	3 15 0
84	Irish, John W. M.	Musquash River,	13½	6 15 0
85	Lunt, Enoch	Salmon River,	13½	6 15 0
86	Kelly, David L.	Oromocto,	9	4 10 0
87	Burpee, George	Burpee's Mill Stream,	13½	6 15 0
88	Coy, Matthew	Maquapit,	7½	3 15 0
89	Sowerby, Isaac	Trout Brook, (on Account,)		2 0 0
90	Tibbits, James	Do.		3 0 0
Total Receipts on first year of Leases,				<u>£47 15 0</u>

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**RETURN OF MILEAGE**

*Paid on Mill Reserves between 1st January and 31st December, 1850, granted before 31st Dec. 1849.*

No. Lease.	Name of Lessee.	Square Miles, 10s. each.	Mileage paid in 1850.
45	Coburn, A. T. ....	12½	£6 5 0
23	Cox, Thomas, ....	7½	3 15 0
3	Doherty, William ....	7½	3 15 0
79	Dunn, Robert ....	7½	3 15 0
31	Ford, John P. ....	13½	6 15 0
26	Morrow, George ...	7½	3 15 0
7	Pollok, John ....	27	13 10 0
73	Do. ....	7½	3 15 0
49	Rankin, Alexander ....	13½	6 15 0
60	Do. ....	7½	3 15 0
76	Robertson, John, ....	42	21 0 0
34	Smith, Harrison T. ....	7½	3 15 0
2	Sowerby, Isaac ....	7½	3 15 0
14	Tracey, Jeremiah, Senior, ....	7½	3 15 0
39	Tracey, Jeremiah, Junior, ....	13½	6 15 0
15	Tracey, Richardson ....	7½	3 15 0
18	Underhill, Thomas W. ....	13½	6 15 0
8	Wark, David, ....	7½	3 15 0
21	Yeamans, Peters ....	8½	4 5 0
Total, ....			<u>£113 5 0</u>

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**RETURN OF MONEYS**

*Received by the Receiver General in 1850, as Fines upon Timber or Lumber cut without Licence under the present system, and for Tonnage on Excess cut before 1844.*

For whom paid.	Nature of Payment.	Amount.
M'Leod, William	Balance of tonnage due in 1842, per Bond.	£27 15 0
Davis, Thomas	Net fine on Trespass, (in 1849,)	2 14 6
Gillmore, Wellington	Do. do.	} 6 4 6
Ryan, William	Do. do.	
Steves, Israel	Do. do.	
Cail, Jonathan, Junr.	Do. do.	
Ketchum, Richard R.	Do. do.	5 5 0
		6 5 0
	Total, ....	<u>£48 4 0</u>

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**Return of Instalments on Timber Leases**

*Paid to the Receiver General between 1st January and 31st December, 1850, both inclusive.*

Lessee.	Nature of Payment.	No. of Lease.	Amount.
Currie, Daniel S.	Balance of Instalments in full,	12	£6 11 3

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

**Abstract and Recapitulation of Receipts for Timber and Lumber in 1850.**

Mileage on Timber Berths from 1st Jan. to 30th April,	£68 1 0		
“ Timber Berths from 1st May to 31st Dec.,	1,969 17 0		
“ Timber Berths to be sold in January, 1851,	49 5 0		
			<u>£2,087 3 0</u>
“ Timber Berths, no Licence issued, ....	....	....	1 10 0
“ Mill Reserves granted in 1850, ....	£47 15 0		
“ Mill Reserves granted before 1850, ....	113 5 0		
			<u>161 0 0</u>
Fines on Trespasses and tonnage on Excess, ....	....	....	48 4 0
Instalments on Timber Leases, ....	....	....	6 11 3
			<u>6 11 3</u>
Total Receipts, ....	....	....	<u>£2,304 8 3</u>

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

## RETURN OF SALES OF CROWN LANDS,

From 1st January to 31st December, 1850, both inclusive, for payment down, or by Annual Instalments, under the Regulations of 11th May, 1843.

Twenty per cent. being deducted for prompt payment down, and five per cent. of Commission allowed to the Local Deputies for all sums paid by them to the Receiver General, and one pound previously deposited with each Petition.

## COUNTY OF ALBERT.

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price of Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
7115	Olsten, Peter, Jr.	Harvey,	100	£15 0 0	£3 0 0	£12 0 0
7116	Banister, Thomas, Jr.	Elgin,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7268	Steeves, Frederick W.	Hillsborough,	98	14 14 0	... ..	3 13 6
7335	Ayles, Joseph	Coverdale,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7336	Hopper, Stephen	Elgin,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0

Paid Deputy, £35 3 6: Commission, £1 15 2: Paid Receiver General, £33 8 4.

## Abstract and Summary.

498 { 298 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £44 14 0 }  
 { 200 " 3s. for payment down, 30 0 0 } £74 14 0

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

## COUNTY OF CARLETON.

7168	Rathburn, Obadiah	Woodstock,	100	£15 0 0	... ..	£3 15 0
7169	Do.	Do.	5	0 15 0	£0 3 0	0 12 0
7170	Dougherty, William H.	Simonds,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7262	Weeks, John	Woodstock,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7269	Jemison, Andrew	Simonds,	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7270	Ray, Andrew	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7337	Teed, Thomas	Woodstock,	63	9 9 0	... ..	2 7 3
7338	Watson, William, Junior,	Do.	67	10 1 0	... ..	2 10 3
7339	Teed, Amos	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7340	Culberson, Joseph	Wakefield,	48	7 4 0	... ..	1 16 0
7341	Buxton, Samuel	Do.	94	14 2 0	... ..	3 10 6
7342	Stephenson, Charles E.	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7343	Stephenson, Matthew	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7392	Harding, Leonard R.	Simonds,	60	9 0 0	1 16 0	7 4 0
7393	Crandlemire, William H.	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7398	Kilburn, Ivory	Woodstock,	53	7 19 0	... ..	1 19 9
7399	Maddox, George	Wicklow,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7400	Phillips, James A.	Kent,	98	14 14 0	... ..	3 13 6
7299	Hetherington, John	Woodstock,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7300	Simpson, James, Pct. 20s.	Simonds,	100	15 8 4	... ..	2 17 1
7301	Do.	Do.	5	0 15 5	0 3 1	0 12 4

Paid Deputy, £74 15 2: Commission, £3 15 6: Paid Receiver General, £70 19 8.

## Abstract and Summary.

1643 { 1473 { 1373 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £205 19 0 }  
 { 100 " 3s. 1d. " " 15 8 4 } £221 7 4 }  
 { 170 { 165 " 3s. for payment down, 24 15 0 }  
 { 5 " 3s. 1d. " " 0 15 5 } 25 10 5 } £246 17 9

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

*Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.—Continued.*

## COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acre.	Price & Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
7142	Crawford, Archibald	Pennfield,	50	£7 10 0	£1 10 0	£6 0 0
7143	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7144	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7145	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7146	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7147	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7148	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7149	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7150	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7151	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7152	Crawford, Hiram	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7153	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7154	Crawford, Albert	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7155	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7156	Morrell, Elnathan	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7157	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7158	Paterson, Walker	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7159	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7271	Foley, John	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7272	Ingersoll, Alfred	Grand Manan,	40	6 0 0	... ..	1 10 0
7278	Mulligan, Patrick	Saint David,	108	16 4 0	... ..	4 1 0

Paid Deputy, £76 1 0: Commission, £3 16 0: Paid Receiver General, £72 5 0.

*Abstract and Summary.*

1148 } 748 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £112 4 0 }  
 } 400 " 3s. for payment down, 60 0 0 } £172 4 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

## COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

7130	Goden, Auguste	Caraquet,	100	£15 0 0	... ..	£3 15 0
7239	Duggay, Fabain	Do.	24	3 12 0	£0 14 4	2 17 8
7240	Poulain, Fabain	Do.	75	11 5 0	2 5 0	9 0 0
7241	Duggay, Fabain	Do.	40	6 0 0	... ..	1 10 0
7242	Terrio, Peter, Senior,	Do.	84	12 12 0	... ..	3 3 0
7243	Ache, Fabain	Do.	66	9 18 0	1 19 7	7 18 5
7244	Paulain, Hubert	Do.	56	8 8 0	1 13 7	6 14 5
7245	Noel, Paul	Do.	61	9 3 0	1 16 7	7 6 5
7246	Noel, Jaque	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7247	Savoy, Euchen, Pet. 20s.	Do.	60	9 0 0	... ..	1 5 0
7248	Chaisson, Frederick	Do.	82	12 6 0	2 9 2	9 16 10
7249	Ache, Andrew	Do.	94	14 2 0	2 16 4	11 5 8
7250	Ache, David	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7251	Ache, Fabain	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7253	Caldwell, Edward	New Bandon.	84	12 12 0	... ..	3 3 0
7284	Cowan, Thomas	Saumarez,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7285	Alexander, George	Caraquet,	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7286	Robichaux, Louis	Do.	56	8 8 0	... ..	2 2 0
7287	Chaisson, Augustine	Do.	55	8 5 0	... ..	2 1 3
7288	Savoy, Edward	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7289	Campbell, Alexander	Do.	90	13 10 0	2 14 0	10 16 0
7328	Ache, Joseph	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £132 4 8: Commission, £6 9 5: Paid Receiver General, £125 15 3.

*Abstract and Summary.*

1577 } 679 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £101 17 0 }  
 } 898 " 3s. for payment down, 134 14 0 } £236 11 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

## Sale of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.—Continued.

## COUNTY OF KENT.

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price & Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
7160	Girvan, John	Welford,	100	£15 0 0	... ..	£3 15 0
7161	Voutour, Peter	Carleton,	120	18 0 0	£3 12 0	14 8 0
7162	Davis, Augustin	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7163	Davis, John, Junior,	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7181	M'Fadden, John	Wellington,	45	6 15 0	... ..	1 13 9
7182	Powell, Edmund	Welford,	75	11 5 0	2 5 0	9 0 0
7221	White, Joseph F.	Dundas,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7233	M'Guirk, Hugh	Carleton,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7234	Robertson, Samuel	Welford,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7237	Livingston, Henry	Dundas,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7238	Curran, Terence	Welford,	105	15 15 0	3 3 0	12 12 0
7257	Powell, Robert	Carleton,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7258	Horton, Isaac	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7259	D'Aigle, Louis	Do.	45	6 15 0	1 7 0	5 8 0
7260	Tweedie, John	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7290	Biggs, William	Wellington,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7302	Arseno, Pacific	Dundas,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7303	Porrier, Jude	Do.	73	13 19 0	... ..	2 14 9
7304	Coats, Henry	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7305	Bowser, John, Junior,	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7306	Connolly, Michael	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7311	Johnson, Thomas	Welford,	99	14 17 0	2 19 5	11 17 7
7312	Desbrisay, L. P. W.	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7329	Johnston, William	Dundas,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7330	Turner, Cornelius	Do.	82	12 6 0	... ..	3 1 6
7331	Cutler, Robert B.	Do.	106	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7332	Martin, Andrew	Wellington,	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7357	Weldon, John W.	Welford,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7358	Thompson, John	Richibucto,	74	11 2 0	2 4 5	8 17 7
7369	Cormier, Francis	Dundas,	110	16 10 0	3 6 0	13 4 0
7370	Robicheau, Thadi	Do.	72	10 16 0	... ..	2 14 0
7371	Maillett, Oliver	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7372	M'Phelim, James	Wellington,	57	8 11 0	... ..	2 2 9
7373	Hayward, James	Richibucto,	22	5 10 0	1 2 0	4 8 0
7374	Plombe, Francis	Welford,	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7375	Robicheux, Alexander	Richibucto,	72	10 16 0	2 3 2	8 12 10
7376	D'Aigle, Francis, Junior,	Carleton,	120	18 0 0	3 12 0	14 8 0
7377	M'Carthy, John	Do.	101	15 12 0	3 2 5	12 9 7
7381	Gesner, Thomas	Dundas,	95	14 5 0	... ..	3 11 3

Paid Deputy, £296 11 1: Commission, £14 16 0: Paid Receiver General, £281 15 1.

## Abstract and Summary.

3470	1996	1474 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments,	...	£221 2 0	} £522 14 0
		1974 " 3s. for payment down,	£296 2 0	} 301 12 0	
		23 " 5s. " " "	5 10 0		

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

## COUNTY OF KING'S.

7117	Ashe, John	Upham,	67	£10 1 0	... ..	£2 10 3
7118	M'Mackin, Sarah	Do.	98	14 14 0	... ..	3 13 6
7119	Roach, James	Sussex,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7132	Ross, Garret	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7175	Bustard, Robert	Do.	67	10 1 0	... ..	2 10 3
7176	Yumans, Thomas	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7177	Jamieson, Robert	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7178	Grigg, John	Studholm,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7179	Do.	Do.	16	2 8 0	0 9 7	1 18 5
7180	Brand, James H.	Sussex,	95	14 5 0	... ..	3 11 3



Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.—Continued.

COUNTY OF KING'S.—Continued.

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price & Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
7219	Linden, John, Junior,	Sussex,	99	£15 1 1	... ..	£3 15 3
7220	Lee, Thomas W.	Studholm,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7252	Porter, Samuel	Sussex,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7291	Mulvey, Peter, Pet. 20s.	Do.	85	12 15 0	... ..	2 3 9
7292	Wright, William J.	Studholm,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7293	Wilcox, Simon	Do.	100	15 0 0	£3 0 0	12 0 0
7307	Morton, George E.	Sussex,	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7308	Patton, Allen	Do.	29	4 7 0	0 17 4	3 9 8
7360	M'Cordick, Andrew	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7361	Elliott, William	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7362	Gallagher, James	Studholm,	46	10 10 10	... ..	2 12 9
7363	Parlee, William B.	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7364	Bell, William	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7388	M'Ewen, John	Sussex,	40	6 0 0	1 4 0	4 16 0
7389	Smith, Peter	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7390	Martin, John	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7166	Morrell, George	Sgringfield,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7167	Morrell, Joseph	Do.	54	8 2 0	... ..	2 0 6

Paid Deputy, £115 11 7: Commission, £5 16 6: Paid Receiver General, £109 15 1.

Abstract and Summary.

2346	}	1866 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £279 18 0	}	£305 9 11	}	£355 14 11
		99 " 3s. ½d. " " 15 1 1				
		46 " 4s. 7d. " " 10 10 10				
		335 acres @ 3s. for payment down, ... .. 50 5 0				

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

7132	Ashton, William	Newcastle,	50	£7 10 0	£1 10 0	£6 0 0
7235	Dick, Alexander	Glenelg,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £9 15 0: Commission, £0 9 9: Paid Receiver General, £9 5 3.

Abstract and Summary.

150	}	100 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £15 0 0	}	£22 10 0
		50 " 3s. for payment down, 7 10 0		

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

7131	Mahoney, Dennis	Gagetown,	9	£1 7 0	£0 5 5	£1 1 7
7132	Do.	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7140	Bulyea, James	Petersville,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7141	Canning, Wm. Thomas	Chipman,	10	1 10 0	0 6 0	1 4 0
7221	Bradley, William	Petersville,	80	12 0 0	... ..	3 0 0
7222	Clarke, James H.	Canning,	72	10 16 0	... ..	2 14 0
7223	Bailey, Luke E.	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7276	Spragg, Caleb	Johnston,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7277	Otty, Allen, Junior,		75	11 5 0	... ..	2 13 3
7294	Hewlett, Bradford G.	Gagetown,	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7295	Phillips, Andrew, Junior,	Johnston,	40	6 0 0	... ..	1 10 0
7309	Lafferty, Charles	Chipman,	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7378	Pearson, Richard	Johnston,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7391	Stewart, Alexander, Junior,	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6

Paid Deputy, £38 18 4: Commission, £1 18 9: Paid Receiver General, £36 19 7.

Abstract and Summary.

886	}	817 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £122 11 0	}	£132 18 0
		69 " 3s. for payment down, 10 7 0		

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.—Continued.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price $\text{p}$ Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
7120	Stewart, Angus	Dalhousie,	100	£15 0 0	£3 0 0	£12 0 0
7121	Simonds, Charles, Junior,	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7122	Elliot, Frances	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7123	Smith, William S.	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7124	Argent, John	Addington,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7125	Kedde, Margaret	Do.	60	9 0 0	... ..	2 5 0
7137	Downs, James	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7138	Gandin, David	Dalhousie,	90	13 10 0	... ..	3 7 6
7171	Cook, John	Do.	100	22 18 4	... ..	5 14 7
7172	Waterhouse, Joseph S.	Do.	90	13 10 0	... ..	3 7 6
7225	Botsford, Chipman	Do.	67	10 1 0	... ..	2 10 3
7226	Tardie, Germain	Do.	96	15 12 0	... ..	3 18 0
7227	Ramsay, Hugh	Do.	53	7 19 0	... ..	1 19 9
7228	M'Allister, John	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7229	Murphy, Edward, Pets. 40s.	Durham,	80	12 0 0	2 1 0	7 12 0
7232	Carter, David R.	Dalhousie,	84	25 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0
7263	Anderson, Thomas	Durham,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7264	Farrell, William	Dalhousie,	85	12 15 0	... ..	3 3 9
7265	M'Donald, Elizabeth	Do.	72	10 16 0	... ..	2 14 0
7266	Hamilton, William	Do.	63	9 9 0	1 17 10	7 11 2
7267	Hamilton, William	Do.	56	8 8 0	1 13 7	6 14 5
7279	M'Taggart, Daniel	Do.	91	13 13 0	2 14 7	10 18 5
7280	M'Millan, John	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7281	Good, Robert	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7282	Porter, Henry	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7283	Porter, William	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7313	M'Kinzie, Archibald	Addington,	83	12 9 0	2 9 10	9 19 2
7314	M'Millan, James	Durham,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7315	Montgomery, James	Dalhousie,	162	24 6 0	4 17 2	19 8 10
7316	Steven, James	Do.	270	40 10 0	8 2 0	32 8 0
7317	Ferguson, Richard	Addington,	44	6 12 0	1 6 5	5 5 7
7318	Caldwell, William	Dalhousie,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7319	M'Nair, Alexander	Durham,	60	9 0 0	... ..	2 5 0
7321	Pollock, William	Addington,	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7322	Gerrard, John D.	Do.	98	14 14 0	... ..	3 13 6
7323	Gerrard, James	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7324	Andrew, James	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7325	Downs, William	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7326	Davis, Charles	Dalhousie,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7327	Nowlan, John	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7379	M'Taggart, Daniel	Do.	76	11 8 0	... ..	2 17 0
7380	Porrio, John	Do.	36	5 8 0	... ..	1 7 0

Paid Deputy, £273 7 11: Commission, £13 5 10: Paid Receiver General, £260 2 1.

Abstract and Summary.

3,790;	}	2,433	{	2237 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £335 11 0	}	£374 1 4	}	£601 8 4
				96 " 3s. 3d. " " 15 12 0				
				100 " 4s. 7d. " " 22 18 4				
				1319 " 3s. for payment down, 202 7 0				
		1,357½	{	8½ " — ... .. 25 0 0		227 7 0		

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

7320	Doherty, Patrick	Lancaster,	160	£24 0 0	£4 16 0	£19 4 0
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Paid Deputy, £19 4 0: Commission, £0 19 2: Paid Receiver General, £18 4 10.

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

## Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.—Continued.

## COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price & Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
7126	Chalton, Henry	Blissville,	100	£15 0 0	... ..	£3 15 0
7127	Millar, James	Sheffield,	85	12 15 0	... ..	3 3 9
7164	Chalton, William	Blissville,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7230	Smith, Warren	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7296	Day, Nathan	Burton,	90	13 10 0	... ..	3 7 6

Paid Deputy, £15 18 9: Paid Receiver General, £15 18 9.

*Abstract and Summary.*

425 acres @ 3s. payable by instalments, £63 15 0.

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

## COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

7344	Giberson, George H.	Perth,	100	£15 0 0	... ..	£3 15 0
7345	Reiley, Michael	Andover,	1 town lot	16 0 0	... ..	4 0 0
7346	Hartt, William	Do.	1 do	do 15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7347	Hammond, Charles A.	Do.	3½	30 0 0	... ..	7 10 0
7348	Hartt, William	Do.	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7349	Malcum, Robert	Do.	47	7 1 0	... ..	1 15 3
7350	Carroll, Patrick	Saint Leonards,	85	17 0 0	... ..	4 5 0
7394	Emmerson, John	Madawaska,	4 town lots	80 0 0	£16 0 0	64 0 0
7395	Do.	Do.	1 do	do 30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
7396	Kirlin, Michael	Andover,	4	20 0 0	... ..	5 0 0
7397	Hammond, C. A.	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £123 12 9: Commission, £6 3 7: Paid Receiver General, £117 9 2.

*Abstract and Summary.*

389½	}	4 acres (Pasture Lot) payable by instalments, £20 0 0	}	£142 11 0	}	£252 11 0
		3½ " (do.) " " 30 0 0				
		297 " @ 3s. " " 44 11 0				
		85 " 4s. " " 17 0 0				
7	}	1 Town Lot, " " 15 0 0	}	110 0 0	}	
		1 do. " " 16 0 0				
5	}	4 do. for payment down, @ £20, 80 0 0	}		}	
		1 do. " " 30 0 0				

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

## COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

7133	Horsman, Jacob	Moncton,	100	£15 0 0	... ..	£3 15 0
7134	Do.	Do.	5	0 15 0	£3 0 0	0 12 0
7135	Gaskin, William	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7136	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7165	Keith, Daniel L.	Salisbury,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7173	Copps, John, Junior,	Botsford,	50	7 10 0	... ..	1 17 6
7174	Raworth, Alfred	Do.	153	22 10 0	4 10 0	18 0 0
7236	Hastings, David	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
7261	Gaskin, William	Moncton,	195	29 5 0	5 17 0	23 8 0
7298	Crossman, Edward	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7310	Niles, David	Botsford,	245	36 15 0	7 7 0	29 8 0
7333	M'Lean, Gabriel	Moncton,	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7334	Steves, Enoch	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7359	Trites, Thomas T.	Salisbury,	145	21 15 0	4 7 0	17 8 0
7382	M'Sweeny, William	Moncton,	74	11 2 0	2 4 5	8 17 7
7383	M'Sweeny, Eugene	Do.	82	12 6 0	2 9 2	9 16 10
7384	Cain, Alexander	Salisbury,	100	15 4 2	... ..	3 16 0
7385	Do.	Do.	13	1 19 6	0 7 11	1 11 7
7386	Trites, John S.	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7387	Do.	Do.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0

Paid Deputy, £169 10 6: Commission, £8 9 7: Paid Receiver General, £161 0 11.

*Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.—Continued.*

*Abstract and Summary.*

1850	}	650	}	550 acres @ 3s.	payable by instalments, £82 10 0	}	£97 14 2	}	£279 1 8	
				100 " 3s. ½d.	" " " 15 4 2					
				1209	1196 " 3s.					for payment down, 179 8 0
				13 " 3s. ½d.	" " " 1 19 6					

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

**COUNTY OF YORK.**

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price $\Psi$ Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
7114	Vail, Solomon		130	£5 17 0	... ..	£5 17 0
7129	Ingraham, Benjamin	Dumfries,	49	7 7 0	£1 9 6	5 17 6
7256	Kane, Michael	Kingsclear,	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
7274	Moore, Solomon		100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0
7275	Little, David		200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
7297	Moody, James, Junior,	Kingsclear,	63	9 9 0	... ..	2 7 3
7356	Davis, Richard	Do.	104	15 12 0	... ..	3 18 0
7365	Hart, Francis M.	Do.	100	15 0 0	... ..	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £55 9 9: Paid Receiver General, £55 9 9.

*Abstract and Summary.*

796	}	367—367 acres @ 3s.	payable by instalments, £55 1 0	}	£105 15 0
		429	130 " for payment down, (bal.) 5 17 0		
		299 " @ 3s. for payment down, 44 17 0			

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

**Return of Land entered in 1850, sold at former periods, and payments not made until the present year.**

Record	Name.	County.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate $\pounds$ Acre.	Price $\pounds$ Lot.	Nature of offset, &c. allowed in Council.	Amount of Offset.	Paid Receiver General.
7366	Savage, Daniel	Carleton,	Simonds,	100	£0 3 0	£15 0 0	Pet. 20s.	...	£1 18 0
7367	Bradley, James	Do.	Wakefield,	100	0 3 0	15 0 0	Do.	...	1 18 0
7368	Sterritt, William,	Do.	Simonds,	100	0 3 0	15 0 0	Do.	...	1 18 0
7128	Coakley, Jeremiah	Queen's,	Canning,	200	0 0 0	24 11 8	Approved under the Grant Fee System in 1830.	...	24 11 8
7218	Smith, Archibald	Restigouche	Dalhousie,	100	0 3 0	15 0 0	1st Instalment paid to Deputy Cunningham, Junior.	£3 15 0	0 0 0
7353	Archibald, Robert	Do.	Durham,	70	0 3 0	10 10 0	Do.	2 12 6	0 0 0
7354	Archibald, William	Do.	Do.	70	0 3 0	10 10 0	Do.	2 12 6	0 0 0
7355	Winton, Alexander	Do.	Do.	60	0 3 0	9 0 0	Do.	2 5 0	0 0 0
7231	Campbell, Alex.	York,	Dumfries,	1200	0 0 0	28 2 6	Balance due on vacant part of his purchase in 1835,	' 3 0 0	28 2 6
7255	Ross, John	Do.	Kingsclear,	50	0 3 3	8 2 6	Paid survey on land sold to other persons,	...	0 0 0
7351	Davidson, George	Do.	Do.	98	0 0 0	5 12 11	Difference wrought out on Roads in Harvey Settlement.	...	0 0 0
7352	Paterson, William	Do.	Do.	98	0 0 0	5 12 11	Do.	...	0 0 0
				2246		£162 2 6		£14 5 0	£58 8 2

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

*General Abstract and Summary of the foregoing Return of Land Sales in 1850.*

For payment down,	7,095 acres,	@ 3s.	....	....	£1,064	5	0
	13 "	3s. 1d.	....	....	1	19	6
	5 "	3s. 1d.	....	....	0	15	5
	22 "	5s.	....	....	5	10	0
	8½ "	....	....	....	25	0	0
	130 "	(balance exacted)	....	....	5	17	0
	1,200 "	(do.)	....	....	28	2	6
	200 "	as Grant fees,	....	....	24	11	8
<hr/>							
	8,673½ acres.						
	4	Town Lots,	@ 400s.	....	80	0	0
	1	do. do.	....	....	30	0	0
<hr/>							
					£1,266	1	1
For instalments,	11,231 acres,	@ 3s.	....	....	£1,684	13	0
	199 "	3s. 1d.	....	....	30	5	3
	100 "	3s. 1d.	....	....	15	8	4
	146 "	3s. 3d.	....	....	23	14	6
	85 "	4s.	....	....	17	0	0
	146 "	4s. 7d.	....	....	33	9	2
	4 "	(Pasture Lot)	....	....	20	0	0
	3½ "	(do.)	....	....	30	0	0
	600 "	@ 3s.	....	....	90	0	0
	196 "	balance due,	....	....	11	5	10
<hr/>							
	12,710½ acres.						
	1	Town Lot,	....	....	15	0	0
	1	do. do.	....	....	16	0	0
<hr/>							
					£1,986	16	1
<hr/>							
General Total,							
7 Town Lots and 21,383½ acres,				....	....	....	£3,252 17 2
<hr/>							
Average rate per acre, 3s. 1d. currency.							

*Distribution of amounts paid and due, and offsets allowed.*

Paid to the Receiver General,	....	....	....	£1,426	16	11	
Deposits to be transferred to the Casual Revenue,	....	....	....	8	0	0—£1,434 16 11	
Discounts for payment down,	....	....	....	241	9	10	
Commission to the Local Deputies,	....	....	....	67	15	3	
Instalments paid to Deputy Cunningham, Junior, and not accounted for,	....	....	....	11	5	0	
Offset allowed in Council to John Ross,	....	....	....	3	0	0	
						323 10 1	
Instalments due in 1851,	....	....	....	510	16	4	
Do. do. 1852,	....	....	....	491	16	11	
Do. do. 1853,	....	....	....	491	16	11—	
						1,494 10 2	
<hr/>							
<u>£3,252 17 2</u>							

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**Return of Sales or Allotments of Land***In the Year 1850, for which Grants have been ordered to pass without payment of purchase money.*

Record	Name.	Parish.	County.	Acres.	Price.	By what authority.
7113	1. Carleton Mining Company,	} Southampton and Brighton, Dumfries,	} Carleton, York,	10,000	£1,500 0 0	Lieutenant in Governour Council.
7254	2. Jouett, B. R.			500	65 0 0	
7273	3. Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company,	St. James,	Charlotte	10,050	0 0 0	

1. Appropriation by the Legislature to pay the purchase money, (not drawn from Treasury.)

2. Do. do. (for Capt. C. Rainford,) do.

3. On account of their allotment under Act of Assembly.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.***Return of Sums paid to the Receiver General in 1850, on Account of Instalments on Land sold at former periods.**

Record.	Name.	Instalments paid.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
192	Caldwell, Casper	On account,	£3 0 0
671	M'Elroy, Daniel	do.	1 2 6
694	Miller, Israel	3d and 4th,	8 15 0
1041	Nodden, Robert	Half of balance,	6 11 3
1393	Jamieson, Hugh	On account,	1 2 6
1627	Rourke, Andrew	4th,	7 10 0
1648	Bubar, John	3d and 4th,	11 5 0
1843	Carew, Walter	Balance,	5 0 0
2291	Todd, William, Junior,	Balance, (for J. N. Clarke,)	54 13 9
2457	Kinsilla, Michael	Balance,	13 2 6
2518	Chiason, Frederick	3d and 4th,	3 0 0
4081	Martin, John	Balance,	8 2 6
4360	Wanamake, James	3d,	11 5 0
4375	Palmer, Henry A.	3d and 4th,	7 14 2
4377	Long, Charles W.	On account,	0 7 6
4379	Rusco, Josiah	do.	0 7 6
4444	Good, Solomon	do.	0 7 6
....	Good, Charles,	do.	1 10 0
....	Gray, Robert	do.	0 7 6
4445	Good, Benjamin	2d, 3d and 4th,	33 15 0
4486	Davis, Philip	Balance,	4 17 6
4489	Holyoke, Joseph S.	2d,	3 15 0
4564	Spear, Samuel	On account,	4 17 6
4648	Byrnes, William	do.	6 9 0
4764	Good, James	do.	0 7 6
5031	Flynn, Patrick	2d,	3 15 0
5050	Allward, Dennis	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
5054	Jardine, Robert	4th,	3 15 0
5138	Mapstone, Edward	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
5147	Griffin, John	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
5178	M'Hugh, Hugh	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
5208	Akins, William	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
5524	Brewster, James	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
5754	Whalen, Patrick	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
5794	White, Eustan	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
5894	M'Eachran, Donald	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
5898	White, Israel	2d, 3d and 4th,	6 15 0
5908	Bleakney, Thomas	3d and 4th,	7 10 0

*Return of Sums paid on Account of Instalments on Land.—Continued.*

Record.	Name.	Instalments paid.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
6224	Rice, James, Senior,	2d,	£3 15 0
6225	Rice, James, Junior,	2d,	4 15 0
6281	Smith, George	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
6318	LeBlanc, Dominick, Junr.	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
6537	M'Cleish, John	2d, 3d and 4th,	5 5 7
6633	Brooks, Dow	3d,	3 15 0
6635	Estey, Harvey A.	2d,	2 8 9
6676	Curren, Michael	2d, 3d and 4th,	7 6 3
6739	Jordan, John	2d,	3 15 0
6771	M'Knight, William	2d,	1 19 0
6775	Freeze, Hiram	2d,	3 15 0
6787	Rority, James	3d and 4th,	5 0 0
6788	Jones, James	2d,	3 15 0
6815	Currie, John	2d and 3d,	7 7 0
6830	Hartin, Thomas	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
6845	Tracey, James F.	2d,	3 10 6
6878	Legere, Stanislaus	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
6879	Legere, Pierre	2d and 3d,	3 15 0
6891	Nichols, Joseph	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
6900	Smith, Peter L.	2d,	3 11 3
6901	Basterashe, Michael	2d,	1 17 6
6925	Jamieson, William	2d,	2 15 6
6943	Wetzell, George	2d,	1 17 6
7025	Phillips, Frederick	2d,	3 15 0
7032	Weeks, Samuel	2d,	1 17 6
7033	Weeks, William	2d,	4 2 6
7034	Weeks, Edward	2d,	3 15 0
7083	Eaton, Alexander	2d,	6 5 0

Paid Local Deputy, £433 14 6 : Commission, £10 10 6 : Paid Rec. Gen. £423 4s.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

*Abstract and Recapitulation of Receipts in 1850 for Land.*

Land Sales within the year, ....	£1,126 16 11
Instalments on Land sold in former years, ....	423 4 0
Deposits on applications under Act 12 Victoria, chap. 4, ...	1 18 0
Balance on Land Sales in Kent in 1849, ....	1 10 0
<b>Total Receipts, ....</b>	<b>£1,853 8 11</b>

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*



## RETURN OF SUMS

Paid as Contingencies in the year 1850 to the Receiver General through the Crown Land Office.

INTEREST ON ASSOCIATION SALES.			INTEREST ON LAND INSTALMENTS— <i>Con'd.</i>		
Record	Name.	Paid to the Receiver General.	Record	Name.	Amount paid.
3937	Hannah, William A.	£0 9 0		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£1 11 6
3944	Brown, Charles D.	0 9 0	5524	Brewster, James	0 15 9
3969	Melrick, James	2 18 6	5898	White, Israel	0 10 0
	Total, ....	£3 16 6	5908	Bleakney, Thomas	0 7 0
			6739	Jordan, John	0 3 9
			6788	Jones, James	0 3 0
			6878	Legere, Stanislaus	0 0 9
			6879	Legere, Pierre	0 0 4
			6943	Wetzell, George	0 0 6
				Total, ....	£3 12 7
				Commission paid Local Deputy,	0 1 2
				Paid the Receiver General,	£3 11 5
				<i>R. GOWAN, Accountant.</i>	

## FOR SURVEYS OF LAND FORMERLY MADE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CROWN.

Name.	County.	Acres @ 3d. each.	Amount paid.
Stephenson, Charles E.	Carleton,	100	£1 5 0
Stephenson, Matthew	Do.	100	1 5 0
Maddox, George	Do.	100	1 5 0
Crawford, Archibald	Charlotte,	500	6 5 0
Crawford, Hiram	Do.	100	1 5 0
Crawford, Albert	Do.	100	1 5 0
Morrell, Elnathan	Do.	100	1 5 0
Paterson, Walker	Do.	100	1 5 0
M'Macken, Sarah	King's,	98	1 4 6
Yumans, Thomas	Do.	100	1 5 0
Hartt, William	Victoria,	50	0 12 6
Malcum, Robert	Do.	47	0 11 9
Carroll, Patrick	Do.	85	1 1 3
Hammond, C. A.	Do.	100	1 5 0
Moody, James, Junior,	York,	63	0 15 9
Little, David	Do.	200	1 0 0

Amount paid, £22 15 9: Commission, £1 1s.: Paid Rec. General, £21 14 9.

*R. GOWAN, Accountant.*

## Return of sums paid as Contingencies in 1850.—Continued.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

For whom paid.	Nature of payment.	Amount.
Allison, Edward	Mining Lots in Albert, 1	£180 0 0
Do.	" " 6 at 100s.	30 0 0
Barber, James	" " 1	5 0 0
Binney, Stephen	" " 1	5 0 0
Cairns, William	" " 2	10 0 0
Derby, E. H.	" " 1	5 0 0
Derby, E. H. & others,	" " 1	5 0 0
Duffy, J. & P.	" " 1	5 0 0
Foulis, Robert	" " 1	5 0 0
Fuller, H. W.	" " 2 at 100s.	10 0 0
Ball, George	" Saint John, 1	5 0 0
Brown, C. & others,	" " 1	5 2 6
Do.	" " 2 at 100s.	10 0 0
Frost, John & others,	" " 2 at 100s.	10 0 0
Frost, John	" " 1	5 2 6
Harbell, C. & others,	" " 3 at 100s.	16 10 0
O'Keleher, T. & others,	" " 1	5 15 0
Do.	" " 1	5 0 0
Thomas, E. C.	" " 1	5 0 0
Binney, Stephen	" Westmorland, 1	5 0 0
Foulis, Euphemia	" " 1	15 5 0
Gilbert, William S.	" " 1	5 0 0
Starr, W. J. & others,	" " 5 at 100s.	25 0 0
Starr, W. J.	" " 2 at 100s.	10 0 0
Steadman, James	" " 2 at 100s.	10 0 0
Wilson, William	" " 1	5 0 0
	Mining Lots, 43	£402 15 0
Gallon, Thomas, Junr.	Rent of Wild Meadows, 8th year,	£2 6 0
Burgess, James	Sale of Wild Meadow, 1850,	0 2 6
Douglas, Deputy	Net proceeds of Wild Meadows, 1850, Kent,	0 8 9
Peters, Deputy	" " " North'd,	1 0 3
Davidson, Hon. James	" " " North'd,	0 16 8
Porter, William	Sale of Wild Meadows, 1850,	0 5 0
	Total, ....	£4 19 2

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.**Abstract and Recapitulation of Receipts for Contingencies.*

Interest on Association Sales, ....	£3 16 6
Interest on Land Instalments, ....	3 11 5
Surveys of Land previously paid by the Crown, ....	21 14 9
Mining Lots sold in 1850, ....	402 15 0
Rent or proceeds of Wild Meadows, ....	4 19 2
Total, ....	£436 16 10

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

*General Abstract of the foregoing Returns.*

Mileage on Timber Berths, January to May, ....	£68	1	0	
Do. do. May to December, ....	1,969	17	0	
Do. Petitions for sales in January 1851, ....	50	15	0	
Do. Mill Reserves, ....	161	0	0	
Fines, &c. on Timber, &c. cut in Excess or in Trespass, ....	48	4	0	
Instalments on Leases, (called 5 year Licences,) ....	6	11	3	
Total for Timber, ....				£2,304 8 3
Land sold for payment down, or for Instalments, ....	£1,426	16	11	
Instalments on Land formerly sold, ....	423	4	0	
Miscellaneous Receipts, ....	3	8	0	
Total for Land, ....				1,853 8 11
Contingent Receipts, ....				436 16 10
Total Receipts, ....				£4,594 14 0

*Abstract of Monthly Receipts in 1850.*

January, ....	£135	13	3	
February, ....	85	0	5	
March, ....	287	9	0	
				£508 2 8
April, ....	£187	12	7	
May, ....	79	15	0	
June, ....	170	9	6	
				437 17 1
July, ....	£1,273	15	4	
August, ....	673	2	4	
September, ....	654	9	2	
				2,601 6 10
October, ....	£382	18	6	
November, ....	231	13	2	
December, ....	432	15	9	
				1,047 7 5
Total, ....				£4,594 14 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**RETURN OF LABOUR ON ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.**  
**In the Year 1850, by Purchasers of Crown Lands, in payment of Instalments**  
**or of Purchase Money,**

*Under the Acts of Assembly 12 Victoria, Cap. 19, and 12 Victoria, Cap. 4.*

**COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.**

Road leading to the 3rd Concession past the Marle Lake, ....	£33	12	0
Road leading to the 3rd Concession past Lily Lake, ....	16	10	0
Road leading to the 3rd Concession, Lily Lake Settlement, ....	45	18	0
Road leading to the 3rd Concession through the Doyle Settlement, ....	13	10	0
Road leading to the 3rd Concession from the Bridge at Charlo, west of M'Pherson's, ....	17	5	0
Road leading to the 3rd Concession, Colebrooke, ....	3	12	0
Road leading to the 3rd Concession, Colebrooke, and Bridge over the north Branch of Eel River, ....	25	6	0
Road between the 2nd and 3rd Concessions of Lots, Colebrooke, ....	20	14	0
Road leading to the 2nd Concession, south of Eel River Basin, ....	11	14	0
Road leading to the 4th Concession, Colebrooke, ....	13	19	0
Road leading to the Settlement in rear of Dickie's, ....	7	10	0
Road leading from Eel River Forks to Colebrooke Settlement, ....	14	2	0
Road leading from Eel River Forks to Looby's, ....	9	12	0
Breast Road from Donald Fraser's leading up the Settlement past Arsineau's, ....	50	11	0
Breast Road from Donald Fraser's towards Arsineau's, ....	4	7	0
Breast Road from Donald Fraser's leading from Arsineau's, ....	5	17	0
Road from Donald Fraser's leading up past Arsineau's, ....	12	3	0
Road from Christopher's towards mouth of Upsalquitch, ....	4	10	0
Road from Point LeNim to the Settlement in rear, ....	16	4	0
Road between Black's and Archibald's, ....	9	0	0
Road in front of the Settlement in rear of John Murchey's and James Hamilton's, ....	8	14	0
Road on the easterly line of Lot granted to the Hon. J. A. Street, south of Eel River, to the Settlement in rear, ....	10	10	0
Road on the west side of Eel River, from Conley's up, ....	7	10	0
Road betwixt Lots 55 and 56, Colebrooke, leading to the 4th Concession, ....	18	0	0
Road in front of Glenlivet Settlement, in rear of Conner's and Ryan's, ....	17	8	0
Road in front of Glenlivet Settlement, and road leading to 3rd Conces- sion, Glenlivet, in rear of Conner's and Ryan's, ....	23	18	0
Road to Back Settlement between Ultican's and Quinn's, ....	14	2	0
Breast Road through the Doyle Settlement, ....	9	12	0
Road betwixt Rority's and Russell's leading to the Settlement in rear, ....	5	11	0
Total in Restigouche, ....	£451	1	0

Labour done by 93 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

**COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.**

Road leading from the Great Road by the Sea Shore at Grand Aunce to Saint Paul's Settlement, ....	£30	3	2
Road leading from the Great Road by the Sea Shore at Pockshaw to Black Rock Settlement, ....	26	11	1
Road leading from the Great Road by the Sea Shore through the Horn- brook Settlement to Innishannon Settlement, ....	9	0	0
Road leading from the Great Road by the Sea Shore to the Innishannon Settlement on South Branch Caraquet, ....	7	1	0
Total in Gloucester, ....	£72	15	3

Labour done by 10 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

*Return of Labour on Roads, Bridges, &c.—Continued.*

## COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Road leading from Big Hole Brook to Swim's, ....	£4	5	6
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Labour done by one person.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

## COUNTY OF KENT.

Road on the north side Kouchibouguacis from the Mills downwards, ....	£5	5	10
Road on the north side Kouchibouguac from Point Edward towards the Post Road, ....	6	16	10
Road on north side Kouchibouguac below the Post Road, ....	5	7	3
Bridge over "Poor's Creek" below the Post Road, north side Kouchibouguac, ....	2	13	4
Road leading from the School House, South Branch Saint Nicholas, to the Murphy Settlement, ....	15	3	3
Road leading from East Branch Ferry to West Branch Settlement, Saint Nicholas, ....	3	11	0
Road leading from Richibucto to Weldford, (East Branch Hill,) ....	5	7	6
Road leading from J. Cochrane's to Cairn's clearance, ....	10	13	9
Road from Buctouche to Saint Anthony's, ....	3	11	3
Road from M'Dougal's Settlement to Irishtown, ....	7	2	6
Total in Kent, ....	£65	12	6

Labour done by 12 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

## COUNTY OF ALBERT.

Bridge over East Branch Turtle Creek, on Road near J. Dawson's, ....	£10	14	3
Road near Isaac Dawson's to the Irvin Settlement, ....	12	5	0
Road from Hubley's to the County Line, ....	40	5	6
Road from Hayward's to the Mechanics' Settlement, ....	3	12	6
Road up Coverdale River, ....	30	9	0
Road from Pollet River to and through the Smith Settlement, ....	3	15	0
Bridge on same Road, ....	9	0	0
Road from Great Road to Stephen Steves', ....	11	0	0
Road from Pollet River to Goshen, ....	22	12	6
Caledonia Road, (so called,) ....	3	12	0
Total in Albert, ....	£147	5	9

Labour done by 22 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

## COUNTY OF KING'S.

Road leading from the Walker Settlement to Shepody Road, ....	£49	5	0
Road leading from the Walker Settlement to Madden's, ....	9	12	6
Road leading from the Walker Settlement to Walton's Mill, ....	6	0	0
Road from near Drummond's leading to Walker Settlement, ....	35	12	6
Road leading from Story's to Drummond's, ....	11	5	0
Road leading from Story's to Shepody Road, ....	11	5	0
Road leading from the head of Dutch Valley to Shepody Road, ....	6	0	0
Road leading from Dutch Valley towards Linden's, ....	11	15	0
Shepody Road, ....	12	0	0
Road from Shepody Road to the Bay Shore, ....	11	5	0
Walker Settlement Road, ....	11	5	0
Road through the Cedar Camp Settlement, ....	6	0	0

*Return of Labour on Roads, Bridges, &c.—Continued.*COUNTY OF KING'S.—*Continued.*

Road through the Donegal Settlement, ....	£13	10	0
Negro Brook Road, ....	7	4	0
Dutch Valley Road, ....	7	1	0
Road leading to the Nicholson Settlement, ....	4	16	0
Road leading to the Goshen Settlement, ....	3	15	0
Road leading from the South Branch Road to Goshen, ....	14	17	0
Road from Ward's Creek to Ratter's, ....	7	0	0
Road leading from Ward's Creek towards Ratter's ....	10	0	0
Road leading from John Campbell's to Roger M'Minamen's, ....	7	10	0
Road leading from Main Road near John Campbell's to M'Minamen's, ....	6	0	0
Road leading from the Donegal Settlement to new Settlers, ....	6	0	0
Road leading to James Workman's and others on Range 5, ....	6	0	0
Road leading to James Workman's, ....	4	4	0
Road leading from Charles M'Minamen's to Quirk's, ....	6	0	0
Road from the Post Road to Hall's, ....	6	0	0
New line of Road leading towards David Godard's, ....	3	0	0
Road leading from Yeamans' to a new Settlement, ....	7	10	0
Road leading from Patton's to Carson's, ....	5	12	6
Road from John Bell's to John Carroll's, ....	11	5	0
Road leading from the Main Road to Carroll's, ....	11	5	0
Road leading from Morris' Mill south to Pollet River, ....	7	10	0
Road leading to Pollet River, ....	12	10	0
Road from Purtell's corner to Pollet Lake, ....	15	15	0
Road leading from Cedar Camp Row towards Linden's, ....	6	0	0
Cedar Camp Road, ....	7	0	0
Road leading from Campbelltown to Sidney Baxter's, ....	15	0	0
Road leading from Road from Campbelltown to Sidney Baxter's, ....	11	5	0
Road leading from Hayward's Mill to Eveleigh and others, ....	5	0	0
Bridge over Trout Creek near Joseph Richardson's, ....	7	10	0
Road across the foot of Campbell's Lake, ....	8	0	0
Road through the Mechanics' Settlement, ....	4	10	0
Road from the Mechanics' Settlement to Goshen, ....	10	0	0
Road from Jones' corner towards the Bay Shore, ....	13	0	0
Road leading towards the Bay Shore, ....	13	12	6
Road from Morris' Mill south to the Lake, ....	6	0	0
Road through the Baskin Settlement, from Nicholson's Road to M'Nair's, ....	6	0	0
Road through the South Branch, ....	6	0	0
Road leading from Sidney J. Baxter's to Campobello, ....	19	18	9
Road leading from Kiers' to Ross and Rose's Saw Mill, ....	6	10	6
Road leading from J. Wilson's to Purtell's, by Watson's and French's, ....	22	12	0
Road leading from Aaron Scott's to Michael M'Mackin's, ....	52	1	0
Mount Theobald Road, ....	11	5	0
Shepody Road, ....	31	8	9
Road leading from Shepody Road to Quaco, ....	11	5	0
Road leading from Faulkner's by way of Scott's, ....	11	5	0
Londonderry Road, ....	24	4	0
Road from Mrs. Patten's to the Anderson Settlement, ....	5	5	0
Road from Shepody Road to Dutch Valley, via Salmon River Lake, ....	11	5	0
Road connecting the two Roads from Mill Stream to Belleisle, ....	33	15	0
Road on Jordan's Mountain, ....	29	10	0
Road on White's Mountain, ....	78	0	3
Road on Butternut Ridge, ....	27	0	6
Road leading from Smith's Creek to Butternut Ridge, ....	41	5	9
Road leading from Butternut Ridge to New Canaan, ....	17	4	10
Road leading from Butternut Ridge to Cornhill, ....	51	4	6
Road at the Mill Stream, ....	53	6	0

*Return of Labour on Roads, Bridges, &c.—Continued.***COUNTY OF KING'S.—Continued.**

Road leading from Mill Stream to Fowler's Mill, Dingee's Creek, ....	£11	5	0
Road leading from Mill Stream to New Canaan, ....	47	15	0
Road through the English Settlement, ....	23	12	0
Road on Mill Stream Mountain, ....	14	8	0
Road leading from Chapman's Mill to Long Creek, ....	7	10	1
Road at Anagance, ....	15	0	0
Road through the Irish Settlement near New Canaan, (Thorn's Brook,) ....	43	6	3
Road to Smith's Creek, ....	18	15	9
Total in King's,	£1,204	5	11

Labour done by 158 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.***COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.**

Road leading from Gagetown Road to Nerepis Road, ....	£16	13	0
Road leading from Gagetown Road through Clones, ....	28	19	7
Road leading from Gagetown Road to Nerepis, through Clones, ....	11	5	0
Road leading from Gagetown Road to Nerepis Road through Clones, ....	22	10	0
Road from Gagetown Road to Clones and Nerepis Road, ....	7	10	0
Road from Clones Road up west side Nerepis Stream, ....	30	15	0
Road on the first tier of Lots north of Dunn's Road, ....	3	10	0
Clones Road, ....	56	13	9
Queen's Road through Clones, ....	26	9	6
Road leading from Clones Road to Queen's Road, ....	45	16	3
Enniskillen Road, ....	16	16	0
Enniskillen Road from Patrick Howell's, ....	7	4	0
Enniskillen Road from Nerepis to Back Creek, ....	31	2	0
Road leading through Enniskillen to Back Creek, ....	5	10	0
Road leading from Enniskillen Road northward, ....	9	0	3
Road leading from Nerepis, Enniskillen, ....	35	0	0
Road leading from Nerepis to Back Creek through Enniskillen, ....	22	10	0
Road leading from Enniskillen to Friendship Hill, ....	10	0	0
Road leading from the Enniskillen Road to intersect the Enniskillen Road, ....	7	7	0
Road in North Enniskillen, ....	4	18	0
New Road in Enniskillen, ....	38	2	6
Road in rear of the first tier of Lots South Enniskillen, ....	14	17	6
Road leading from Nerepis Road to Friendship Hill, ....	6	0	0
Road leading to Friendship Hill from Nerepis, ....	23	17	6
Road leading from Bradley's Barn to Friendship Hill, ....	7	3	6
Road leading from Douglas Valley on George Kirk's line, ....	4	0	6
Road leading from Douglas Valley to South Branch, ....	41	7	6
Road leading from Douglas Valley to Queen's Lake, ....	8	8	0
Road leading from Douglas Valley to Pully's improvements, ....	28	8	0
Road leading from Douglas in front of Lots belonging to Wallop and others, ....	20	2	6
Road leading from Douglas Valley Road to Sand Brook, ....	25	18	0
Douglas Valley Road near the Patterson Settlement, ....	4	0	0
Alteration in the Douglas Valley Road, ....	10	19	0
Reserved Line of Road from Douglas Valley to the Meadows, ....	8	0	0
Victoria Road, ....	3	15	0
Road leading through Victoria, ....	15	2	0
Road on rear of Gagetown Lots, west of Gagetown Road, ....	11	5	0
Road on front of 2nd tier of Lots, Petersville, ....	12	6	3
Road leading from Robert Nelson's to Geary Settlement, ....	4	5	0

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*Return of Labour on Roads, Bridges, &c.—Continued.*


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**COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.—Continued.**

Road leading from Robert Nelson's through Victoria, ....	£3 15 0
Road on west side of the Nerepis Stream, ...	4 4 0
Road leading from the Mills up on east side of the South Branch, ...	8 11 0
Road on the line between George Kirkpatrick and Fitzmorris Kirkpatrick's, ...	13 8 0
Kain's Road, (so called,) ...	13 10 0
Road leading from the Patterson Settlement to the South Branch, ...	5 8 0
Road leading from Nerepis Road to Thompson Settlement, ...	15 0 0
Road leading from Nerepis through Thompson Settlement, ...	30 2 6
Road leading from Jerusalem to the Yorkshire Road, ...	7 10 0
New Road between Jerusalem Settlement and the Yorkshire Road, ...	3 15 0
Road from Polly's Corner to Clone's Settlement, ...	22 12 0
Road between R. Smith's and the Baptist Meeting House, ...	4 4 0
Road leading from Nerepis Road to Back Creek, through Enniskillen, ...	26 5 10
Road leading from Nerepis Road to Back Creek, ...	7 12 0
Road from Nerepis Road to Thompson's Settlement, ...	11 5 0
Friendship Hill, between Enniskillen Road and Friendship Hill, ...	13 17 6
Road from the Forks New Canaan to Upper Settlement, ...	42 15 4
Road leading from Cole's Island to the Forks, north side New Canaan, ...	29 18 9
Road from Bregan's to Forks, north side New Canaan, ...	10 13 9
Road from Bregan's to Forks, New Canaan, ...	28 10 0
Road from Cole's Island to Spragg's Mill, south side New Canaan, ...	32 1 3
Road from Cole's Island to Picket's Cove, north side Washademoac, ...	17 16 3
Road from Cole's Island to Long Creek, ...	3 11 3
Road from Cole's Island to the Forks, south side New Canaan, ...	30 14 9
Road above Cole's Island, north side New Canaan, ...	8 6 3
Road through Union Settlement, ...	23 8 0
Road on north side New Canaan below the Forks, ...	20 15 0
Road from Cumberland Bay Mills to First Range Settlement, ...	3 15 0
Road on the south side of Cumberland Bay Creek, ...	22 2 6
Bridge on the same Road, ...	3 9 9
Road from the Upper Range to William Buzza's, ...	7 0 0
<b>Total in Queen's, ...</b>	<b>£1,163 4 11</b>

Labour done by 176 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

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**COUNTY OF SUNBURY.**

Road past W. A. Carr's through Victoria, to the County Line, ...	£33 15 0
Road leading from Patterson Settlement to William Anderson's, ...	5 0 0
Road leading from Kelly's Mills to Jacob How's, ...	7 7 0
Bridge over M'Fann's Mill Stream or Two Mile Brook, ...	16 17 6
Road leading from Little River Mill to M'Donald Settlement, ...	11 5 0
Road leading from Little River to M'Donald Settlement, ...	12 6 3
Bridge on the same Road, ...	9 1 3
<b>Total in Sunbury, ...</b>	<b>£95 12 0</b>

Labour done by 12 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*



*Return of Labour on Roads, Bridges, &c.—Continued.*

## COUNTY OF YORK.

Road from the Teetotal Settlement to and through the Roach Settlement,	£247	10	8
Road from the Teetotal Settlement leading towards the Sunbury Line,	94	14	0
Road leading to the Little Settlement, ....	27	10	0
Road leading through the Little Settlement, ....	81	4	0
Road leading from the Little Settlement to Messer's, ....	5	7	6
Road leading from the Little Settlement to James Swan's, ....	11	8	0
Road leading to Frog Lake, ....	19	12	6
Road leading towards Hay's and Gill's, ....	10	14	0
Road leading from Saint Andrews Road towards Hay's and Gill's, ....	5	7	7
Hay's and Gill's Road, ....	5	7	6
Road leading past Gill's towards Burrell's, ....	9	10	0
Road from Gill's to Darcus', ....	4	15	0
Road from Gill's to A. Hay's, ....	11	7	6
Road from Gill's to George Cockburn's, ....	11	8	0
Road leading to George Cockburn's, ....	10	14	0
Bridge over the Stream at Gill's, ....	5	7	5
Road from Saint Andrews Road past Moody's towards Ross' Mill, ....	37	17	9
Road leading from Saint Andrews Road past Ross' Mill, ....	130	8	6
Mill Road towards Moody's, ....	4	17	6
Road from Saint Andrews Road past Pollock's towards Moody's, ....	32	9	0
Road from Saint Andrews Road leading towards Moody's, ....	10	1	3
Road leading from Saint Andrews Road towards Crauberry Lake, ....	24	19	0
Road leading to Cranberry Lake, ....	8	17	0
Road leading from Saint Andrews Road towards William Cockburn's, ....	5	7	0
Road leading from Saint Andrews Road towards James Nesbit's, ....	5	7	0
Road leading towards James Nesbit's, ....	5	7	6
Road leading from Saint Andrews Road towards Craig's and Nesbit's, ....	5	14	0
Road leading from Saint Andrews Road towards Patterson's, ....	5	7	6
Road leading towards William Patterson's, ....	5	7	0
Road from the Saint Andrews Road at Pollock's, ....	11	6	3
Road past Moody's leading towards Samuel Hunter's, ....	25	0	9
Road leading to Wilson's Mill, ....	21	0	0
Road from Solomon Vail's to Brockway's, ....	8	6	0
Road leading to Scott's, ....	5	7	3
Road from Harvey to Nesbit's, ....	5	14	0
Bridge over Stoney Brook, ....	10	13	9
Road leading to Small Settlement in rear of Jamieson's, ...	4	16	0
Road leading to Skiff Lake, ....	12	0	0
Road leading from Saint Andrews Road on Carl Ridge to Skiff Lake, ....	8	0	0
Road in rear of Oliver Miller's, leading to Eel River, ....	5	5	0
Road leading from River Saint John to the Campbell Settlement, ...	3	7	6
Total in York, ....	£964	13	8

Labour done by 114 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

## COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Road from Williamstown Road to James Reed's, ....	£61	1	0
Road from Williamstown Road past M'Donald's, ....	19	12	0
Road from Williamstown Road towards New Ireland, ....	8	5	0
Williamstown Road, ....	7	2	6
Bridge on same Road, ....	11	10	0
Road from River Saint John towards Williamstown Road, ....	10	15	0

*Return of Labour on Roads, Bridges, &c.—Continued.*

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—*Continued.*

New Ireland Settlement Road, ....	£75	14	4
Road from New Ireland Road to Duffield's, ....	13	0	0
Good Settlement Road, ....	45	15	0
Road from Good Settlement to Hopkins', ....	5	0	0
M'Cafferty Road, ....	10	15	0
Road in 6th tier Jacksontown, ....	7	10	0
Road from Burpee's Mill to Samuel Walton's, ....	10	14	0
Bridge on Road from Burpee's Mill to the River, ....	10	3	9
Road from Beckaguimec up the Gin Brook, ....	7	2	6
Road leading from Doyd's in Brighton to Victoria Settlement, ....	7	12	0
Road leading from the School House, O'Donnell Settlement Road, to Oak Mountain, ....	3	11	3
O'Donnell Settlement Road, ....	37	0	3
Eel River Portage Road, ....	17	16	0
Road from the Scotch Corner to Meduxnikik, ....	5	5	0
Road leading from the Houlton Road northwards, west of the Watson Settlement, ....	5	14	4
Road leading from Tracey's Mills through Cronk Settlement, ....	16	0	11
Road leading from Wakem's southerly to Greenfield Road, ....	11	6	0
Road leading from Wakem's past Forsyth's to Greenfield Road, ....	10	13	9
Road leading from Presqu'ile Road northerly to John Dyers', ....	22	10	6
Road leading from Kerr Road past Caldwell's to Greenfield Road, ....	20	13	3
Total in Carleton, ....	£462	3	4

Labour done by 62 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Road leading from Oak Hill Road to Leeman's Point, south side of Canoose, ....	£5	0	0
Road between Oak Hill and the Canoose Stream, ....	11	6	2
Road from Oak Hill to the Bridge across Canoose, ....	3	14	11
Road between Moore's Hill and the Oak Hill Road, ....	4	5	0
Great Road (Saint James,) leading to Fredericton, ....	4	2	6
Woodstock Road, ....	16	17	9
Road leading from the Woodstock Road to Thomas Kain's, ....	16	5	0
Road from the Bridge on Canoose to the S. E. corner of Spearman's Grant, ....	23	19	10
Road leading from the Fredericton Road in Tryon to the 2nd tier of Lots, ....	3	15	0
Road leading from the Fredericton Road in Tryon to the 2nd tier of Lots, (north end of Settlement,) ....	11	5	0
Glenelg Road, through Clarence Hill towards Pleasant Ridge, ....	13	2	6
Road leading to the interior, (St. Patrick,) west side Digdeguash River, ....	11	5	0
New Road through the west part of the Marks' Grant, Saint James, ....	10	15	0
Gleason Road, ....	12	10	3
Total in Charlotte, ....	£148	3	11

Labour done by 19 persons.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

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 RECAPITULATION.
 

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In the County of Restigouche,	....	....	....	....	....	....	£451	1	0
“ “ Gloucester,	....	....	....	....	....	....	72	15	3
“ “ Northumbeland,	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	6
“ “ Kent,	....	....	....	....	....	....	65	12	6
“ “ Albert,	....	....	....	....	....	....	147	5	9
“ “ King's	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,204	5	11
“ “ Queen's,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,163	4	11
“ “ Sunbury,	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	12	0
“ “ York,	....	....	....	....	....	....	964	13	8
“ “ Carleton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	462	3	4
“ “ Charlotte,	....	....	....	....	....	....	148	3	11

Total of Returns filed before 6th February, 1851, exclusive of deposits  
or per centages, .... £4,779 3 9

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

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 REPORTS
 

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Of the Commissioners under Acts 12 Vict. Cap. 10, and 12 Vict. Cap. 4.—1850.

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 COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—DAVID SADLER.
 

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*Dalhousie, 6th December, 1850.*

SIR,—As requested, I herewith transmit corrected Returns of work performed on the Roads in the County of Restigouche under the Labour Acts, in 1850, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

As there are several persons who have performed labour, not included in the list furnished to me as approved Petitions, &c., I respectfully beg leave to give the following explanations :—

JAMES RORITY told me the answer to his Petition was to pay up the £5 due on 50 acres of the lot purchased by him, and that he was informed by the Honorable J. Montgomery he could have the remaining 50 at 3s. per acre, payable by labour on the Roads; on which statement I allowed him to perform the labour.

CHARLES RORITY applied for his lot in January last, and I conceived his labour would have been allowed in payment, as prayed for.

JOHN DOYLE, Senior.—There being others of the same name, I was not aware when I gave him the work that he had not made application for his land: I saw him a few days ago, he has now petitioned, and I trust it will yet be complied with.

HENRY M'WHINNEY occupied Lot O, Back Settlement, Eel River—says he applied last winter through A. Barberie, Esquire, who told him it was all right, to perform the labour.

As per Circular from the Crown Land Office of the 1st November last, it is not considered necessary to describe the manner in which the work is performed on the Roads, therefore I have not done so in the Returns. In laying out and measuring off the work for the several parties in July last, (which in all cases was either commencing a Road to a new Settlement or continuing those Roads which had been already began,) I told them the way in which I wanted the work to be performed was to clear the Road of all trees, roots, stones, &c., and level it 22 feet wide, and to be cast up 20 feet wide when finished; that I would allow them a uniform rate of 3s. per rod for clearing it off as above described, and that when it was cleared I would be better able to judge whether the work had been difficult or easy to perform, and in finishing the Road I would allow them accordingly.

My

My reason for not casting up and finishing this season was that I considered the work would be more efficiently performed, for if allowed to finish, in many instances roots and stones, &c., would have been covered up, and the work slighted when it could not easily be detected.

DAVID SADLER.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—HUGH A. CAIE, *New Bandon.*

*New Bandon, 22d October, 1850.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my Returns as Commissioner under Act 12 Victoria, Cap. 19, for the commutation of Debts due the Crown by Settlers in certain cases for work on the Public Roads, which I hope will meet the favourable approval of the Government.

These documents were only received at the Post Office in Bathurst on 29th July last, the delay of which has prevented many this year from availing themselves of the benefit of the Act.

The work performed this season has generally been on the worst parts of the Roads, the principal of which has been opened up anew, and a considerable of the same has been gravelled.

I have the honor, &c.

HUGH A. CAIE.

Hon John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—JAMES L. PRICE, *Ludlow.*

*Ludlow, 22d November, 1850.*

SIR,—Your Despatch, dated June, 1850, relative to the commutation of debts due the Crown by Settlers for work on the Public Roads, was received by me on the 28th of June last, and pursuant to the instructions therein contained, the copies of the Act of Assembly and of the Regulations in Council which accompanied it, was immediately circulated in my District.

Notices on the subject were also posted by me in the public places in the respective Parishes, and I had, moreover, personal communication relative to the matter with several of the Crown Debtors, and with the principal inhabitants of the different localities under my superintendence. I have now the honor to transmit the Return which I am required to make of my proceedings.

In reference thereto I have to observe, that the Road made by Hiram Freeze was opened up and turnpiked by him on a part of the line previously unbroken, and that no work was performed in any other part of my District.

In this part of the country the unsuccessful operation of the Act this year is to be attributed partly to the late period at which notice was given, but chiefly to the distress occasioned by the failure of the crops during the previous three years, and to the depressed state of the Timber Trade throughout the same period.

These latter circumstances have led many of the inhabitants of the new Settlements to abandon altogether the lands which they had purchased, while those persons that remain have become too much disheartened to make any energetic attempt towards rendering themselves independent.

It is to be hoped, however, that the abundant crops which have been obtained this year will revive the drooping energies of the people, and lead to more favourable results hereafter.

I have to remark, that Hiram Freeze (6775) alleges his debt due to the Crown to be £7 10s., instead of £11 5s., as stated in the List with which I was furnished; and further, that Joseph Story (1972) apprises me that he has paid for the only lot of land for which he ever made application, and that he holds a Grant of the same.

My Receipts for this service have been four shillings and three pence.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JAMES L. PRICE.

Hon. Thomas Baillie, Surveyor General.

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 COUNTY OF KENT.—JOHN G. G. LAYTON, *Weldford and Richibucto*.
 

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No Report, except a List of the names of persons who have refused or neglected to avail themselves of the privileges thereby granted.—9 in Weldon, 9 in Richibucto.

PETER MERZERALL.

No Report, except a List as above, but more comprehensive.

MICHAEL WOOD, R. 6737—Commenced working on the Road for the 1st Instalment, but did not finish it.

BERNARD SHARY, R. 6781—Called on him several times, but gave me no satisfaction.

JAMES SAUNDERS, R. 2446—Sold his claim to Alexander Stewart, who has commenced to work on the Road leading from Black River to Kouchibouguac River, but did not quite finish it.

PATRICK HOLLAND, R. 2735—Holland has been dead some time ago, but his son-in-law, Jeremiah Hauley, has been occupying the land for several years, and made a considerable improvement. Commenced working on the Road leading to the new Settlement west of Martin Flanagan, but did not finish it in time.

JOSEPH MERZERALL, R. 2741—Commenced working on the Road leading from Point Sapin to Kouchibouguac, but did not quite finish it before the frost came; will finish it in the Spring.

PETER MERZERALL.

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 COUNTY OF KING'S.—C. W. STOCKTON, *Studholm*.
 

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*Studholm, K. C., 9th December, 1850.*

SIR,—Enclosed is a Return of Labour performed on Roads and Bridges in the Parish of Studholm by Crown Land Debtors, and the cause of the delay of my Report is, I have been in treaty with Local Deputy Arnold, (Surveyor for the Eastern District of King's,) for a Map of the Parish, whereon I could mark the Bye Roads, which I believe are from 200 to 250 miles in length; and also the location of Crown Debtors which have availed themselves of the benefits of the Act. But Deputy Arnold not having obtained a Map from the Crown Land Office, I must abandon my design at present of shewing the Government the Roads from actual survey, but intend before the sitting of the House to report on the state of the Roads.

I also beg to report that no person or persons within my District has refused the benefits of the Act 12 Victoria, Cap. 19; but the poverty of many, caused by the failure of the crops for years past, were not able to perform labour on the Roads under the Act. I also beg to recommend to the Government all Crown Debtors who have taken jobs on the Roads, and not finished to contract, to allow the completion next year, as the greater part of the work is done.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. STOCKTON.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

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 COUNTY OF YORK.—WILLIAM GRIEVE, *Kingsclear*.
 

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SIR,—In justice to the public I cannot close the returns of the work done in that section of the country over which I am appointed Commissioner, without expressing my views of the Act now in existence for paying Crown Debts for land.

I should submit to your serious consideration, as a leading Member of our Honorable Council, the number of individuals who have this past summer paid their debts owing to the Crown, that never could have been paid in any other shape; as it is, I know well that money cannot be had to pay these debts, even by such as are anxious to have their land paid; and the number of young men that has now taken land, and others are still in search of tracts of Crown Lands, that hitherto had no other prospect than to leave their father's house and either travel the country in search of employ or go to the United States and spend his life exiled from his friends, or which is worse, perhaps he may people some Penitentiary or place of punishment, merely for want of something he might call his own and a future home to which he may look forward to

and fix his mind upon it. And again, let us look on our left hand and on our right, and view the thousands of acres of valuable land rendered worthless only for want of that labour for which so many of our best farmers are leaving New Brunswick for a home in a far less prolific situation. But let us not hope in vain when you and I, Sir, shall say the time has now gone by when our young men, and like them, Emigrants coming to our shores in hope of finding a home and a good farm, and a good road to it, shall not need to go to the States or Canada, and spend their money in search of that we can furnish them with; for I am, and the community is, perfectly satisfied that the present system is doing more for the improvement of the country and the comfort of thousands of its inhabitants, than any other that I have known since I came to New Brunswick, and it is the desire of all to have that same Act renewed next Session. In hope of this, I remain yours very sincerely and affectionately,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM GRIEVE,  
*Harvey Settlement.*

In respect to the Bridge over Stoney Brook, built by William Dowling, I wish to state that his agreement for the Bridge was £33 10s., consequently there remains £22 5s. after deducting the £11 5s. due by him at the Crown Land Office, which he agreed to wait for till next year.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.

To the Provincial Secretary.

JOHN DAVIDSON, *Dumfries, &c.*

*Dumfries, 20th December, 1850.*

SIR,—I transmit a list of those persons who have performed labour on the Roads under the Acts 12 Victoria, whose numbers are very small in my District, that have completed their work agreeable to specification furnished them, but there is about 40 in the Howard Settlement, and adjoining, who have taken contracts, and whose work is in a state of forwardness, and will be finished in the early part of next summer.

The Small Pox at the Howard Settlement was a great drawback there, but all wish to avail themselves of the Law, and have done far more than I expected, and better.

I have let out a number of lots at the Caledonia Settlement, but none completed.

At the lower part of the County, (Harvey Settlement,) not being called on, did not go out in the early part of the season; when I did go, found Mr. Grieves had let out the greater part of the work in that quarter, who said he was authorized, consequently did not interfere.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—JOHN BEDELL.

*Woodstock, 12th November, 1850.*

SIR,—In reference to the Road work allotted to Edward Brannen, Daniel Kearney, and James Robinson, near the Eel River Portage Road, and also to William Muir, John Brown, Roger M'Cue, and Andrew Kirkpatrick, of the Maxwell Settlement, I have to state, that no part of the work being completed, the examination of the Roads cannot be made until the next season.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BEDELL.

Hon. Thos. Baillie, &c. &c. &c.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.—GEORGE H. GIBERSON, *Perth.*

*Andover, 20th December, 1850.*

DEAR SIR,—I enclose the Return blank as I received it; the reason of the Return not being made at the time required by the Regulations was in consequence of my absence from home; I beg to be excused for neglect.

All the parties residing on the River Tobique who are owing balances on lands, have applied to come under the new regulations.

The

The Commission and Regulations coming so late in the season, near the first July, the parties then being engaged gathering in their crops, it was impossible for them to perform labour this season, but I have arranged a line of Road for opening up the coming summer, leading up the banks of the River Tobique, and an understanding with the above named parties to perform the labour soon as they get their seed in the ground, in payment for balances due on their lands.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. H. GIBERSON.

P. C. AMIRAUX.

*Saint Basil, 30th October, 1850.*

SIR,—As the Settlers on Crown Lands at and above the Grand Falls have not complied with the Regulations, I have thought that it would not be necessary to send you the form of the Return filled with the facts. If, however, you deem it necessary, I shall do so on your advising me of the same.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

P. C. AMIRAUX.

The Honorable Thomas Baillie.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—JAMES BLACKHALL, *Caraquet..*

*Caraquet, 27th January, 1851.*

SIR,—When in July last I had the honor to receive a Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to superintend and direct the performance and application of labour to be done by Settlers in the Parish of Caraquet under the Act of the General Assembly, 12 Victoria, Cap. 19, I immediately distributed copies of the Act and Regulations for carrying the same into effect, and had them posted up in the most public places within the Parish, to which little attention was paid, owing chiefly to many of the parties being engaged in the fisheries, and some not being settled on their lands.

Augustine Blanchard, of the Blackhall Portage, called a few days ago, and intimated his intention of taking a job on that Road, to be made during the ensuing summer. Some whose names are in the list have abandoned their purchases.

I intend waiting on the parties individually during the winter, and shall endeavour to get as much work done as I can during the ensuing summer. In the mean time I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAS. BLACKHALL.

Honorable Thomas Baillie.

JOHN WOOLNER, *Beresford.*

HUBERT COMMEAU—Dead. His family remain upon the land. No answer to my communication.

JOSEPH COMMEAU—This person is living upon the land, but has taken no notice of my letter.

THOMAS FARRELL—No such person residing in the Parish.

PATRICK MOLOUGHNEY—I attended at Moloughney's at his request, distant seven miles, found that the Road upon which he wished a job was three miles farther, and that the work was to be done by another person, (for whom Moloughney is stated to act as a cover.) I wished time to consider; made another appointment which Moloughney did not attend to. Shall not give the job to any other person than Moloughney if applied to again.

ROBERT BARBER—I sold the levelling, turnpiking and side draining of a part of the main Road leading through the Dunlap Settlement, passing through Barber's lot, under certain directions, at three shillings and six pence per rod, allowing him the ensuing season to complete the full amount of payment of his lot.

JOHN WOOLNER,  
*Commissioner, Beresford, Gloucester.*





Return of the Post Office Establishment

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Compensation for loss of franking privilege. (paid from Post Office Rev.)	From what Fund the Fees are paid.
Campo Bello, - - - -	John Alexander.	Nov. 30, 1848.	P.M.G., Letter from Secretary,	£0 0 0	Fee of two pence each, collected from the public, on all Letters received and sent.
Canning, - - - - -	Jas. R. Currey,	June 11, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Cape Tormentine, - - - -	C. VanBuskirk,	Nov. 20, 1847.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Caraget, - - - - -	Jas. Blackburn,	Nov. 7, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Coal Mines, - - - - -	James Hamilton,	July 21, 1846.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Cocagne, - - - - -	James Long,	Apr. 6, 1837.	Late D.P.M.G., Nova Scotia,	1 13 4	
Coverdale, - - - - -	William Smith,	Feb. 26, 1847.	P.M.G., Letter from Secretary,	0 0 0	
Douglstown, - - - - -	Alex. Rankin,	Oct. 6, 1835.	Late D.P.M.G., Nova Scotia,	0 0 0	
Dumfries, - - - - -	Thomas Temple,	Feb. 14, 1850.	P.M.G., Letter from Secretary,	0 0 0	
Eel River, - - - - -	Henry Jones,	Mar. 15, 1847.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Grand Manan, - - - - -	Wilford Fisher,	Dec. 26, 1845.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Grand River, - - - - -	Edwin Akerley,	Mar. 3, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Hampstead, - - - - -	Leonard Slip, Jr.	Nov. 7, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Harvey, (York,) - - - - -					
Head of Petitcodiac, - - - -	James Price,	July 31, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Hillsborough, - - - - -	Wm. H. Steves,	May 6, 1842.	Late D.P.M.G., Nova Scotia,	0 0 0	
Hopewell, "The Cape," - - - -	Martin B. Palmer	Dec. 22, 1847.	P.M.G., Letter from Secretary,	0 0 0	
Do. "The Hill,"	Joseph S. Reed,	Apr. 6, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Jolicure, - - - - -	Wm. P. Wells,	May 16, 1843.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Kingsclear, - - - - -	Benj. Kilburn,	Dec. 1, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Kingston, (Kent,) - - - - -	J. W. Holderness,	Feb. 13, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Kouchibouguac, - - - - -	Hor. N. Patten,	Apr. 23, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Lepreaux, - - - - -	B. R. Lawrence,	Feb. 13, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Little Rocher, - - - - -	John Woolner,	Nov. 7, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Ludlow, - - - - -	John Nelson,	June 27, 1845.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Mactaquack, - - - - -	Daniel Jewitt,	Feb. 6, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Madawaska, - - - - -	J. M. Amireaux,	Jan. 6, 1847.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Memramcook, - - - - -	Silas C. Charters,	July 27, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Mill Cove, - - - - -	Charles W. Cox,	July 26, 1847.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Millstream, - - - - -	John H. Ryan,	Nov. 13, 1845.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Mount Whatley, - - - - -	Edward Carter,	Nov. 1, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Mouth of Keswick, - - - - -	Daniel Yerxa,	Feb. 6, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Mouth of Nerepis, - - - - -	John M. Nase,	Nov. 18, 1846.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Musquash, - - - - -	G. C. Carman,	July 27, 1847.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Nashwaak, - - - - -	William Plant,	Dec. 16, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Nelson, - - - - -	James McKie,	Apr. 6, 1842.	Late D.P.M.G., Nova Scotia,	0 0 0	
New Bandon, - - - - -	John Sutherland,	Nov. 28, 1850.	P.M.G., Letter from Secretary,	0 0 0	
New Canaan, - - - - -	Benjamin Keith,	Aug. 21, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
New Jerusalem, - - - - -	Samuel Mahood,	June 13, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
New Mills, - - - - -	Alex. Ferguson,	Nov. 23, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Norton, - - - - -	John Hayes,	Mar. 25, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Oak Bay, - - - - -	Robert Polloy,	Oct. 6, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Oak Point, - - - - -	Henry Buxton,	July 6, 1845.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Oromocto, South Branch, - - - -	John Bailey,	June 23, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Pokmouche, - - - - -	Joseph Sewell,	Nov. 24, 1847.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Prince William, - - - - -	John Hea, Jr.	June 20, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
River de Chute, - - - - -	Henry Baird,	Mar. 25, 1849.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Salmon River, (Albert,) - - - -	Nathan Loch,	Nov. 1, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Sheffield, - - - - -	James Hamilton,	Aug. 11, 1846.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Shepody Road, - - - - -	David J. Fowler,	Dec. 28, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Shippegan, - - - - -	Thos. S. Baldwin,	Apr. 12, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Simonds, - - - - -	Chas. S. Appleby,	July 26, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Springfield, - - - - -	Malcolm King,	May 23, 1843.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Stanley, - - - - -	James Malone,	Dec. 23, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Tabisintac, - - - - -	Rod'k M'Leod,	Oct. 25, 1845.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Temiscouata, - - - - -	George Dall,	May 21, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Ten Mile Creek, - - - - -	J. S. Parker,	Nov. 7, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Tracadie, - - - - -	James Young,	Oct. 25, 1845.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Upham, - - - - -	Isaac A. Dodge,	July 27, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Victoria, - - - - -	John Jones,	Jan. 21, 1850.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Webster's Creek, - - - - -	A. Webster,	Mar. 15, 1847.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Wickham, - - - - -	Robert Golding,	July 6, 1847.	do. do.	0 0 0	
Wicklow, - - - - -	John H. Estey,	July 25, 1848.	do. do.	0 0 0	

in New Brunswick.--Continued.

Estimated amount of Fees during the year ended 5th Jan. 1851.	Whether the Principal is allowed a House Rent or Quarters.	Whether the Office is held by Principal in conjunction with any and what other Civil, Naval, or Military office or appointment, or on the Establishment of the Province, or what allowance, if any, for House Rent or Quarters.	Whether the Office is held by Principal in conjunction with any and what other Civil, Naval, or Military office or appointment, or on the Establishment of the Province, or what allowance, if any, for House Rent or Quarters.	Period during which the Officer has been absent from the Colony during the year ended 5th January, 1851.	Whether the Principal enjoys any and what other advantages or profit not required to be stated in the preceding columns.	REMARKS.
£2 12 3	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 12 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 14 2	Nil.	School Teacher,	School Teacher,	16 13 4	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	{ Com. for taking Bail, } { Solem's Marriage, &c. }	{ Com. for taking Bail, } { Solem's Marriage, &c. }	Not known	Nil.	New Office.
2 10 0	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	
2 10 0	Nil.	Coroner,	Coroner,	3 6 8	Nil.	
0 15 4	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	Free delivery.
2 1 8	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	Succeeded Solomon Howe, resigned.
0 19 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
1 13 4	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
2 1 8	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	6 weeks, Not been absent,
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
1 5 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office. Office vacant, not served at present.
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
2 10 0	Nil.	Rec'r Cr. Debts,	Rec'r Cr. Debts,	12 10 0	Nil.	Since resigned, and succeeded by R. E. Steves.
6 5 0	Nil.	Coroner,	Coroner,	1 0 10	Nil.	
2 5 0	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	
1 10 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	Since resigned, & succeeded by G. A. Hammond.
2 13 4	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office, free delivery.
1 5 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	6 weeks, Not been absent,
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	2 weeks, Not been absent,
0 12 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office.
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office.
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	Office not served at present.
0 15 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 16 0	Nil.	Superv'r Roads,	Superv'r Roads,	37 10 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 16 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
2 10 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
5 14 9	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	Office not served at present.
3 10 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 10 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
2 1 8	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 12 6	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office.
3 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office.
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office.
1 6 8	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 14 7	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	Fer. of Mails,	Fer. of Mails,	0 16 8	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	Office not served at present.
0 0 0	Nil.	Superv'r Roads,	Superv'r Roads,	16 10 0	Nil.	
2 1 8	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
2 10 0	Nil.	{ As Mail Carrier, & } { for Fer. of Mails, }	{ As Mail Carrier, & } { for Fer. of Mails, }	9 3 4	Nil.	Office not served at present.
0 12 6	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	
2 1 8	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	Since deceased, and succeeded by W. Fowler.
1 1 2	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	Succeeded P. J. N. Dumaresque, resigned.
1 13 4	Nil.	As Mail Carrier,	As Mail Carrier,	8 6 8	Nil.	
2 10 0	Nil.	do.	do.	20 16 8	Nil.	
0 11 3	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 10 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office.
0 15 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	New Office.
2 12 8	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 16 2	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
0 12 6	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	Succeeded John Keys, removed.
0 0 0	Nil.	do.	do.	0 0 0	Nil.	
1 12 6	Nil.	Adj. Militia & Fer. Mails	Adj. Militia & Fer. Mails	7 1 8	Nil.	
	Nil.	None,	None,	0 0 0	Nil.	

**Return of the Post Office Establishment**

MAIL ROUTES.	Distance in double miles.	Name of Contractor.	Date of commencement of present Contract.	With whom the Contract is executed.	Amount of Salary in Sterling.	From what Fund the Salary is paid.
Bathurst and Shippegan, - - - -	60	John Frizle,	Nov. 13, 1849.	D.P.M.G., N.B.	£33 6 8	Post Office Revenue.
Canning and Steam Boat, - - - -	1	Samuel S. Vandine,	Apr. 6, 1849.	Do.	0 16 0	
Chatham and Shippegan, - - - -	70	Michael Campbell,	Nov. 7, 1849.	Do.	37 10 0	
Dalhousie and Campbelltown, - - - -	16	James Johnston,	Apr. 6, 1848.	Do.	40 16 7	
Edmundston, (late Little Falls,) and Saint Francis, - - - -	36	Maglonir Doménique,	Nov. 5, 1849.	Do.	28 6 0	
Fredericton and Chatham, - - - -	105	William M. Kelly,	Jan. 28, 1847.	Do.	115 12 6	
Fredericton and Colebrooke, (late Grand Falls,) - - - -	137	James R. Tupper,	Apr. 6, 1847.	Do.	520 0 0	
Fredericton and Sheffield, (Winter Service only,) - - - -	15	James Hamilton,	Dec. 1, 1849.	Do.	8 6 8	
Fredericton and Stanley, - - - -	25	James Malone,	Nov. 7, 1849.	Do.	20 16 8	
Fredericton and Steam Boats, - - - -	1	Henry Mullen,	Apr. 6, 1848.	Do.	3 6 8	
Gagetown and Nerepis, - - - -	22	John Allingham,	Nov. 16, 1848.	Do.	14 11 8	
Do. Salmon River, - - - -	36	Joseph Stockford,	Nov. 6, 1849.	Do.	25 0 0	
Do. Steam Boats, - - - -	1	Elias Vail,	Nov. 20, 1848.	Do.	8 6 8	
Harvey and Salisbury, - - - -	50	Nehemiah Bennett,	Apr. 6, 1849.	Do.	40 16 8	
Head of Petitcodiac and New Canaan, - - - -	18	Henry Keith,	May 2, 1850.	Do.	12 10 0	
Mouth of Nerepis and New Jerusalem, - - - -	37	George Golding,	Nov. 7, 1850.	Do.	29 3 4	
Newcastle and Dalhousie, - - - -	107	William Johnston,	Nov. 9, 1849.	Do.	258 6 8	
Do. Sackville, - - - -	111	William M. Kelly,	Oct. 6, 1848.	Do.	229 3 4	
Oak Point and Steam Boats, - - - -	1	Henry Buxton,	Apr. 6, 1849.	Do.	0 16 8	
Oromocto and Steam Boats, - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	
Sackville and Cape Tormentine, - - - -	40	Andrew Murray,	Nov. 8, 1849.	Do.	25 0 0	
Sheffield and Steam Boats, - - - -	1	James Hamilton,	Apr. 6, 1849.	Do.	0 16 8	
Springfield and Finger Board, - - - -	7	Malcolm King,	Nov. 22, 1849.	Do.	8 6 8	
Saint Andrews and Robbinston, - - - -	3	James Curtain,	July 6, 1846.	Do.	37 10 0	
Do. Upper Mills, - - - -	28	Thomas Hardy,	June 11, 1849.	Do.	75 0 0	
Saint John and Amherst, - - - -	143	David Caldwell,	July 6, 1847.	Do.	304 3 4	
Saint John and Fredericton, Summer Service, via Nerepis, - - - -	65	James Bradley,	May 6, 1850.	Do.	83 6 8	
Saint John and Fredericton, Winter Service, via Nerepis, - - - -	65	John Winters,	Oct. 29, 1850.	Do.	165 0 0	
Saint John & Fredericton, Steamers, - - - -	84	Israel Merritt,	Apr. 6, 1847.	Do.	16 13 4	
		F. W. Hatheway,	Apr. 6, 1849.	Do.	16 13 4	
Do. Halifax, Express, - - - -	270	Jas. & Thos. King,	July 18, 1849.	Do.	483 15 0	
Do. Indiantown, - - - -	2	James Bradley,	Apr. 6, 1837.	Late D.P.M.G., N.S.,	16 13 4	
Do. Kingston, - - - -	20	Alexander Macalara,	Dec. 8, 1847.	D.P.M.G., N.B.,	20 0 0	
Do. Saint Andrews, - - - -	67	George Christey,	Nov. 12, 1849.	Do.	247 18 4	
Do. Saint Martin's, - - - -	31	John Nugent,	Feb. 12, 1850.	Do.	25 0 0	
Do. Shepody Road, - - - -	38	Ammon Fowler,	Dec. 6, 1849.	Do.	16 13 4	
Do. Ten Mile Creek, - - - -	31	William Wallace,	July 22, 1850.	Do.	29 3 4	
Sussex Vale and Long Creek, - - - -	25	George Hall,	Nov. 1, 1849.	Do.	12 10 0	
Wickham and Steam Boats, - - - -	1	Robert Golding,	Apr. 6, 1849.	Do.	0 16 8	
Woodstock and Houlton, (Maine,) - - - -	14	James R. Tupper,	Apr. 6, 1838.	D.P.M.G., Canada,	35 0 0	

General Post Office, Saint John, 5th February, 1851.

**in New Brunswick.—Continued.**

Number of Mails per week each way.	Whether the Principal is allowed a House for his personal residence, or what allowance, if any, for House Rent or Quarters.	Whether the Office is held by Principal in conjunction with any and what other Civil, Naval or Military office or appointment or place of profit in any Colony, or on the Establishment of the United Kingdom. If the office be held by a Naval or Military Officer, whether upon full or half pay. The total amount of pay and allowances of every kind actually received by him in addition to the profits of his Office.	Period during which the Officer has been absent from the Colony during the year ended 5th Jan. 1851.	Whether the Principal enjoys any and what other advantages or profits not required to be stated in the preceding column.	REMARKS.
one per fortnight, six,	Nil.	None,	£0 0 0	Not absent,	Nil.
one per fortnight, two,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
{ 3 to Woodstock, } { 2 to Colebrooke, }	Nil.	{ For Newcastle & Sackville Mail, For Woodstock and Houlton Mail, As Way Office Keeper, and Ferriage of Mails, } Way Office Keeper, Letter Carrier,	229 3 4 35 0 0 3 6 8	do. one month, Not absent,	Nil. Nil. Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	2 10 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	16 13 4	do.	Nil.
twelve,	Nil.	None,	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
two,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one per fortnight, six,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
two,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
two,	Nil.	{ For Fredericton and Chatham Mail, Way Office Keeper, }	116 12 6	do.	Nil.
six,	Nil.	do.	0 14 7	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	None,	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
six,	Nil.	{ Way Office Keeper and Mail Carrier, } Way Office Keeper,	10 16 8 1 13 4	do. do.	Nil. Nil.
one,	Nil.	None,	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
seven,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
three,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
two,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
two,	Nil.	For Indian Town Mail,	16 13 4	do.	Nil.
six,	Nil.	None,	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
three,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
three,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
{ 1 per fortnight in } { Sum'r, and 1 per } { month in Win'r, } twelve,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	{ For Saint John and Fredericton Mail, } None,	83 6 8	do.	Nil.
six,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
two,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
one,	Nil.	do.	0 0 0	do.	Nil.
six,	Nil.	Adjutant of Militia,	6 5 0	do.	Nil.
four,	Nil.	{ For Fredericton and Colebrooke Mail, }	520 0 0	one month,	Nil.

This service is performed under a Legislative Grant.

25s. sterling, no person found to undertake the service this year. New Contract from 19th Jan. 1851, 2 a week to Bay Verte.

No regular Contract for this service. Up to Sep. 17, 1850, rate of Contract £967 10s. stg. pr. annum, with twice the number of Mails.

This service is performed under a Legislative Grant.

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**Scheme of transmitting Mails from Halifax to Saint John.**

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*General Post Office, Saint John, 25th April, 1851.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 23d instant, enclosing a communication from the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, with copy of Western Mail Scheme submitted by King and Brothers, I beg to state that the plan proposed appears to me to be a very good one, giving two extra Mails each way between this City and Halifax, the arrangement according to this plan being as follows :—

<i>Leave Saint John.</i>			<i>Arrive at Halifax.</i>		
Tuesdays,	....	about 8 A.M.	Wednesdays,	at 5 P.M.	via Digby.
Wednesdays,	....	at 4 P.M.	Fridays,	at 11 30 A.M.	by land.
Fridays,	....	about 8 A.M.	Saturdays,	at 5 P.M.	via Digby.
Saturdays,	....	at 4 P.M.	Mondays,	at 11 30 A.M.	by land.
<i>Leave Halifax.</i>			<i>Arrive at Saint John.</i>		
Monday,	....	at 9 0 A.M.	Tuesday,	....	at 10 0 P.M.
Wednesday,	....	at 5 40 P.M.	Friday,	....	at 1 0 P.M.
Thursday,	....	at 9 0 A.M.	Do.	....	at 10 0 P.M.
Saturday,	....	at 5 40 P.M.	Monday,	....	at 1 0 P.M.

I beg to refer you to my letter of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the offer of the Messrs. King for the New Brunswick portion of the service, in reply to which I received His Excellency's directions to enter into correspondence with the Deputy Postmaster General of Nova Scotia. I have received as yet no reply to my communication from Mr. Woodgate, but I enclose a copy thereof, as it embodies my views on the whole subject.

It appears to me to be entirely a question of expense, a similar offer having been made by Mr. James Whitney for one half the amount for the New Brunswick contribution. Whether the Messrs. King have made any other proposals I am not aware, but I have ascertained from Whitney that he is still willing to adhere to his proposal, and as the service performed would be the same in either case, I consider it would be better to accept his offer. To prevent inconvenience and perhaps expense, however, I should strongly advise that no arrangement be entered into with Mr. Whitney until a reply is received to my communication to Mr. Woodgate, which I understand has been referred to the Government, or at all events until the Nova Scotian Government is made aware of such arrangement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWE.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

*General Post Office, Saint John, April 9, 1851.*

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have been directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to put myself in communication with you, relative to the extension of Post Office accommodation between the two Provinces; more particularly with respect to two offers, copies of which I enclose, which have been made, one from the Messrs. King, and the other from Mr. Whitney, for the conveyance of the Mails between this Province and Nova Scotia, across the Bay of Fundy.

From the Messrs. King's communication it will be seen that their offer is to convey a Mail between Saint John and Halifax twice a week during the eight Summer months, and once a week during the four Winter months, for £400 currency, from this Province, in addition to what they can obtain from the Nova Scotia Legislature; while Mr. Whitney offers to perform the Steam Boat portion of a similar service for £200 currency, in addition to the grant of £200 made by the Nova Scotian Legislature.

The ordinary correspondence thus passing would belong as much to one Province as the other, and the conveyance of the New Brunswick English Mails through Nova Scotia would be a set off against the conveyance of the Nova Scotia English Mails through New Brunswick,—and as there are Mails running twice a week between Halifax and Annapolis, any Mails sent across the Bay could of course be forwarded by

by the land route without extra expense. Both offers are, therefore, equally available so far as regards the work to be performed; and in addition to the offer of Mr. Whitney being so much lower than that of the Messrs. King, it would be a further advantage to have a direct contract with the owner of the Packet, as obviating any difficulty which might arise from disagreement between the parties. Under these circumstances I am most decidedly in favour of accepting the offer of Mr. Whitney.

I estimate the amount of correspondence thus passing at something over £1200 currency per annum, and in addition to this, there is the advantage of expediting the English Mails of both Provinces. As the correspondence for the Western part of Nova Scotia is now passing through Halifax, you will be better able to judge of the advantage of Mail Communication across the Bay.

Looking, however, to the reduction of Postage which will take place in July next, I consider the present a favourable opportunity for explaining to you my views as to the advantage of extending the Post Office accommodation as much as possible. Beyond the additional correspondence, which a low rate of Postage will bring to the Department, instead of being forwarded by private hand, I consider that little increase is to be expected, unless the frequency of communication is generally increased, and this more particularly on populous routes, on the principle, that no merchant can be expected to write to the same person more than one letter by the same Mail.

Keeping in view therefore all proper economy in the expenditure of the Department, I consider that the success of the new scheme must mainly depend on a judicious increase of expenditure in the conveyance of Mails throughout the Province. With this view, I beg to refer you to my former communication to you on the subject of a Daily Mail between this City and Halifax, via Amberst, that being a route, which from the number of offices on the line, and from the amount of correspondence now passing, may fairly be expected to make a profitable return for any increased outlay. Your views I believe coincided with mine on this point, but the Government of Nova Scotia was not disposed to risk the additional outlay. I now, therefore, propose the establishment of a Tri-weekly Mail on that route, which, amongst other advantages, will test the value of thus increasing the communication.

The expense of such a Contract, if submitted to competition, judging from offers made in March 1847, would be about £1,400, the present payment being about £950, shewing an increase of expense of £450. The correspondence passing on this line, according to accounts kept some time since, is at the rate of about £5,600 per annum, so that an increase of eight per cent. would pay the additional outlay according to the present rates; or taking the most unfavourable view of the case, and supposing no increase to take place in the number of letters under the reduced rates of Postage, an increase of twenty four per cent. would be required to pay the additional outlay.

The ordinary computations, however, in such cases is, that on a rough estimate, if the communication is increased from two to three times per week, an increase of twenty five per cent. would take place in the correspondence. So that under the most unfavourable point of view the additional accommodation would pay its own expense; but as no one will doubt that a vast increase will take place in the number of letters under the new scheme, (in my opinion not far short of three times the present number) there is every prospect of considerable advantage arising to the Revenue from this source.

I have therefore much pleasure in recommending this measure, together with the adoption of Mr. Whitney's proposal, to your favourable consideration and support; and should you agree with me in thinking it beneficial to the Department, and to the public, and be inclined to report favourably to the Nova Scotian Government, the details can be arranged after the measure has received the sanction of the two Governments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. HOWE.

*Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, April, 14, 1851.*

SIR,—I have it in command from the Lieutenant Governor to enclose to you a copy of the Western Mail Scheme submitted by King and Brothers to the Legislature of this Province, and recommended by the Committee on Post Office affairs.

And I have to inform you that the sum of £200 has been appropriated by this Province for the purpose of carrying out that Scheme.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. H. KEATON, *Deputy Secretary.*

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Pro. Secretary, New Brunswick.

(Copy)

*General Scheme for the transmission of the Mails upon the Western route from Halifax to Yarmouth and Saint John, via Annapolis, for the consideration of the Post Office Committee.*

Dispatch from Halifax every morning at 9 A.M., Sundays excepted, for Kentville, taking on Mondays and Thursdays the Mails for Annapolis, Yarmouth and Saint John, to be forwarded without any intermission at our Contract rate of speed.

Arriving as follows :—

Windsor, every afternoon at 4 P.M. } Sundays excepted.  
 Kentville, every evening at 8 P.M. }

Annapolis, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A.M.

Yarmouth, Tuesdays and Fridays, about 9 or 10 P.M.

Saint John, Tuesdays and Fridays, should be about 10 P.M.

Dispatch from Kentville every morning at 6 A.M., Sundays excepted, bringing on Wednesday and Saturday the Mails from Yarmouth, Annapolis and Saint John, and arriving at Halifax every evening, Sundays excepted, at 5 P.M.

# EDUCATION.

Returns from King's College, at Fredericton, and the Collegiate School connected therewith.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

NAMES, &c. OF PROFESSORS FOR THE YEAR 1850.

The Reverend Edwin Jacob, D. D., Professor of Classical Literature, History, Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, and Divinity, and Principal of the College.

James Robb, Esquire, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

William B. Jack, Esquire, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Marshall D'Avray, Esquire, Teacher of Modern Languages.

NAMES OF STUDENTS DURING THE YEAR.

<i>Resident.</i>	<i>Non-Resident.</i>
E. DuVernet,	J. S. Saunders,
H. B. Nichols,	G. Roberts,
T. Street,	W. Murray,
T. Gregory,	B. Hart,
T. Johnston,	C. Street,
J. Davidson,	T. Lee,
G. Keator,	R. Falconer.
J. Chubb,	
S. Sinnott,	
W. Disbrow,	
T. B. Thompson,	
G. R. Jarvis,	
E. Woodman.	

## COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

George Roberts, Esquire, Head Master.

Reverend Charles G. Coster, Second Master.

Mr. Hugh S. Moore, Assistant Teacher in the English Department.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS DURING THE YEAR.

In the Classical Department, ....	46
In the English Department, ....	21
Total, ....	67

Of whom Twelve were Free Scholars.

CHARLES FISHER, Registrar.

**Account of Income and Expenditure of King's College for 1850.**

*The Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, in Account Current with Charles Fisher, Registrar and Treasurer.*

1850. 'To paid Salaries, viz :—

Reverend Dr. Jacob,						
Paid Quarter's Salary as Principal, to 31st March,			£125	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th June,			125	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th September,			125	0	0	
Ditto do. 31st December,			125	0	0	— 500 0 0
Quarter's Salary as Professor of Divinity, to 31st March,				£12	10	0
Ditto do. do. 30th June,			12	10	0	
Ditto do. do. 30th Sept.			12	10	0	
Ditto do. do. 31st Dec.			12	10	0	
						50 0 0

Doctor Robb,						
Paid Quarter's Salary to 31st March,			£75	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th June,			75	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th September,			75	0	0	
Ditto do. 31st December,			75	0	0	
						300 0 0

William B. Jack,						
Paid Quarter's Salary to 31st March,			£75	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th June,			75	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th September,			75	0	0	
Ditto do. 31st December,			75	0	0	
						300 0 0

Marshall D'Avray,						
Paid Quarter's Salary to 31st March,			£20	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th June,			20	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th September,			20	0	0	
Ditto do. 31st December,			20	0	0	
						80 0 0

John Fleming,						
Paid Quarter's Salary to 1st March,			£15	0	0	
Ditto do. 1st June,			15	0	0	
Ditto do. 1st September,			15	0	0	
Ditto do. 1st December,			15	0	0	— 60 0 0
Paid John Fleming allowance for Fuel for the year,						40 0 0

Charles Fisher,						
Paid Year's Salary to 31st December,						100 0 0

Henry Wandless,						
Paid Quarter's Salary to 31st March,			£10	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th June,			10	0	0	
Ditto do. 30th September,			10	0	0	
Ditto do. 31st December,			10	0	0	
						40 0 0

George Turner,						
Paid one year's Salary to 31st December,						10 0 0

Lawrence Neville,						
Paid Quarter's Salary to 31st March,			£2	10	0	
Ditto do. 30th June,			2	10	0	
Ditto do. 30th September,			2	10	0	
Ditto do. 31st December,			2	10	0	
						10 0 0

*Scholarship Account.*

Paid S. H. Sinnott a half year to 6th July,			£7	10	0	
Ditto do. 6th January 1851,			7	10	0	— 15 0 0
Paid G. E. S. Keator a half year to 6th July,			£7	10	0	
Ditto do. 6th January, 1851,			7	10	0	— 15 0 0
Paid T. M. Johnston a half year to 22d June,			£7	10	0	
Ditto do. 22d December,			7	10	0	— 15 0 0
Paid H. B. Nichols a half year to 30th June,			£12	10	0	
Ditto one quarter to 30th September,			6	5	0	
Ditto balance,			5	6	0	— 24 1 0

*Carried forward,*

£1,559 1 0

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£1,559 1 0
<i>Library and Philosophical Apparatus.</i>			
June 26.	Paid W. B. Jack, for Duties paid by him,	£0 10 7	
Aug. 22.	“ For Bill of Exchange for \$74.44, remitted to Little and Brown, Boston, for Books,	18 17 9	
Nov. 4.	“ Francis Beverly, for work,	0 10 0	
6.	“ Dana & Co. for Apparatus,	76 2 6	
Dec. 27.	“ James Taylor, Deputy Treasurer, for Duties,	5 10 6	
	“ For Bill of £40 Stg. remitted to Messrs. Rivington,	49 6 8	
	“ Garrison & Marsters, Duties,	0 5 0	
	“ Ditto do.	3 1 6	
			154 4 6
<i>Incidental Expenses.</i>			
April 3.	Paid Steamer New Brunswick, for Freight,	£0 4 6	
May 3.	“ W. B. Jack, by Order of College Council,	30 0 0	
	“ Alexander Block, for work,	1 7 6	
17.	“ George Thompson, for Glass,	1 5 4	
25.	“ Andrew Blair, Surveying,	4 7 0	
28.	“ Andrew Ritchie, for Sashes,	2 17 6	
July 27.	“ Roach & Lowry, for work,	20 13 9	
	“ Barrett, work at College,—Materials, £17 14 3		
	“ Work, 12 19 0—	30 13 3	
	“ Alexander Boone, for Freight,	0 15 0	
	“ John Ryan, work at Observatory,	2 11 5	
	“ Martin Wilday, ditto,	0 9 7	
	“ Jarvis Gabel, hauling at ditto,	1 5 0	
	“ Robert Miller, work at ditto,	1 14 9	
	“ Ditto, ditto,	4 0 0	
Aug. 10.	“ Patrick Maraetly, ditto,	4 7 6	
Sept. 7.	“ Roach & Lowry, ditto,	2 13 0	
	“ Jonathan Stimpson, for work in the Hall,	0 7 6	
	17. “ Ditto, ditto,	0 7 6	
	“ Alexander Mitchell's contract for Observatory at three different times,	136 5 0	
Oct. 7.	“ Robert Chestnut, for Paint and Oil,	2 18 2	
	“ Charles P. Smiler, Glazing,	0 5 0	
	“ John Roach, work at Observatory,	0 14 0	
	“ Andrew Gregg, work,	5 0 0	
Nov. 21.	“ Lawrence Neville, for Stone at Observatory,	2 19 0	
	“ Alexander Block, for work,	7 6 0	
	“ Michael Lary, for Stone Wall,	1 17 0	
	“ Samuel Ewing, hauling at Observatory,	1 4 3	
December.	“ William Cadwallader, for Porter's Clothes,	6 3 0	
	“ Robert Miller, work, Observatory,	7 2 6	
	“ William R. Witham, work,	7 6 3	
	“ Enoch O. Bradley, for old Account for work done at College before 1848,	25 13 3	
	“ Ditto ditto in 1849 and 1850,	8 18 1	
	“ John Barrett, on account of Fence,	26 10 0	
	“ Lawrence Neville, work and materials,	0 12 6	
	“ James Hogg, Printing Notices,	4 9 0	
	“ Postages for the Year,	0 4 3	
			355 7 4
<i>Expenses of the Collegiate School.</i>			
Paid Salaries, viz:—			
George Roberts,			
	Paid Quarter's Salary to 7th April,	£50 0 0	
	Ditto do. 7th July,	50 0 0	
	Ditto do. 7th October,	50 0 0	
	Ditto do. 7th January 1851,	50 0 0	
			200 0 0
Reverend Charles George Coster,			
	Paid Quarter's Salary to 31st March,	£25 0 0	
	Ditto do. 30th June,	25 0 0	
	Ditto do. 30th September,	25 0 0	
	Ditto do. 31st December,	25 0 0	
			100 0 0
<i>Carried forward,</i>			£2,968 12 10



		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£2,368 12 10
	Mr. Hugh J. Moore,		
	Paid Quarter's Salary to 31st March,	£12 10 0	
	Ditto do. 30th June,	12 10 0	
	Ditto do. 30th September,	12 10 0	
	Ditto do. 31st December,	12 10 0	
		<hr/>	50 0 0
	<i>Incidental Expenses, viz:—</i>		
October 12.	Paid John Hodge for repairs at School,	£0 12 6	
	" John S. Coy for Books,	1 16 8	
	" E. O. Bradley for work at sundry times to 1850, inclusive,	9 9 3	
	" John Barrett, work at School,	2 17 9	
		<hr/>	14 16 2
			<hr/>
			£2,438 9 0
December 31.	Balance carried down,		312 7 6
			<hr/>
			£2,745 16 6
			<hr/>
1850.	CR.		
	By Balance on hand per last Account,		£213 11 3
	<i>Amounts received, viz:—</i>		
	From Receiver General, on Crown Grant, to 31st March,	£277 15 6	
	Do. do. do. 30th June,	277 15 6	
	Do. do. do. 30th September,	277 15 6	
	Do. do. do. 31st December,	277 15 6	
		<hr/>	1,111 2 0
May 20.	From Province Treasurer on account of Warrant,	£300 0 0	
June 25.	Do. do. do.	300 0 0	
Aug. 24.	Do. do. do.	200 0 0	
Sept. 14.	Do. do. do.	100 0 0	
Oct. 6.	Do. do. do.	100 0 0	
Dec. 18.	Do. do. do.	100 0 0	
		<hr/>	1,100 0 0
Feb. 9.	From Honorable Judge Street, balance due by him to the College, per his Account,		69 19 3
	<i>Rent Roll.</i>		
	<i>Received from—</i>		
Jan. 16.	G. Anderson, to 24th September, 1849,	£6 1 3	
	Andrew Blair, on account,	7 2 6	
" 18.	W. R. Witham, to 24th September, 1849,	7 10 0	
" 22.	Mark Needham, 2 years to 24th March, 1849,	8 0 0	
" 23.	George Todd, for Pasture Lots,	5 0 0	
" "	Do. on perpetual Lease,	0 5 7	
" "	Donald M'Queen, per Asa Coy, 3 years of 13 acres of Ferris' Lot, to 24th March, 1849, at 6s. 6d.,	0 19 6	
" "	Thomas Doran, on account,	8 0 0	
" "	Samuel Fleming, rent of Lot 29 to 24th March, 1849,	2 0 0	
Feb. 19.	Patrick Kirlin, for Robert Wells' Estate to 24th Sept. 1849,	3 10 0	
Mar. 11.	Joseph Colter, on account,	5 0 0	
" "	Wm. Scully, cash paid for M'Elroy's rent to 24th March,	6 12 6	
Apr. 6.	Walter Broderick, Pasture Lot to 24th March last,	2 0 0	
" 12.	Arthur Jennings, rent on Lease to 24th March last,	3 16 3	
	Do. Barn Lot,	3 0 0	
" 19.	Margery Johnson, to 24th March last,	6 12 6	
" 25.	Thomas Doran, on account,	4 0 0	
May 3.	George Anderson, to 24th March last,	6 1 3	
" 14.	Timothy M'Carthy, to 24th March last,	7 1 3	
" 23.	Andrew Blair, on account,	3 8 0	
June 15.	Nathaniel Cameron, Lot 39, to 24th March last,	2 0 0	
	Do. Lots 37 and 38 to do.	4 0 0	
July 3.	Patrick M'Grath, to 24th March last,	6 7 6	
" 31.	James M'Gowan, rent to do.	7 10 0	
Sept. 27.	Wm. Scully, to 24th September last,	6 12 6	
Oct. 3.	Timothy M'Carthy, to 24th September last,	7 1 3	
	George Anderson, to 24th September,	6 1 3	
		<hr/>	
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	£135 13	1 £2,494 12 6

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£135 13 1	£2,494 12 6
Oct. 3.		Lawrence Neville, to 24th March last,	5 0 0	
" 16.		Joseph Colter, on account,	5 0 0	
" "		Margery Johnson, to 24th September,	6 12 6	
" "		Arthur Jennings, to 24th September,	3 16 3	
" "		Do. on Barn Lot,	3 0 0	
Nov. 3.		Donald M'Queen, per Ass Coy, rent of 13 acres, Ferris' Lot,	0 6 6	
Dec. 24.		Samuel Fleming, Lots 81 and 82, to 24th December, 1842,	4 0 0	
				163 8 4
		<i>Interest, viz:—</i>		
April 6.		Received from Judge Street on Mortgage to 24th March,	£24 0 0	
May 14.		Do. W. B. Phair,	12 0 0	
July 19.		Do. L. B. Rainsford, to do.	12 0 0	
Aug. 22.		Do. J. & T. Murray, to 17th May,	30 0 0	
				78 0 0
		<i>Library Fund.</i>		
		Received from Students for Books,	£6 4 3	
		Do. do. Subscriptions,	1 10 0	
				7 14 3
		<i>Plate Fund.</i>		
		Received from Students towards this Fund,		0 15 0
		<i>Dilapidation Account.</i>		
		Received from Students on this Account,		1 6 5
				<u>£2,745 16 6</u>
				<u>£312 7 6</u>
Dec. 31.		By Balance brought down,		

*I attest and declare that the within is a correct account of the Income and Expenditure of King's College for the past year, as therein fully detailed.*

CHARLES FISHER, Registrar.

Abstract of the Grammar School Returns for the Year 1850.

No. of Returns.	County.	TEACHERS.			SCHOLARS.			STUDIES.																
		Names.	Religious Profession.	Condition.	Age.	Enrolments, exclusive of the Government allowance.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	Total Number.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE		Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.	English Grammar, English Composition.	Geography, Use of the Globes.	History, Ancient and Modern.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Book-keeping.	Chemistry.	
									Under 10 years.	Over 10 years.														
2	Saint John,	James Patterson, L.L.D.,	Presbyterian, M	M	52	£230 0 0	£150 0 0	59	2	49	59	29	58	58	—	—	15	19	54	8	8	4	—	—
1	Charlotte,	Ronald E. Smith,	Episcopalian, S	S	23	64 0 0	100 0 0	21	1	15	21	21	17	19	—	—	—	18	13	—	—	—	—	—
2	Northumberland,	James Millar,	Presbyterian, M	M	45	50 0 0	100 0 0	28	—	24	28	28	28	28	26	26	16	15	9	1	—	—	—	—
2		John Sivewright,	Presbyterian, M	M	40	50 0 0	50 0 0	40	—	26	39	38	37	9	—	—	—	13	16	12	3	—	—	—
2	Gloucester,	James Smith,	Presbyterian, M	M	31	52 1 0	100 0 0	42	10	16	41	18	26	25	25	25	25	12	0	1	12	—	—	8 19
2	Carlton,	James McCoy,	Episcopalian, M	M	36	60 0 0	100 0 0	38	6	17	38	18	24	17	—	—	10	5	14	3	3	—	—	—
2	Sunbury,	George S. Milligan,	Methodist, S	S	22	50 0 0	100 0 0	44	2	24	44	39	39	30	16	18	25	17	7	7	8	—	—	6
2	King's,	D. W. Pickett, A.B.,	Episcopalian, S	S	23	50 0 0	100 0 0	35	5	21	35	27	32	18	—	—	7	8	23	7	—	—	—	—
2	Queen's,	John J. Millidge,	Episcopalian, M	M	39	50 0 0	100 0 0	27	1	16	27	27	27	19	17	13	10	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	Restigouche,	J. Bennett,	Presbyterian, S	S	26	61 0 0	100 0 0	53	12	24	53	37	24	15	—	—	15	14	7	1	10	—	—	—
1	Albert,	T. W. Woodman,	Episcopalian, M	M	31	50 0 0	100 0 0	29	4	16	29	18	15	10	—	—	4	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
2	Westmorland,	Charles W. Camidge,	Episcopalian, M	M	30	50 0 0	100 0 0	28	—	18	19	20	19	19	8	13	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	Kent,	W. W. Anderson,	Presbyterian, S	S	32	52 14 0	100 0 0	35	5	18	31	30	31	20	18	18	10	9	9	—	15	—	—	5
					£869 15 0		£1,300 0 0		479	48	284	467	350	377	287	110	173	166	181	30	57	4	18	25

**Report of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Education, and Documents referred to therein.**

FREDERICTON, 10th April, 1851.

*To the Honorable the Provincial Board of Education.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY AND HONORS,

I beg to submit herewith—

1st. A Schedule of the Teachers and Candidates trained and classed since my last Report :

2nd. An account of payments to the Teachers and Candidates up to this date :

3rd. An account of Miscellaneous Disbursements :

4th. An abstract statement shewing the number of Schools certified by the Courts of General Sessions in each County, and the amount drawn from the Treasury on account thereof; together with the number of Teachers, male and female, employed, and the number of children attending.

The Law requires, and I have heretofore been enabled to prepare an annual abstract of the accounts of the Agents for selling the Parish School Books, to be laid before the Legislature; but I am unable to make it up in a satisfactory manner for the past year, owing to circumstances over which I have no control. I hope however to be enabled to do so before the close of the present Session of the Legislature.

Except so far as the funds may prove to be affected by the destruction of a considerable portion of the stock of Books in Fredericton by fire in November last, no ground of doubt can exist of the Book Fund answering the purpose for which it was established.

The introduction of Professor Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, and the gratuitous distribution, under the direction of your Board, of several sets of Chemical Apparatus, imported for illustration, are affording to Teachers and others an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of the scientific principles of Agriculture, and will pave the way for such an extension as may be thought advisable.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have sanctioned a number of improved Text Books, in addition to those heretofore imported; and it appears to me that an increase of the Provincial selection might be made with advantage.

The accounts submitted herewith shew, that the number of Teachers and Candidates trained in Fredericton during the past year, has been 15 Teachers and 15 Candidates; and in Saint John School 20 Teachers and 31 Candidates; making, together with 8 who were trained partly in one School and partly in another, a total for the year of 89.

The whole number of Teachers and Candidates trained and classed in the Province has been 350; and the aggregate amount of payments for attendance £1,742; of which £499 are the expenses of the Teachers and Candidates trained the past year.

Under the amendment Act of 1849, 63 Third Class Licences have been granted to female and 26 to male Teachers, during the past year. In all these cases ample Certificates were required, and there is no reason to believe that the Teachers so licenced, are inferior to those who in former years were considered entitled to licences without undergoing a course of training.

The transfers of licences from one Parish or County to another, have amounted to 102. Many persons have considered the necessity of procuring such transfers somewhat burthensome; but there are good grounds for believing that the regulation operates as a salutary check, and occasionally leads to a silent surrender of the office of Teacher by those who are not sufficiently stable in their behaviour. The licences of the trained Teachers are for Counties, and it will be a gratifying proof of the moral influences of the Training Schools, should no necessity hereafter arise to limit to Parishes instead of Counties, the licences granted to Teachers who pass that ordeal.

The Saint John School has been in operation as heretofore. A few females have been admitted during the present term; but I have no distinct information which would enable me to say what are the prospects of a full attendance during the ensuing year: I think the prospects are more unfavourable than otherwise.

Owing

Owing to the small number of Teachers who were in attendance at the Fredericton School during the last August term, it was discontinued in September, and the Teachers and Candidates transferred to the Saint John establishment. The premises were destroyed by fire in November last ; and the means provided by the present Acts for enforcing attendance being exhausted, I see no grounds for belief that a sufficient voluntary attendance could be secured, were the buildings replaced.

The proportion of trained Teachers now in employment is much greater in York, Carleton, Sunbury, King's and Saint John, than in other Counties. This shews that proximity to the Training Schools has a powerful effect in inducing Teachers to attend. Should it be determined to continue the establishments, no serious pecuniary or other difficulty occurs to me, to prevent the removal of one or both Schools to some other of the Counties. I believe both the Teachers are now agreed that the Model School could be dispensed with ; in which case a suitable room, with a table and supply of chairs or benches, would be all that is necessary. This is a point however on which the Teachers themselves ought to be the most competent to speak.

My opinion is, that unless the Training Schools are removed from Saint John and Fredericton, Teachers and Candidates sufficient to keep both or either of the establishments in profitable operation, will not present themselves for admission.

Immediately after breaking up the Fredericton School, Mr. D'Avray commenced a tour of Inspection in the Counties of Victoria, Carleton and York, under instructions given to him by Judge Wilmot, then a Member of your Board. The fire which consumed his dwelling house, deprived him, we learn, of his notes of Inspection ; and consequently his report is destitute of much information he would otherwise have been able to impart. I regret this the more, as it would no doubt have formed a good precedent or example to other Inspectors, should such be appointed.

There is only one point in the Report, which particularly arrested my attention during the short and unofficial opportunity I had of perusing it. I allude to the expression of Mr. D'Avray's opinion, that instruction in the Parish Schools should be confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, and the impossibility of accomplishing more. I apprehend that Mr. D'Avray confines his attention chiefly to the remote and poor settlements of the Province, in which, when the rudiments even of all these branches can be introduced, the means of organizing Schools, it will be admitted, will be perfect. He in my opinion however, overlooks the boys in towns, and in the wealthier farming districts, who already spend many years at School, and who would, under an improved system of instruction, devote more time to their education. The limited course of Mr. D'Avray would leave no alternative to such youths, but that of either wasting their time in vain repetitions or removing to the Grammar School in the Shiretown, at an expense their friends are ill able to bear.

If the object of the present exertions on behalf of popular Education be not a more rapid and thorough course of elementary instruction, so as to leave time for the prosecution of what may be emphatically called *studies*, few indeed will be able to comprehend the object aimed at, or will be likely to give it public countenance.

Only a few of the School Returns have been sent to me. These I have looked over with attention, and the overwhelming impression made on my mind, is, the importance of the regular inspection of all the Schools. The Parishes are too large to admit of a well founded hope that Trustees will ever be found for every Parish, possessed of adequate ability, and disposed to devote the time and care necessary to the maintenance of an improved system of instruction, and to the prevention and correction of abuses. Many of the Gentlemen, now and heretofore in office, have taken great pains to discharge their duty, and the public are deeply indebted to them ; but in general, the Trustees require the assistance of others to support their authority, to set them an example, and perform what the majority of them, after all, will almost unavoidably leave undone.

In my previous Reports I have expressed opinions as to the present Parish School Acts, which I have seen no reason to change.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. GREGORY.

## Schedule of Teachers and Candidates

Who have passed the Training Schools, and received Certificates of Competency since 16th March, 1850.

## FREDERICTON TRAINING SCHOOL.

Names.	Teacher or Candidate.	Residence when Applicant.	Amount paid.	Rank or Class.	County for which Licenced.
Joseph Landry,	C.	Westmorland,	£5 0 0	First Class,	Victoria.
Davis Howe,	T.	Northumberland,	5 0 0	Do.	Northumberland.
Thomas Lloyd,	T.	Carleton,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Victoria.
Robert Caldwell,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
George Scoullar,	C.	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Do.	
Thomas Smith,	C.	York,	5 0 0	Do.	
Joseph L. Mullin,	T.	Queen's,	1 10 0	Do.	Queen's.
John Thomas Tutbill,	C.	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	Victoria.
Robert Thompson,	T.	Northumberland,	5 0 0	Do.	Northumberland.
Joseph Dixon,	T.	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	Victoria.
Timothy Colman,	T.	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Sunbury.
John Hamilton,	T.	Northumberland,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Northumberland.
Henry Patterson,	C.	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Queen's.
James Kinsley,	T.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Martin Egan,	T.	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.
Dennis Murphy,	T.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Queen's.
Jeremiah Meagher,	C.	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Do.	York.
Roger M'Elroy,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
James O'Neil,	T.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
William Smith,	C.	York,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
William Quinn,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
John Thompson,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Alfred H. Peck,	C.	Albert,	3 10 0	Do.	Albert.
Arthur M'K. Taylor,	C.	Sunbury,	4 10 0	Do.	Sunbury.
Leonard Yerxa,	C.	York,	4 10 0	Third Class,	York.
Joseph Phillips,	C.	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Robert Fish,	C.	York,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Thomas Gemmell,	C.	Do.	1 0 0	First Class,	Do.
James Johnston,	T.	Albert,	3 10 0	Do.	Albert.
George N. Jones,	C.	York,	0 0 0	Third Class,	York.

## SAINT JOHN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Benjamin Goodwin,	T.	Saint John,	£5 0 0	Second Class,	
David R. Marsh,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Third Class,	King's.
John Smith Hay,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Thomas Boyd,	T.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Do.
George Coats,	T.	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
John Williams,	T.	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Charlotte,
Joseph Wetmore,	T.	King's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	King's.
John D. Brown,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Edmund T. Burke,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Ebenezer M. Scribner,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Peter R. M'Monagle,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
James M'Curdy,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Westmorland.
Andrew Cunningham,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Daniel Gallagher,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Amos Keith,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Third Class,	Do.
Charles Corey,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Queen's.
Richard L. Folkins,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Thomas Leonard,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	First Class,	Queen's.
James Lyttleton,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Third Class,	Saint John.
Richard Thompson,	T.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Queen's.
James Carnwath,	C.	Albert,	5 0 0	Do.	Albert.
William Keiver,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Henry A. K. Brewster,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
George W. Scribner,	C.	Charlotte,	8 0 0	Do.	Charlotte.
George M'Neely,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	King's.
John C. Wood,	T.	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Saint John.
James S. Miller,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Do.
Walter Gilley,	T.	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Charlotte.
Henry Marsh,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.

*Schedule of Teachers and Candidates.—Continued.*

Names.	Teacher or Candidate.	Residence when Applicant.	Amount paid.	Rank or Class.	County for which Licenced.
Michael Owens,	C.	Saint John,	£5 0 0	Third Class,	Saint John.
William Brinnick,	C.	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Second Class,	King's.
Charles H. M'Kenzie,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	do	do
William Tweedale,	T.	do	3 0 0	First Class,	
Edward C. Scott,	T.	do	5 0 0	Second Class,	King's.
William Hagarty,	C.	do	5 0 0	do	do
William M'Lelland,	C.	Kent,	5 0 0	do	Kent.
Charles H. Jacob,	T.	Charlotte,	5 0 0	do	Queen's.
James Roe,	T.	Northumberland,	6 0 0	do	Restigouche.
Edward Henderson,	T.	King's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	King's.
James Inglis,	C.	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Charlotte.
John C. M'Laughlin,	C.	Nova Scotia,	5 0 0	Third Class,	King's.
Joseph B. Peck,	C.	Albert,	5 0 0	First Class,	Albert.
Richard Y. Townsend,	T.	King's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	
William M'Affee,	C.	Queen's,	5 0 0	do	King's.
Levi Sharp,	C.	do	5 0 0	Second Class,	do
William Buchanan,	T.	do	5 0 0	do	do
Edward Seavers,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	do	
Harrison W. Young,	C.	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Charlotte.
Alex. Greenlaw,	T.	do	5 0 0	Second Class,	
Robert Ellis,	C.	Gloucester,	5 0 0	do	
Daniel Buchanan,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	do	
James D. Turner,	C.	Charlotte,	5 10 0	do	Saint John.
John Fillmore,	T.	Westmorland,	5 10 0	First Class,	Westmorland.
Hazen Fillmore,	C.	do	5 10 0	Second Class,	do
Lemuel Fillmore,	C.	do	5 10 0	do	do
James DeBourke,	T.	York,	5 10 0	do	York.
Rufus C. Wry,	C.	Westmorland,	5 10 0	do	Westmorland.
Delancy M. Trites,	C.	do	5 10 0	do	do
Thomas Kinney,	C.	Sunbury,	5 10 0	do	Sunbury.

## RECLASSED.

Names.	Residence when applicant.	New Rank or Class.	County for which licenced.
Matthew Wall, ... ..	Saint John,	First Class,	Saint John.
John R. Millar, ... ..	do.	do.	do.
Cornelius O'Brien, ... ..	do.	do.	do.
James Simpson, ... ..	do.	do.	Albert.
John Moore, ... ..	do.	do.	Saint John.
Charles White, ... ..	do.	do.	do.
James R. Inch, ... ..	King's,	do.	King's.
Eugene O'Regan, ... ..	Saint John,	do.	Saint John.
Thomas Conner, ... ..	do.	do.	do.
John M'Namara, ... ..	York,	Second Class,	York.
James A. Fenwick, ... ..	King's,	do.	King's.
Alexander Duff, ... ..	do.	do.	
Amos Keith, ... ..	do.	do.	do.

## RECAPITULATION.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	TOTALS.
Fredericton Schools—Teachers, ... ..	2	7	6	15
Candidates, ... ..	2	5	8	15
Saint John Schools—Teachers, ... ..	1	13	6	20
Candidates, ... ..	2	21	8	31
Fredericton and Saint John School—Teachers, ... ..	1	1	0	2
Candidates, ... ..	0	6	0	6
Totals, ... ..	8	53	28	89

Each individual, after being classed, is entitled to his Licence on application, specifying the County for which he wishes it to be issued.

Fredericton, 10th April, 1851.

J. GREGORY, Sec. P. B. E.

*The Provincial Board of Education in Account with J. Gregory, Secretary of the Board.*

## TEACHERS AND CANDIDATES TRAINING SCHOOL ALLOWANCES.

To the following amounts paid undermentioned Teachers and Candidates attending Training School in Fredericton, under the Act 10 Vict. cap. 56, viz :—

1850.

March	20.	James O'Neil,	per Voucher No.	1,	....	....	£5	0	0
"	"	Dennis Murphy,	....	"	2,	....	5	0	0
"	"	James Kinsley,	....	"	3,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Thomas Lloyd,	....	"	4,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Joseph Dixon,	....	"	5,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Roger M'Elroy,	....	"	6,	....	5	0	0
"	"	John Hamilton,	....	"	7,	....	5	0	0
"	"	William Quinn,	....	"	8,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Davis P. Howe,	....	"	9,	....	5	0	0
21.		Martin Egan,	....	"	10,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Robert Thompson,	....	"	11,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Joseph Landry,	....	"	12,	....	5	0	0
"	"	George F. Scoullar,	....	"	13,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Joseph L. Mullin,	....	"	14,	....	4	10	0
"	"	Robert Caldwell,	....	"	15,	....	5	0	0
"	"	John Thomas Tuthill,	....	"	16,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Henry M. Patter son,	....	"	17,	....	5	0	0
"	"	William F. Smith,	....	"	18,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Jeremiah Meagher,	....	"	19,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Timothy Colman,	....	"	20,	....	5	0	0
"	"	Thomas Smith,	....	"	21,	....	5	0	0
April	18.	William Gray,	....	"	22,	....	2	10	0
June	20.	Arthur Taylor,	....	"	23,	....	4	10	0
"	"	Robert Fish,	....	"	24,	....	5	0	0
21.		Leonard Yerxa,	....	"	25,	....	4	10	0
24.		Alfred H. Peck,	....	"	26,	....	3	10	0
"	"	John Thompson,	....	"	27,	....	5	0	0
27.		Joseph Phillips,	....	"	28,	....	5	0	0
29.		Thomas Gemmell,	....	"	29,	....	1	0	0
Sept.	2.	John Fillmore,	....	"	30,	....	5	0	0
11.		Ditto,	....	"	31,	....	0	10	0
"	"	James DeBourke, (see also No. 86.)	....	"	32,	....	3	10	0
"	"	Delancy M. Trites, ( " 78.)	....	"	33,	....	3	10	0
"	"	James D. Turner, ( " 77.)	....	"	34,	....	3	10	0
"	"	Hazen S. Fillmore, ( " 80.)	....	"	35,	....	3	10	0
"	"	Thomas Kinney, ( " 76.)	....	"	36,	....	3	10	0
"	"	William W. Skinner, per Voucher	....	"	37,	....	3	0	0
"	"	Lemuel Fillmore, ( " 79.)	....	"	38,	....	3	10	0
"	"	Rufus C. Wry, ( " 83.)	....	"	39,	....	3	10	0
"	"	James Johnston, per Voucher	....	"	40,	....	3	10	0
Nov.	5.	William Hicklin,	....	"	41,	....	3	0	0

Amount paid Teachers and Candidates trained in Fredericton, £175 0 0

To the following amounts paid Teachers and Candidates trained in Saint John :—

1850.

Jan.	16.	Eugene Rogan,	per Voucher No.	42,	£5	0	0		
	18.	Henry Frazier,	....	"	43,	5	0 0		
	19.	John Flewelling,	....	"	44,	5	0 0		
	"	Edward Cremer,	....	"	45,	5	0 0		
<i>Carried forward,</i>							£20	0	0
							£175	0	0



1850.		<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	£20	0	0	£175	0	0
Jan.	30.	Thomas Roberts,	per Voucher	No. 46,	5	0	0			
		Robert Nesbitt,	....	" 47,	5	0	0			
Feb.	2.	Joseph Morrison,	....	" 48,	5	0	0			
	8.	Joseph Wetmore,	....	" 49,	5	0	0			
	21.	Benjamin Goodwin,	....	" 50,	5	0	0			
		David Marsh,	....	" 51,	5	0	0			
		John S. Hay,	....	" 52,	5	0	0			
March	16.	Thomas Boyd,	....	" 53,	5	0	0			
		Thomas Cusack,	....	" 54,	5	0	0			
	19.	George Coats,	....	" 55,	5	0	0			
	25.	William Buchanan,	....	" 56,	5	0	0			
	27.	John Williams,	....	" 57,	5	0	0			
	28.	E. T. Burke,	....	" 58,	5	0	0			
April	5.	Enoch E. Pitt,	....	" 59,	5	0	0			
	18.	Ebenezer M. Scribner,	....	" 60,	5	0	0			
	25.	John D. Brown,	....	" 61,	5	0	0			
May	10.	Daniel Gallagher,	....	" 62,	5	0	0			
	16.	Peter R. M'Monagle,	....	" 63,	5	0	0			
	17.	Andrew Cunningham,	....	" 64,	5	0	0			
	27.	John Wall,	....	" 65,	5	0	0			
	30.	James M'Curdy,	....	" 66,	5	0	0			
	31.	Charles Corey,	....	" 67,	5	0	0			
June	4.	Amos Keith,	....	" 68,	5	0	0			
	25.	George Rice,	....	" 69,	2	0	0			
		Samuel G. Robinson,	....	" 70,	5	0	0			
	26.	William G. Omerode,	....	" 71,	5	0	0			
Aug.	13.	Richard L. Folkins,	....	" 72,	5	0	0			
	22.	Thomas Leonard,	....	" 73,	5	0	0			
	29.	James Lyttleton,	....	" 74,	5	0	0			
Oct.	14.	John C. Wood,	....	" 75,	5	0	0			
		Thomas Kinney, (see also No. 36,)	....	" 76,	2	0	0			
		James D. Turner, ( " 34,)	....	" 77,	2	0	0			
		Delancy Trites, ( " 33,)	....	" 78,	2	0	0			
		Lemuel Fillmore, ( " 38,)	....	" 79,	2	0	0			
		Hazen Fillmore, ( " 35,)	....	" 80,	2	0	0			
	15.	James Carnwath,	per Voucher	" 81,	5	0	0			
		William Keiver,	....	" 82,	5	0	0			
		Rufus C. Wry, (see also No. 39,)	....	" 83,	2	0	0			
	16.	Richard Thompson,	per Voucher	" 84,	5	0	0			
	22.	Henry A. K. Brewster,	....	" 85,	5	0	0			
	24.	James DeBourke, (see also No. 32,)	....	" 86,	2	0	0			
	25.	George W. Scribner,	per Voucher	" 87,	8	0	0			
Nov.	7.	George M'Neely,	....	" 88,	5	0	0			
	19.	Charles H. M'Kenzie,	....	" 89,	5	0	0			
		William Hay,	....	" 90,	5	0	0			
	26.	Walter Gilley,	....	" 91,	5	0	0			
		William Tweedale,	....	" 92,	3	0	0			
	29.	William Brinnick,	....	" 93,	5	0	0			
Dec.	5.	Henry Marsh,	....	" 94,	5	0	0			
	7.	Michael Owens,	....	" 95,	5	0	0			
	17.	William M'Lelland,	....	" 96,	5	0	0			
		Charles H. Jacob,	....	" 97,	5	0	0			
		Edward C. Scott,	....	" 98,	5	0	0			
	18.	James Roe,	....	" 99,	5	0	0			
	20.	Ditto,	....	" 100,	1	0	0			
	24.	William Hagarty,	....	" 101,	5	0	0			
<i>Carried forward,</i>					£273	0	0	£175	0	0

1851.		<i>Brought forward,</i>		....	....	£273	0	0	£175	0	0	
Jan.	27.	Edward Henderson,	per Voucher No. 102,	....	....	5	0	0				
	28.	James Inglis,	" 103,	....	....	5	0	0				
	30.	John C. M'Laughlin,	" 104,	....	....	5	0	0				
Feb.	1.	Richard T. Townsend,	" 105,	....	....	5	0	0				
	5.	William M'Affee,	" 106,	....	....	5	0	0				
	6.	Joseph B. Peck,	" 107,	....	....	5	0	0				
	11.	Robert Wilkins,	" 108,	....	....	1	0	0				
	26.	Levi Sharp,	" 109,	....	....	5	0	0				
March	17.	Edward Seavers,	" 110,	....	....	5	0	0				
	19.	Donald Buchanan,	" 111,	....	....	5	0	0				
	20.	Harrison W. Young,	" 112,	....	....	5	0	0				
Amount paid Teachers trained at Saint John,						....	....	....	324	0	0	
Total amount paid to this date,						....	....	....	£499	0	0	
CR.												
1850—Sept.	7.	By Warrant No. 470,	....	....	....	£300	0	0				
1851—April	7.	" " No. 100,	....	....	....	199	0	0	—	£499	0	0

(E. &amp; O. E.)

Fredericton, 10th April, 1851.

J. GREGORY, *Sec. Prov. Board of Education.*Sworn before me at Fredericton, this 10th day of April, 1851,  
JAMES TAYLOR, J. P.*Audit Office, 11th April, 1851.*The above Account of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Education is sworn to, and correctly made out and vouched.  
F. P. ROBINSON.*The Provincial Board of Education in Account with J. Gregory, their Secretary.*

1850.		DR.		MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS.								
		To paid G. C. W. Patten, advertising in the Saint John Bee,	per Voucher No. 1,	....	....	....	....	....	....	£0	3	9
April	30.	To paid James P. A. Phillips for printing School Returns and Certificates, per Voucher No. 2,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	0
July	4.	To paid Joseph Gaynor for Fuel, &c. for the Training School, per Voucher No. 4,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	0	0
Dec.	4.	To paid Hugh Haney for eight months services in attending the Training School, cutting fuel, scrubbing, &c., per Voucher No. 4,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	4
1851.												
Mar.	29.	To paid Joseph Gaynor for Wood, &c., per Voucher No. 5,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	3
"	"	To paid Henry S. Beek for Stationery delivered to Mr. d'Avray, per Voucher No. 6,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	0	11
"	"	To paid Henry S. Beek, Stationery to the Secretary of the Board, per Voucher No. 7,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1
"	"	To paid for delivery of Letters, Packets, &c., otherwise than by Post,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	12	6
										£17	10	10
CR.												
1851.	April	7.	By Warrant No. 101,	....	....	....	....	....	....	£17	10	10

Fredericton. 10th April, 1851.

J. GREGORY, *Sec. Prov. Board of Education.*Sworn before me at Fredericton, this 10th day of April, 1851,  
JAMES TAYLOR, J. P.*Audit Office, April 11, 1851.*The within Account of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Education is sworn to, and is correctly made out and vouched.  
F. P. ROBINSON.

**Abstract Statement of Parish Schools,**  
*Certified by the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in the Year 1850.*

County.	Number of Schools.	TEACHERS.		SCHOLARS.			Amount drawn from the Treasury.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	
York, ....	61	40	21	1091	836	1927	£1,033 0 0
Saint John, ....	56	44	12	1510	893	2403	1,122 12 8
Charlotte, ....	78	52	26	1504	1241	2745	1,258 0 0
Westmorland, ....	66	48	18	1041	831	1872	1,430 0 0
Albert, ....	34	20	14	591	418	1009	460 0 0
Northumberland, ....	45	35	10	760	585	1345	838 0 0
Carleton, ....	46	34	12	774	694	1468	780 0 0
King's, ....	80	66	14	1408	1032	2440	1,492 10 0
Queen's, ....	66	41	25	975	679	1654	1,116 1 8
Kent, ....	29	16	13	398	388	786	501 10 0
Gloucester, ....	28	17	11	345	374	719	471 0 0
Restigouche, ...	12	8	4	220	164	384	209 0 0
Sunbury, ....	34	23	11	540	488	1028	551 6 8
Victoria, ....	12	11	1	143	107	250	124 0 0
<b>Totals, ....</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>8,730</b>	<b>20,030</b>	<b>£11,387 1 0</b>

J. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

**Schedule of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury**

*Drawn in favor of the Trustees of Parish Schools in the year 1850, on Account of Schools, certified by the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace held in that year.*

YORK COUNTY.—WINTER SESSION.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
Fredericton,	John Moore,	1st	6	Nov. 1849,	£15 0 0	£150 0 0
	Robert Graham,	1st	6	Aug. "	15 0 0	
	Jonas Clarkson,	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	
	Solomon Denton,	1st	6	Aug. "	15 0 0	
	James Brisland,	not trained	6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Charlotte J. Estey,	"	12	Dec. "	20 0 0	
	Catharine M'Lauchlan,	"	6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Hannah Barker,	"	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Abigail Smith,	"	6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Andrew Mageehan,	"	6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
Lucy A. Hartt,	"	12	Dec. "	20 0 0		
Kingsclear,	Daniel Ford,	1st	6	Dec. "	£15 0 0	106 0 0
	Aaron S. Hartt,	2d	6	Dec. "	11 0 0	
	Mark Neville,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	James A. Mullin,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	George Smith,	not trained	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	John Thompson,	"	6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	John C. Smith,	"	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Daniel Murphy,	"	6	Sep. "	10 0 0	
	Georgiana Rigby,	"	6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
Robert Moody,	3d	6	Sep. "	9 0 0		
Douglas,	Matthew Barrett,		6	Nov. "	£10 0 0	76 0 0
	Alexander M'Lauchlan,	1st	6	Nov. "	15 0 0	
	James Laird,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
	Joseph Hallett,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
	Elizabeth Gayton,	not trained	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Susanna Heustis,	3d	6	Jan. 1850,	9 0 0	
Catharine Johnston,	not trained	6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0		
<i>Carried forward, ... ..</i>						£332 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## York County Winter Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>					
Queensbury,	Robert Hallett,	1st	6	Oct. 1849,	£15 0 0	£332 0 0
	Abigail J. Parent,	not trained	6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Letitia Knilans,	"	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
Prince William,	Jane Carruthers,	not trained	6	Nov. "	£10 0 0	35 0 0
	Olive Ann Joslin,	"	6	July "	10 0 0	
	William M'Dermott,	3d	6	Oct. "	9 10 0	
Saint Mary's,	Samuel Mackay,	1st	6	Nov. "	£15 0 0	29 10 0
	Edgar Hanson,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
	John G. Lorimer,	not trained	6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	William Quinn,	"	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Henrietta Drake,	"	12	Nov. "	18 0 0	
	Catharine M'Dowell.	"	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
Stanley,	James DeBourke,	not trained	6	Nov. "		74 0 0
						10 0 0
Southampton,	Ann Shelton,	not trained	6	Oct. "		10 0 0
Dumfries,	Mary Ann Earls,	not trained	12	Oct. "	£20 0 0	40 0 0
	Geo. Taylor Latham,	"	6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Margaret E. Buckley,	"	6	Oct. "	10 0 0	

## SUMMER SESSION.

Frederickton,	Robert Graham,	1st	6	Feb. 1850,	£15 0 0	122 10 0
	Hannah Barker,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	James Brisland,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Catharine M'Lauchlan,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	John Moore,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
	Solomon Denton,	1st	9	May "	22 10 0	
	Andrew Mageehan,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Anna Scott,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Ann Shelton,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Abigail Smith,		6	April "	10 0 0	
Kingsclear,	John H. Traynor,	1st	6	April "	£15 0 0	100 0 0
	James A. Mullin,	2d	6	Feb. "	11 0 0	
	Mark Neville,	2d	6	Feb. "	11 0 0	
	John Thomson,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Daniel Murphy,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	George Smith,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Georgianna E. Rigby,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
Robert Moody,	3d	6	Mar. "	9 0 0		
Daniel Ford,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0		
Prince William,	Dow Vandine,	1st	6	April "	£15 0 0	33 0 0
	Wm. M'Dermott,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Cynthia Jewett,	3d	6	Jan. "	9 0 0	
Douglas,	John M'Namara,	3d	6	Jan. "	£9 0 0	59 0 0
	Joseph Hallett,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	Alexander M'Lauchlan,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
	Richard Ahern,	1st	6	April "	15 0 0	
	Samuel Morris,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
Saint Mary's,	John G. Lorimer,		6	May "	£10 0 0	66 0 0
	Samuel Mackay,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
	Benjamin S. Bailey,	2d	6	April "	11 0 0	
	Henrietta C. Drake,		6	May "	9 0 0	
	Catharine M'Dowell,		6	June "	10 0 0	
Edgar Hanson,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0		
<i>Carried forward, ...</i>						£911 0 0

*Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.*

## York County Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i> .....					£911 0 0
Queensbury,	George W. Knox,		6	May 1850,	£10 0 0	
	Henry S. Chesley,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
	Abigail J. Parent.		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Robert Hallett,	1st	6	April "	15 0 0	
						50 0 0
Stanley,	James DeBourke,		6	May "	£10 0 0	
	John M'Kenzie,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
						21 0 0
Dumfries,	George T. Latham,		6	May "	£10 0 0	
	Margaret E. Buckley,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Hartin,		12	May "	20 0 0	
						40 0 0
Southampton.	Charles Shelton,	2d	6	May "		11 0 0
Total amount for York, ... ..					£1,035 0 0	

## SUNBURY.—WINTER SESSION.

Burton,	John Skinner,	2d	8	Dec. 1849,	£14 13 4	
	John S. Phinney,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	William Melly,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	George Stewart,	1st	6	Nov. "	15 0 0	
	Elizabeth Mays,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Charlotte Camp,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Elizabeth J. Smith,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	John H. Traynor,	1st	6	Sept. "	15 0 0	
Mangerville,	Mary A. Barker,		6	Jan. 1850,	£9 0 0	
	William A. Calneck,	1st	6	Dec. 1849,	15 0 0	
	Mary Cowperthwaite,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
						34 0 0
Sheffield,	George T. Taylor,	2d	7	Nov. "	£12 16 8	
	Thomas B. Barker,	2d	6	Dec. "	11 0 0	
	Armanilla Phinney,		12	Dec. "	20 0 0	
	Cornelius Flower,	1st	6	Dec. "	15 0 0	
	John R. Egan,		9	Oct. "	15 0 0	
William Parker,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0		
						83 16 8
Blissville,	Wm. W. Skinner,		6	Dec. "	£10 0 0	
	David Ebbett,		9	Dec. "	15 0 0	
	Mary Ann Hartt,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Timothy Colman,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Thomas W. Smith,	2d	6	Oct. "	11 0 0	
	James J. Mills,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
						67 0 0
Lincoln,	Jared Smith,		6	Dec. "		10 0 0

## SUMMER SESSION.

Burton,	John Skinner,	2d	4	April 1850,	£7 0 0	
	John S. Phinney,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	William Melly,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Elizabeth Mays.		6	June "	10 0 0	
	George Stewart,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
	Charlotte Camp,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Eliza J. Smith,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Earls,	3d	12	May "	18 0 0	
Mangerville,	Mary Cowperthwaite,		6	June "		10 0 0
<i>Carried forward,</i> ... ..					£389 16 8	

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Sunbury Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>					£389 16 3
Sheffield,	George T. Taylor,	1st	6	May 1850,	£15 0 0	
	Thomas B. Barker,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Cornelius Flower,	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	
	James Ebbett,	2d	9	June "	16 10 0	
	James Fraser,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	William Parker,	1st	6	June "	20 0 0	
						87 10 0
Blissville,	Wm. W. Skinner,		6	June "	£10 0 0	
	Thomas W. Smith,	2d	6	April "	11 0 0	
	David Ebbett,		3	Mar. "	5 0 0	
	Mary Ann Hartt,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Timothy Colman,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	James J. Mills,	2d	6	April "	11 0 0	
						56 0 0
Lincoln,	Asa Mills,	3d	6	May "	£9 0 0	
	Hugh A. Mount,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
						18 0 0
Total amount for Sunbury, ... ..						£551 6 8

## GLOUCESTER—WINTER SESSION.

Bathurst,	John Maitland,		6	Jan. 1850,	£10 0 0	
	Eliza A. Maitland,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Matthew Collins,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Richard Smyth,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Margaret Glendenning,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Rosalia Doucett,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Margaret Forbes,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	John S. P. Gibb,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
						£80 0 0
New Bandon,	Anne Ellis,		6	Jan. "	£10 0 0	
	Walter Jagoe,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Catharine Hodnet,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Cornelius Coughlan,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
						40 0 0
Beresford,	Thomas Loane,		6	Dec. 1849,	£10 0 0	
	Louisa A. Dumaresq,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Mary A. Loane,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Elizabeth M'Donald,		12	Dec. 1849,	20 0 0	
	James Muir,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Francis O'Connell,		6	Jan. "	9 0 0	
						69 0 0
Caraquet,	Daniel LeBlanc,		6	July 1849,	£9 0 0	
	Juste Ache,		12	Sept. "	18 0 0	
	John L. Legere,		12	Nov. "	18 0 0	
						45 0 0
Saumarez,	John Power,		6	Jan. 1850,	£10 0 0	
	Xavier Bredeau,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
						20 0 0

## SUMMER SESSION.

Bathurst,	Margaret Glendenning,		6	July "	£10 0 0	
	Rosalia Doucett,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	John S. P. Gibb,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Martin Collins,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Elizabeth M. Maitland,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	John Maitland,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Robert Brown,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Margaret Forbes,		6	July "	10 0 0	
						80 0 0
Carried forward, ... ..						£334 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Gloucester Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>					£334 0 0
Beresford,	Francis O'Connell,	3d	6	July 1850,	£9 0 0	
	James Muir,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Louisa A. Dumaresq,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Antoine DeGrasse,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Elizabeth M'Donald,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Loane,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Mary A. Loane,		6	July "	10 0 0	
New Bandon,	Cornelius Coughlan,		6	July "	£10 0 0	68 0 0
	Catharine Hadnett,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Anne Ellis,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Fraser S. Hickson,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Walter Jagoe,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Daniel Sweeny,	3d	6	July "	9 0 0	
Saumarez,	Xavier Brideau,		6	July "		59 0 0
						10 0 0
Total amount for Gloucester, ... ..						£471 0 0

## CARLETON—WINTER SESSION.

Wakefield,	Ivory Kilburn,	1st	6	Nov. 1849,	£15 0 0	
	Damaris M'Ghee,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Richard S. Bowser,	1st	6	Nov. "	15 0 0	
	Emiline Estabrook,		12	Jan. 1850,	20 0 0	
	Eliza Connell,		6	Oct. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Wm. W. Brannen,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	Edward W. Patterson,	3d	6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	Wm. Woodworth,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Sarah E. Estey,		6	Oct. "	9 0 0	
Woodstock,	James M'Coy,	1st	12	Dec. "	£30 0 0	£108 0 0
	Eliza A. Drake,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	Emma Clements,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Eliza J. M'Indoe,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Martin Egan,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	John Cullen,	2d	6	Dec. 1849,	11 0 0	
	Jas. H. B. Jaques,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	William Gray,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	William Taylor,	1st	6	Jan. 1850,	15 0 0	
	William Reid,		6	Nov. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Patrick Donnelly,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
John Phelan,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0		
Simonds,	Mary A. B. Brown,		6	Dec. "	£10 0 0	146 0 0
	Thomas D. Stokoe,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Michael Magrath,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
Andover,	Robert Caldwell,		6	Dec. "	£10 0 0	30 0 0
	Thomas Lloyd,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Cornelius Salmon,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	John Baird,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
Wicklow,	Charles Appleby,	2d	6	Dec. "	£11 0 0	40 0 0
	Wm. E. Summers,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Wm. M'Clintock,		6	Sept. "	2 0 0	
Northampton,	Archibald Burpee,	1st	6	Nov. "	£15 0 0	30 0 0
	Wm. W. Skinner,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	George Johnston,	1st	6	Nov. "	15 0 0	
Carried forward, ... ..						£394 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Carleton Winter Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Name.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
<i>Brought forward,...</i>						
Brighton,	George Stickney,	1st	6	Sept. 1849,	£15 0 0	£394 0 0
	Joseph Dixon,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
Kent,	Alfred F. Gallop,		6	Dec. "		25 0 0
						10 0 0
Madawaska,	Sydney Malone,		6	Jan. 1850,	£10 0 0	30 0 0
	Fras. Levegne,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Chasse,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
SUMMER SESSION.						
Northampton,	Archibald Burpee,	1st	6	May 1850,	£15 0 0	30 0 0
	George Johnston,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
Wakefield,	Damaris J. Magee,		6	July "	£10 0 0	69 0 0
	Richard S. Bowser,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
	Wm. W. Brannen,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
	Ivory Kilburn,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
	Edward Patterson,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Wm. Woodworth,		6	June "	10 0 0	
Woodstock,	Jas. H. B. Jaques,		6	May "	£10 0 0	120 0 0
	John Cutten,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	William Gray,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Eliza Ann Drake,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Emma Clements,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Elizabeth J. M'Indoe,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Jedediah Carvill,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	John Phelan,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	William Reid,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	Patrick Donelly,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Wm. Falconer,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Daniel M'Auliff,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
Simonds,	Mary A. B. Brown,		6	June "	£10 0 0	39 0 0
	Robert Tweedy,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Thomas D. Stokoe,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	William Owens,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
Wicklow,	Nathan B. Milbery,	3d	6	April "	£9 0 0	39 0 0
	Charles Appleby,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Thos. B. Wheeler,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	William M'Clintock,	3d	6	March "	9 0 0	
Brighton,	George Stickney,	1st	6	March "		39 0 0
						15 0 0
Kent,	Caroline Rogers,	3d	6	Jan. "		9 0 0
Total amount for Carleton, ... ..					£780 0 0	

## KENT—WINTER SESSION.

Richibucto,	Ann Mooney,		6	Oct. 1849,	£10 0 0	£74 0 0
	Mary A. Gifford,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Sarah Fitzpatrick,	3d	6	Jan. 1850,	9 0 0	
	Fanny Wheton,		6	Nov. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Mary Kean,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	John Brait,	1st	6	Dec. "	15 0 0	
	Cain Spillane,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
<i>Carried forward,</i>						



## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Kent Winter Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>					£74 0 0
Weldford,	Mary Siddall,		6	Nov. 1849,	£10 0 0	
	Ellen Howlett,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	James Chrystal,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Henry L. Dwyer,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Geo. Powell,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Patrick Howlett,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
Carleton,	Caroline M'Dermott,		6	Nov. "	£10 0 0	60 0 0
	Henrietta Babinot,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	John Rouayne,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
Wellington,	John Brouard,	3d	6	Nov. "	£10 0 0	30 0 0
	Caroline Dixon,		6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	George P. Davis,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
Dundas,	Elizabeth W. Grannell,		6	Nov. "	£10 0 0	29 0 0
	John LeBlanc,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Daniel Robicheau,		6	Dec. 1849,	9 0 0	
	Joseph Bristol,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
						39 0 0

## SUMMER SESSION.

Richibucto,	Ann Mooney,		6	April 1850,	£10 0 0	96 10 0
	Mary A. Gifford,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Fanny E. Wheten,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	John Brait.	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	
	Jacob Ferguson,	1st	9	June "	22 0 0	
	Cain Spillain,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Mary Kean,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Sarah Fitzpatrick,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
Weldford,	Mary Siddall,		6	May "	£10 0 0	55 0 0
	Henry L. Dwyer,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	George Powell,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Powell,		9	April "	15 0 0	
	Patrick Howlett,		6	April "	10 0 0	
Carleton,	John Davids,		6	May "	£10 0 0	59 0 0
	Sydney P. Fayle,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	John Rouayne,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Caroline M'Dermott,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Elizabeth M'Dermott,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Henrietta Babinot,		6	June "	10 0 0	
Wellington,	John Brouard,	3d	6	May "	£10 0 0	29 0 0
	Caroline L. Dixon,		6	March "	9 0 0	
	George P. Davis,		6	March "	10 0 0	
Dundas,	Elizabeth W. Grannell,		6	May "	£10 0 0	30 0 0
	John LeBlanc,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Joseph Bristol,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
Total amount for Kent, ... ..					£501 10 0	

## NORTHUMBERLAND—WINTER SESSION.

Blackville,	John Jamison,		6	Dec. 1849,	£10 0 0	£56 0 0
	Wm. Russell, Junior,	1st	6	Nov. "	15 0 0	
	John Curran,	2d	6	Jan. 1850,	11 0 0	
	William Hogan,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	James Donaldson,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
<i>Carried forward,</i>						

*Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.**Northumberland Winter Session.—Continued.*

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>					£56 0 0
Newcastle,	Alexander Mitchell,	1st	6	Jan. 1850,	£15 0 0	
	Margaret Merry,		6	July 1849,	10 0 0	
	George M'Neil,	1st	6	Dec. "	15 0 0	
	John Ferguson,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Robina Richardson,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Mary Reeves,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	John Lawler,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
						81 0 0
Chatham,	James Henderson,		6	Sept. "	£10 0 0	
	Patrick Flanagan,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	John Smith,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	Catharine Percival,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Sarah Hunter,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Robert Thomson,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Thomas O'Kane,	1st	6	Dec. "	15 0 0	
	William Jackson,	3d	6	Dec. "	9 0 0	
						84 0 0
Blissfield,	Burke Archibald,	2d	6	Dec. "		11 0 0
Ludlow,	George Parker,	1st	6	Jan. 1850,		15 0 0
Alnwick,	James Johnston,	2d	6	Nov. 1849,	£11 0 0	
	William Drummond,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
						21 0 0
Glenelg,	Luke Byron,	1st	6	Jan. "	£15 0 0	
	Elizabeth M'Naughton,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Peter Kelly,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Chas. Donohoe,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	David Lynch,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Donald Fraser,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	John Hamilton,		6	Oct. 1849,	10 0 0	
						75 0 0
Nelson,	Jane Davidson,		6	Jan. 1850,	£10 0 0	
	Andrew Reid,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	James Horne,		6	Nov. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Mary Shanahan,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
						40 0 0

## SUMMER SESSION.

Glenelg,	Luke Byron,	1st	6	July 1850,	£15 0 0	
	Elizabeth M'Naughton,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Peter Kelly,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Charles Donohoe,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	David Lynch,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Donald Fraser,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	John Hamilton,	2d	6	July "	11 0 0	
James Dalglisb,		6	May "	10 0 0		
						86 0 0
Nelson,	Jane Davidson,		6	July "	£10 0 0	
	Geo. Croker,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Andrew Reid,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Michael Ready,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Mary Shanahan,		6	July "	10 0 0	
						49 0 0
Newcastle,	Alexander Mitchell,	1st	6	July "	£15 0 0	
	Margaret Merry,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	George M'Neil,	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	
	John Ferguson,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	John M'Innis,		6	July "	10 0 0	
						£60 0 0
<i>Carried forward, ...</i>						£518 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Northumberland Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i>				£60 0 0	£518 0 0
Newcastle,	Robina Richardson,		6	June 1850,	10 0 0	
	Mary Reeves,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	John Lawler,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	91 0 0
Northesk.	Edward Rogers,		6	June "	£10 0 0	
	Louisa Donaldson,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	19 0 0
Blackville,	John Hinchey,	2d	6	July "	£11 0 0	
	Michael M'Namara,		12	July "	20 0 0	
	William Hogan,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	James Donaldson,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	William Russell,	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	66 0 0
Ludlow,	George Parker,	1st	6	July "		15 0 0
Blissfield,	Burk Archibald,	2d	6	June "		11 0 0
Chatham,	William Jackson,	3d	6	July 1849,	£9 0 0	
	James Henderson,		6	Mar. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Patrick Flanagan,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	John Smith,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
	Davis P. Howe,	1st	6	July "	15 0 0	
	Catharine Percival,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Sarah Hunter,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	Robert Thompson,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Thomas O'Kean,	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	
	William Jackson,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
Eliza Williston,	3d	6	July "	9 0 0	— 118 0 0	
Total amount for Northumberland, ... ..					£838 0 0	

## RESTIGOUCHE.—WINTER SESSION.

Dalhousie,	Kenneth M'Keever,		6	Jan. 1850,	£10 0 0	
	Donald Downie,		12	Jan. "	20 0 0	
	Sarah Good,		6	Nov. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Mary DesBrisay,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Eliza Gaudin,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Mary Mehan,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	£70 0 0
Addington,	James F. Gordon,		6	Jan. "	£10 0 0	
	Caroline Dumaresq,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	20 0 0
Colborn,	John M'Mian,		6	Dec. 1849,		10 0 0
Durham,	Charles Lindsay,		6	Dec. "	£10 0 0	
	James Roe,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	— 20 0 0

## SUMMER SESSION.

Dalhousie,	Kenneth M'Keever,		6	July 1850,	£10 0 0	
	Horatio G. Howard,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Elizabeth Gaudin,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Mary DesBrisay,		6	July "	10 0 0	40 0 0
Addington,	James F. Gordon,		6	June "		10 0 0
Colborn,	Robert Hills,	3d	6	Mar. "	£9 0 0	
	John M'Mian,		6	June "	10 0 0	19 0 0
Durham,	Wm. Gilmore,		6	April "	£10 0 0	
	John Roe,		6	June "	10 0 0	— 20 0 0

Total amount for Restigouche, ... .. £209 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## QUEEN'S.—WINTER SESSION.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
Gagetown,	Joseph L. Mullen,	2d	7	Jan. 1850,	£11 13 4	£62 13 4
	George Knox,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Alex. M'Lean,		6	Dec. "	11 0 0	
	Cath. Jane Peters,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Sarah Davis,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
Mary M'Farlane,	6	Dec. "	10 0 0			
Petersville,	James Kinlay,	3d	6	Dec. "	£10 0 0	64 0 0
	Margaret Kelly,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Wm. Renneck,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Dennis Murphy,		3	Oct. "	5 0 0	
	Wm. Mitchell,		6	Dec. "	9 0 0	
	Joseph Barnes,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
Jane Divine,	6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0			
Johnston,	Robert Black,	2d	6	Oct. "	£11 0 0	40 0 0
	Thomas Boyd,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Louisa Flewelling,		6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	Winckworth Snow,		6	Sep. "	10 0 0	
Chipman,	Wm. J. Roxborough,	2d	6	Jan. 1850,	£10 0 0	42 13 4
	James Fraser,		4	Oct. 1849,	6 13 4	
	Wm. A. Haughton,		6	Dec. "	11 0 0	
	Eliza A. Nevers,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Wm. Henderson,		3	Jan. 1850,	5 0 0	
Canning,	John O'Mar,	1st	9	Jan. "	£22 10 0	54 6 8
	Wm. Somerville,	2d	4	Dec. 1849,	7 6 8	
	John Lynch,	2d	6	Jan. 1850,	11 0 0	
	Ezekiel C. Williams,	3d	9	Nov. 1849,	13 10 0	
Wickham,	Joseph M'Donald,	2d	6	Nov. "	£11 0 0	82 0 0
	H. A. Vanderburgh,	2d	6	Jan. 1850,	11 0 0	
	Robie Skinner,	6	6	Oct. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Richard Holmes,	2d	6	Dec. "	11 0 0	
	Michael M'Neary,	6	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Jos. C. Skinner,	12	12	Jan. 1850,	20 0 0	
Emily D. Ketchum,	6	6	Nov. 1849,	9 0 0		
Waterborough,	David Bates,	1st	6	Dec. "	£15 0 0	88 16 8
	Wm. A. Moore,	2d	1	July "	1 16 8	
	George M'Leod,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
	William Milroy,	6	6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Peter Knight,	6	6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	John Ring,	2d	6	Dec. "	11 0 0	
	Edmund Wright,	3d	6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	Robert Glenn,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
	William Tabb,	6	6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
Brunswick,	Jacob Corey,	2d	6	Sep. "	£11 0 0	22 0 0
	Isaac Alward,	2d	6	Dec. "	11 0 0	
Hampstead,	Jos. Brown,	2d	6	Dec. "	£10 0 0	91 10 0
	James M. Vanwart,		3	July "	5 0 0	
	Abram. M. Tupper,	1st	6	Jan. 1850,	15 0 0	
	Margt. C. Puddington,	9	9	Dec. 1849,	13 10 0	
	Thomas M'Donnell,	3d	12	Oct. "	18 0 0	
	Alex. Machum,	1st	12	Jan. 1850,	30 0 0	
Carried forward,					...	£548 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## SUMMER SESSION.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i>					£548 0 0
Gagetown,	Joseph L. Mullin,	2d	5	June 1850,	£9 3 4	
	Martha H. Knox,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Catherine J. Peters,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Sarah Davis,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Mary M'Farlane,		6	June "	10 0 0	
						48 3 4
Waterborough,	David Bates,	1st	6	June "	£15 0 0	
	George M'Leod,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	Wm. Milroy,	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	
	John Ring,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Robert Glenn,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	Charles O'Connell,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	William Tabb,		6	May "	10 0 0	
						82 0 0
Canning,	John O'Mar,	1st	3	April "	£7 10 0	
	James Laird,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	E. C. Wilson,	3d	3	Feb. "	4 10 0	
	John Lynch,	2d	3	April "	5 10 0	
						28 10 0
Hampstead,	Jos. Brown,	2d	6	June "	£11 0 0	
	William Reed,	2d	6	March "	11 0 0	
	Margt. Puddington,	3d	3	March "	4 10 0	
	Alex. Machum,	1st	5	June "	12 10 0	
	Thos. O'Donnell,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Margt. C. Bogle,		12	June "	20 0 0	
	Ann Young,	3d	6	April "	9 0 0	
						77 0 0
Chipman,	Wm. G. Roxberry,		6	June "	£10 0 0	
	Eliza Nevers,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	John Fraser,	2d	5	June "	9 3 4	
	Wm. A. Haughton,	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	
	James Laird,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	Wm. Henderson,		5	June "	8 6 8	
	Wm. Magran,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
						74 10 0
Brunswick,	Jacob Corey,	2d	6	May "	£11 0 0	
	Isaac Alward,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
						22 0 0
Johnston,	Donald M'Donald,	3d	6	June "	£9 0 0	
	Amy Starkey,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	H. E. Grindon,	3d	6	March "	9 0 0	
	Louisa M. Flewelling,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Robert Black,	2d	6	April "	11 0 0	
	Winckworth Snow,		6	April "	10 0 0	
						57 0 0
Wickham,	Jos. M'Donald,	2d	6	May "	£11 0 0	
	H. A. Vandenburg,	3d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Robie Skinner,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Richard Holmes,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Edwin J. Wright,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Michael M'Kneary,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Deborah Purdy,	3d	6	March "	9 0 0	
	Emily D. Ketchum,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
						80 0 0
Petersville,	James Kinlay,		6	June "	£10 0 0	
	Margaret Kelly,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Alexander Queen,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Morrissey,	2d	8½	June "	15 11 8	
	Wm. Rennick,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	James Kerr,		9	June "	15 0 0	
	Wm. Mitchell,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Jane Divine,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Jos. Barnes,		5	June "	8 6 8	
						97 18 4
Total amount for Queen's, ... ..					£1,116 1 8	

*Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.*

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.—WINTER SESSION.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
St. John City,	James Clarkson,	1st	7	Feb. 1850,	£17 10 0	
	Emma Pheasant,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	Thos. E. Carter,	1st	12	Mar. "	30 0 0	
	John Lahay,	2d	8	Mar. "	14 13 4	
	William Mills,	1st	6	Mar. "	15 0 0	
	George M'Connell,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	Dennis J. Casey,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	Jane Wedderburn,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	John Herrington,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	
	Agnes Watters,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
William W. Anderson,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	£149 3 4	
Portland,	Thomas Rigby,		6	Feb. "	£10 0 0	
	Ann J. Gregory,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
	Isaac T. Cheetham,	2d	10	Feb. "	18 6 8	
	Robert M'Cann,	3d	6	Feb. "	9 0 0	
	John Baird,	3d	6	Feb. "	9 0 0	
	Letitia Danville,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
	John M'Curt,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
Charles H. Tucker,	1st	7	Feb. "	17 10 0	98 16 8	
Simonds,	John Foley,		6	Mar. "	£10 0 0	
	Margaret Jagoe,	2d	8	Mar. "	14 13 4	
	Edward H. Jagoe,	1st	8	Mar. "	20 0 0	
	Michael M'Girr,	3d	6	Mar. "	9 0 0	
	James Kent,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	Engene Rogan,	3d	4	Feb. "	6 0 0	
	Engene O'Regan,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	
	Adam Dobbin,	2d	12	Mar. "	22 0 0	
	Martin Brennan,	2d	6	Feb. "	11 0 0	
	Michael Donovan,	2d	6 & 2	5 dys, Jan. '50.	12 10 6	
	Anna Gordon,		6	Mar. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Peter Brennan,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	
	Ruth Ann Gibson,	3d	10	Mar. "	15 0 0	
Philip Murphy,	3d	5	Mar. "	7 10 0		
James F. Gooldrup,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	160 13 10	
Lancaster,	James Ritchie,	2d	6	Mar. "	£11 0 0	
	Matthew A. Wall,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	
	J. W. Loan,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	
	Dennis Morris,	2d	9 & 1	0 dys, Mar. '50	17 2 2	
	James Mulholland,	2d	9	Mar. 1850,	16 10 0	
	Sarah Murphy,		8	Mar. "	12 0 0	
	Samuel Babbit,		10	Mar. "	16 13 4	
Saint Martin,	John Moore,	2d	8	Mar. "	£14 13 4	
	Thomas H. Black,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	Elleanor Patterson,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Patience Howard,		12	Mar. 1850,	20 0 0	
	Lucinda Shanklin,		8	Mar. "	12 0 0	
	John Keys,		12	Feb. "	20 0 0	
	Philip Murphy,	3d	3	Aug. 1849,	4 10 0	
SUMMER SESSION.						
City St. John,	Jonas Clarkson,	1st	6	Sept. 1850,	£15 0 0	
	Emma Pheasant,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Thomas E. Carter,	1st	6	Sept. "	15 0 0	
	John Lahay,	2d	4	July "	7 6 8	
	William Mills,	1st	6	Sept. "	15 0 0	
Carried forward,					£62 6 8	£610 2 8

Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

Saint John Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i>				£62 6 8	£610 2 8
City St. John,	George M'Connell,		6	Sept. 1850,	10 0 0	
	John Welsh,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Jane Wedderburn,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	John Herrington,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Thomas Hutchings,	1st	6	Sept. "	15 0 0	
						119 6 8
Portland,	Henry Rigby,		6	Sept. "	£10 0 0	
	Ann J. Gregory,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	William Kenna,	2d	10	Sept. "	18 6 8	
	Robert M'Cann,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Isaac S. Cheetham,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Charles H. Tucker,	1st	6	Sept. "	15 0 0	
	Letitia E. Danville,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Michael Donovan,	2d	7½	Sept. "	13 10 0	
	Cornelius O'Brien,	1st	10	Sept. "	25 0 0	
	John Baird,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	John M'Curt,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	David O'Gorman,	2d	9	Sept. "	16 10 0	
						157 6 8
Simonds,	James Kent,		6	Sept. "	£10 0 0	
	James F. Gooldrup,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Robert Williams,	2d	10	Aug. "	18 6 8	
	Peter Brennan,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Martin Brennan,	2d	1	Sept. "	1 16 8	
	Eugine O'Regan,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Philip Murphy,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Ruth A. Gibbon,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Michael M'Girr,		6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
						90 3 4
Saint Martin,	John Moore,	2d	6	Sept. "	£11 0 0	
	Thomas H. Black,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Ellenor Patterson,		9	Sept. "	15 0 0	
	Patience A. Howard,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Lucinda Shanklin,		6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
						55 0 0
Lancaster,	James Ritchie,	2d	6	Sept. "	£11 0 0	
	Charles White,	1st	9 & 1	0 dys. Sep. '50	19 6 8	
	Matthew A. Wall,	1st	6	Sept. 1850,	15 0 0	
	J. W. Loan,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Dennis Morris,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	James Mulholland,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Sarah Murphy,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Samuel Babbit,		2	May "	3 6 8	
						90 13 4
Total amount for Saint John, ... ..						£1,122 12 8

KING'S COUNTY.—WINTER SESSION.

Kingston,	Cornelius O. Flewelling,		6	Jan. 1850,	£10 0 0	
	Moses Mills,	2d	6	March "	11 0 0	
	William Smiley,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Enoch Pitt,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Robert Edgar,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
						£51 0 0
Studholm,	Jos. R. Leggett,		6	March "	£10 0 0	
	George Smith,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
	William Keith,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
	James Cusack,		6	March "	10 0 0	
	James A. Fenwick,	3d	6	Feb. "	9 0 0	
	William E. Burnett,	3d	6	Dec. 1849,	9 0 0	
<i>Carried forward,</i> ... ..					£58 0 0	£51 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## King's Winter Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i>				£58 0 0	£51 0 0
Studholm,	Hugh T. Parlee,	2d	6	Jan. 1850,	11 0 0	94 0 0
	Fras. Gallagher,	1st	6	March "	15 0 0	
	George W. Caldwell,		6	March "	10 0 0	
Norton,	Rebecca Guiou,		6	Feb. "	£10 0 0	32 0 0
	John M'Intosh,	2d	6	March "	12 0 0	
	James M'Anary,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
Westfield,	George C. Irvine,	3d	6	Feb. 1850,	£9 0 0	31 0 0
	Abraham S. Jones,	2d	6	March "	11 0 0	
	Wm. A. Moore,	2d	6	Jan. "	11 0 0	
Greenwich,	C. M. Flewelling,		6	Nov. 1849,	£10 0 0	41 0 0
	James Wallis,	2d	6	Jan. 1850,	11 0 0	
	Emma A. Nase,		6	March "	10 0 0	
	Emma A. Spragge,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
Hampton,	Robert Williams,	2d	12	July "	£22 0 0	86 0 0
	C. W. H. Macdonnell,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Daniel Gallagher,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Ebenezer M. Scribner,		3	Jan. "	5 0 0	
	Melissa A. Black,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Charlotte Hicks,		6	Feb. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Edward Holmes,		6	Feb. 1850,	9 0 0	
	Mary A. Umphrey,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
Sussex,	Josiah Wallace,	1st	6	Jan. 1850,	£15 0 0	58 0 0
	Wm. Weir,	2d	6	March "	11 0 0	
	John Finan,	2d	6	March "	11 0 0	
	Wm. Kearney,	2d	6	March "	11 0 0	
	Edward Henderson,		6	March "	10 0 0	
Upham,	Archibald M'Donald,		6	Feb. 1850,	£10 0 0	30 0 0
	Thomas Morris,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	John Brooke,		6	Feb. 1850,	10 0 0	
Springfield,	Robert Forbes,	1st	6	Feb. "	£15 0 0	74 0 0
	Patrick M'Brairty,	2d	6	Feb. "	11 0 0	
	Daniel Robertson,	1st	6	Feb. "	15 0 0	
	Thomas Veysey,	2d	6	Feb. "	11 0 0	
	Thomas Davis,	2d	6	Dec. 1849,	11 0 0	
	Michael Furlong,	2d	6	Mar. 1850,	11 0 0	

## SUMMER SESSION.

Sussex,	Aaron Alward,	2d	6	July 1850,	£11 0 0	100 0 0
	Wm. Johnstone,	1st	6	Dec. 1849,	15 0 0	
	William Wier,	2d	6	Oct. "	11 0 0	
	William Kearney,	2d	6	Sept. 1850,	11 0 0	
	Edward Henderson,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	Hugh T. Parlee,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	John Finan,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	James T. Dygart,		12	Oct. "	20 0 0	
Norton,	Rebecca Guiou,		6	Aug. "	£10 0 0	83 0 0
	James Stark,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	John M'Intosh,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	John S. Hay,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	James Dunn,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Thos. M'Lachlin,	1st	12	May "	30 0 0	

Carried forward, ... .. £680 0 0



## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## \* King's Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>					£680 0 0
Kingston,	Cornelius O. Flewelling,		6	July 1850,	£10 0 0	
	Charles Veysey,	2d	12	Oct. "	22 0 0	
	John G. Bassitt,	3d	12	Oct. "	18 0 0	
	Edward T. Whitman,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	David B. Marsh,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Martin Dunn,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	John A. Boyce,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Angus M'Phee,	2d	6	Oct. "	11 0 0	
	Edward Creemer,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	Robert Edgar,		6	July "	10 0 0	
						122 0 0
Studhom,	Joseph R. Legget,		6	Sept. "	£10 0 0	
	James A. Fenwick,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Charlotte A. Caldwell,	3d	12	June "	18 0 0	
	Fras. Gallagher,	1st	6	Sept. "	15 0 0	
	Thomas Folie,	2d	12	Oct. "	22 0 0	
	William E. Burnett,	3d	6	July "	9 0 0	
	A. H. Munro,	1st	6	Feb. "	15 0 0	
	Solomon Parlee,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	James Cusack,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	George W. Caldwell,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	George Coates,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Amos Keith,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
Springfield,	Stephen Jones,	2d	6	Mar. "	£11 0 0	
	Daniel Robertson,	1st	6	Aug. "	15 0 0	
	Alexander Duff,	3d	9	July "	13 10 0	
	Thomas Veysey,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	Thomas Boyd,	3d	6	Oct. "	9 0 0	
	John Bond,		10	July "	16 13 4	
	John Read,		8	June "	13 6 8	
	Nobles Downey,	2d	6	July "	11 0 0	
	Robert Forbes,	1st	6	Sept. "	15 0 0	
	Patrick M'Brairty,	2d	3	Sept. "	5 0 0	
						120 10 0
Hampton,	Daniel Gallagher,		6	July "	£10 0 0	
	Sophia Foster,		12	Oct. "	20 0 0	
	Wm. Thomson,	2d	12	Sept. "	22 0 0	
	Robert Lee,	2d	12	Sept. "	22 0 0	
	C. W. H. Macdonnell,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Ebenezer M. Scribner,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	Wm. Tweedale,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Melissa A. Black,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Edward Holmes,	3d	6	Aug. "	9 0 0	
	Mary A. Umphrey,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Adam Dobbin,	2d	6	Oct. "	11 0 0	
	Angus M'Phee,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	
Upham,	Thomas Morris,		6	Aug. "	£10 0 0	
	Thomas Warrell,		12	Oct. "	20 0 0	
	Martha Lewis,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	James A. Wetmore,	3d	6	Aug. "	9 0 0	
	Thomas Connor,	2d	6	April "	11 0 0	
	Jemima Mosher,		6	May "	10 0 0	
						69 0 0
Greenwich,	Emma A. Nase,		6	Aug. "	£10 0 0	
	George Jones,	3d	6	July "	9 0 0	
	Margaret Price,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Catherine M. Flewelling,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Edward Seymour,	3d	12	Oct. "	18 0 0	
						£57 0 0
<i>Carried forward, ...</i>						£1,294 10 0

*Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.*

## King's Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>				£57 0 0	£1,294 10 0
Greenwich,	John Flewelling,	3d	6	Sept. 1850,	9 0 0	
	James R. Inch,	2d	6	July "	11 0 0	
	Emma E. Spragg,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Ann S. Flewelling,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
						97 0 0
Westfield,	Michael Walsh,		6	May "	£10 0 0	
	Wm. A. Moore,	2d	9	Oct. "	16 10 0	
	Jane M. Cordle,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	George C. Irvine,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	John Kerr, Sen.		12	Aug. "	20 0 0	
	Thos. Crawford,	3d	9	Sept. "	13 10 0	
Wm. Buchanan,	2d	12	Oct. "	22 0 0		
						101 0 0
Total amount for King's, ... ..						£1,492 10 0

## CHARLOTTE.—WINTER SESSION.

Saint Andrews,	Timothy F. Harley,	2d	6	Dec. 1849,	£11 0 0	
	Walter Gelley,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	John M'Garrigal,	1st	6	Dec. "	15 0 0	
	Wm. M'Intosh,	1st	6	Jan. 1850,	15 0 0	
	Catharine Swift,		12	Mar. "	20 0 0	
	Pricella Paul,		12	April "	20 0 0	
	Mary O'Neal,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Timothy Hartt,	2d	6	April 1850,	11 0 0	
	Alexander Stevenson,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	James M'Cormick,	2d	6	Jan. "	11 0 0	
						£133 0 0
Pennfield,	Catharine Prescott,		6	Jan. "		10 0 0
Saint George,	Daniel Larkin,	2d	6	Dec. 1849,	£11 0 0	
	James R. Bradford,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Henry Epps,		12	April 1850,	20 0 0	
	Wm. F. M'Colla,	3d	6	Dec. 1849,	9 0 0	
	George Allan,		12	April 1850,	20 0 0	
	Hugh Copeley,	2d	12	Feb. "	22 0 0	
	John O'Donovan,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
						102 0 0
Saint David,	Aseneth Moore,		6	Dec. 1849,	£10 0 0	
	Syl. G. Woodcock,		6	Jan. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Alice Thomson,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Wm. D. Swainson,		6	April 1850,	10 0 0	
						40 0 0
West Isles,	Alex. Greenlaw,		6	Oct. 1849,	£10 0 0	
	Campbell Lord,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	James J. Jenks,	2d	6	Jan. 1850,	11 0 0	
	Wm. D. Swainson,		6	Oct. 1849,	10 0 0	
						41 0 0
Saint James,	Caroline A. Magee,		6	Dec. 1849,	£10 0 0	
	Henry Coulter,		6	Dec. "	10 0 0	
	Philip Walsh,	2d	6	Feb. 1850,	11 0 0	
						31 0 0
Campo Bello,	John Williams,	2d	6	Jan. 1850,	£11 0 0	
	Donald Livingston,	1st	6	Jan. "	15 0 0	
	Daniel M'Keal,	3d	6	Mar. "	9 0 0	
	Agnes Cavin,		6	Oct. 1849,	10 0 0	
						45 0 0
Grand Manan,	Sarah Ingalls,		6	Dec. 1849,	£10 0 0	
	Grace Gilley,		6	Jan. 1850,	9 0 0	
						19 0 0
Carried forward, ... ..						£421 0 0

*Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.*

Charlotte Winter Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>					£421 0 0
Saint Patrick,	Samuel Patterson,		6	Mar. 1850,	£10 0 0	
	James Murray,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	
	Michael Tunney,	2d	6	Dec. 1849,	11 0 0	
	Charles M'Guire,	3d	6	Mar. 1850,	9 0 0	
	Samuel M'Cartney,	3d	6	Mar. "	9 0 0	
	Isabella Fogg,	3d	6	April 1849,	9 0 0	
	Barbara Morrison,	3d	6	Dec. "	9 0 0	
						68 0 0
Saint Stephen,	Mary J. Bixly,		6	Jan. 1850,	£10 0 0	
	James M'Bride,	1st	6	Mar. "	15 0 0	
	Timothy Hart,	2d	6	Oct. 1849,	11 0 0	
	Isabella Gillis,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Bowser,		6	Mar. 1850,	10 0 0	
	John M'Leod,	1st	12	Mar. "	30 0 0	
	John Outhouse,	1st	6	Jan. "	15 0 0	
	Lydia A. Hitchings,		6	Oct. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Robert Clarke,		6	Mar. 1850,	10 0 0	
	Hannah A. Bixly,	3d	12	April "	18 0 0	
						139 0 0

SUMMER SESSION.

Saint George,	Daniel Larkin,	2d	6	June 1850,	£11 0 0	
	Samuel Patterson,		12	Sept. "	20 0 0	
	Samuel Buhot,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Phoebe Kelly,		12	Sept. "	20 0 0	
	Wm. F. M'Colla,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Hugh Copeley,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
						82 0 0
Saint Andrews,	Timothy F. Harley,	2d	6	June "	£11 0 0	
	John M'Garrigle,	1st	6	June "	15 0 0	
	Wm. M'Intosh,	1st	6	July "	15 0 0	
	James M'Cormick,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	Timothy Hart,	2d	6	Oct. "	11 0 0	
	Thomas Barker,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Alex. Stevenson,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Catherine M'Curdy,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Barbara Morrison,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Amy G. Campbell,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Sarah A. Greenough,		6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Lydia Thomson,		12	Sept. "	20 0 0	
						142 0 0
Saint James,	John Gillespie,		6	May "	£10 0 0	
	Henry Coulter,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
						20 0 0
Saint David,	Walter Gilley,		6	June "	£10 0 0	
	John Boles,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	Sylvs. G. Woodcock,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Daniel Morrison,	1st	6	July "	15 0 0	
	Mary Rogers,	3d	6	Aug. "	9 0 0	
	Edward Berry,	1st	6	July "	15 0 0	
						70 0 0
West Isles,	Alexander Greenlaw,		6	June "	£10 0 0	
	Campbell Lord,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	James J. Jenks,	2d	6	July "	11 0 0	
	Michael Tunny,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	John Barry,	2d	6	July "	11 0 0	
						53 0 0
Grand Manan,	Cochrane Craig,	3d	6	Aug. "	£9 0 0	
	Grace Gilley,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
						18 0 0
<i>Carried forward, ... ..</i>						£1,013 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Charlotte Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>					£1,013 0 0
Campo Bello,	John Williams,	2d	6	July 1850,	£11 0 0	37 0 0
	Robert Derrah,	2d	6	April "	11 0 0	
	Donald Livingston,	1st	6	Aug. "	15 0 0	
Saint Patrick,	James Brown,	1st	6	June "	£15 0 0	65 0 0
	James Murray,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Charles M'Guire,	3d	6	Sept. "	9 0 0	
	Samuel M'Cartney,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
	Alice Thompson,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Rachel Turner,		6	July "	10 0 0	
Saint Stephen,	James M'Bride,	1st	6	Sept. "	£15 0 0	90 0 0
	John Ross,	2d	6	April "	11 0 0	
	Patrick O'Connor,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	John T. Outhouse,	1st	6	July "	15 0 0	
	Mary S. Bell,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Isabella Gillis,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Mary J. Bixly,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Sarah Kelly,		6	Sept. "	10 0 0	
Saint James,	Jos. Robinson,	2d	6	June "	£11 0 0	53 0 0
	Caroline Magee,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Henry E. Frazier,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	Philip Walsh,	2d	6	July "	11 0 0	
	Jos. A. M'Leod,		6	July "	10 0 0	
Total amount for Charlotte, ... ..						£1,258 0 0

## WESTMORLAND.—WINTER SESSION.

Dorchester,	William King,	1st	12	June 1850,	£30 0 0	£179 0 0
	Louis Richard,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Michael M'Sweeny,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Patrick Toole,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Ichabod Powell,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	David Thibedeau,		6	Sept. 1849,	10 0 0	
	Thomas O'Corcoran,	2d	6	June 1850,	11 0 0	
	Eustache Melançon,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Ann King,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Rosalie Cormie,		12	May "	20 0 0	
	Henrietta Doiron,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Mary Jane Mills,	3d	12	May "	18 0 0	
	Jane M'Cardy,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Thomas O'Corcoran,	2d	6	Dec. 1849,	11 0 0	
Salisbury,	Jacob Somers,	2d	6	May 1850,	£11 0 0	52 0 0
	Benjamin Rice,	2d	6	Jan. "	11 0 0	
	Asa Perigo,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	James O. Neal,		12	June "	20 0 0	
Westmorland,	Robert King,		12	June "	£20 0 0	60 0 0
	Wm. L. Trueman,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Judson V. Tingley,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Hugh Walker,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Peter Stewart,		6	May "	10 0 0	
Sackville,	Sarah A. Wheton,		6	May "	£10 0 0	
	Edward T. Bowes,	1st	12	June "	25 0 0	
	Jos. Dixon,	1st	6	Jan. "	15 0 0	
	Charlotte Bent,		6	Feb. "	10 0 0	
Carried forward, ... ..					£60 0 0	£291 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Westmorland Winter Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Name.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i> .....				£60 0 0	£291 0 0
Sackville,	James Wilkins,	2d	6	June 1850,	11 0 0	
	Edward V. Tait,	1st	6	May "	15 0 0	
	Gilbert Stultz,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Catherine J. Watts.	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
	Olivia C. Cole,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Richard Wilson,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
						126 0 0
Botsford,	Wm. Foxlow,		6	Jan. "	£10 0 0	
	T. M. De Verennes,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Angus M'Queen,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	Damien Landry,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Crowe,		12	June "	20 0 0	
	John M'Connell,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Frederick Sears,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Gilbert Wall,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Colin Vanbuskirk,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Francis Gotereau,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
						111 0 0
Shediac,	Hugh Cassidy,		6	May "	£10 0 0	
	Hypolite Godet,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Hannah Bell,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Pamelia Stultz,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Anne Bell,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Jane King,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Isadore Bourke,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Francis Legere,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Damion Bristol,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Anthony B. Tayte,		6	May "	10 0 0	
						99 0 0
Moncton,	Pamela Perrigo,		6	June "	£10 0 0	
	John M'Kenzie,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	David Horseman,	2d	6	Mar. "	11 0 0	
	Patrick Casey,	2d	12	May "	22 0 0	
	Theodosia E. Stultz,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Arabella L. Beckwith,		6	April "	10 0 0	
	Anne Mills,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	L. O'Deligny,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
						92 0 0

## SUMMER SESSION.

Dorchester,	Louis Richard,	3d	6	Nov. 1850,	£9 0 0	
	David C. Stiles,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Pacifique Viemeau,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Patrick Toole,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Isaac B. Barnes,		12	Nov. "	20 0 0	
	Hypolite Landry,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	Eustache Melançon,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Philip Oulette,	3d	6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	Alexis Theodore,		12	Nov. "	20 0 0	
	Michael M'Sweeny,	3d	6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	David Tibedeau,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	Jane M'Cardy,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Mary Jane Mills,	3d	6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	Ann King,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
Elizabeth Doiron,	3d	6	Aug. "	9 0 0		
Henrietta Doiron,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0		
						175 0 0
Moncton,	John M'Kenzie,		6	Nov. "	£10 0 0	
	Arabella L. Beckwith,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Theod. E. Stultz,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Ann Mills,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	<i>Carried forward,</i> ...				£40 0 0	£894 0 0

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Westmorland Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i> .....				£40 0 0	£894 0 0
Moncton,	Rebecca Perrigo,		12	Nov. 1850,	18 0 0	
	James O. Neill,		8	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	James M'G. M'Curdy,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
	David Horsman,	2d	6	Sept. "	11 0 0	
	Louis O'Deligny,	3d	6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
						99 0 0
Sackville,	John Fillemore,		12	Nov. "	£20 0 0	
	Edward S. Bowes,	1st	6	Dec. "	15 0 0	
	Jos. Dixon,	1st	6	July "	15 0 0	
	Charlotte Bent,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	James Wilkins,	2d	6	Dec. "	11 0 0	
	Edward V. Tait,	1st	6	Nov. "	15 0 0	
	Gilbert Stultz,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Catharine J. Watts,		6	Dec. "	9 0 0	
	Olivia C. Cole,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Richard Wilson,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
	Margaret B. Wry,		6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
						135 0 0
Westmorland,	Mary Buckerfield,		12	Nov. "	£18 0 0	
	Catharine Buckerfield,		6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	Wm. A. Barnes,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
						37 0 0
Botsford,	Peter Stewart,		6	Nov. "	£10 0 0	
	Wm. Foxlow,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	Frederick Sears,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Angus M'Queen,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
	John M'Connel,		6	Oct. "	10 0 0	
	Wm. H. Hardie,		12	Nov. "	20 0 0	
	Thomas Croise,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Gilbert Wall,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Colin Van Buskirk,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Damien Landry,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	F. M. DeVarenes,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
						121 0 0
Salisbury,	Benjamin Rice,	2d	6	Aug. "	£11 0 0	
	Jacob Somers,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	
						22 0 0
Shediac,	Pamela Stultz,		6	Nov. "	£10 0 0	
	Anthony B. Tayte,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Hypolite Godit,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Dorah A. Tayte,		6	Aug. "	9 0 0	
	Francis Legere,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	H. C. Chesley,	1st	6	Nov. "	15 0 0	
	Damien Bristol,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Francis Gautro,		6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	Hugh Cassidy,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Isadore Bourke,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Hannah Carter,		6	Aug. "	9 0 0	
	Hannah Bell,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
						122 0 0
Total amount for Westmorland, ... ..					£1,430 0 0	

## ALBERT.—WINTER SESSION.

Hopewell,	James T. Woodman,	2d	6	April 1850,	£11 0 0	
	Sarah L. Harris,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Wm. M'Lellan,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	Daniel Curry,		6	May "	10 0 0	
						£41 0 0

Carried forward,

## Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.

## Albert Winter Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>					£41 0 0
Hillsborough,	Joshua Wilson,		6	May 1850,	£10 0 0	59 0 0
	Mary S. Gross,		6	May "	9 0 0	
	James Duffy,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Catharine Duffy,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	William Duffy,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Rebecca Rogers,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
Coverdale,	James Ryan,	2d	6	April 1850,	£11 0 0	39 0 0
	Edward Groundwater,		6	June "	10 0 0	
	Amanda G. Gunning,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
	Mary Lutes,	3d	6	June "	9 0 0	
Harvey,	John Cairns,		12	June "	£20 0 0	111 0 0
	James Seeley,		12	June "	20 0 0	
	John Barratt,		12	June "	20 0 0	
	James Simpson,	2d	6	Feb. "	11 0 0	
	Rufus Pipes,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	James S. Witter,		6	Mar. "	10 0 0	
	Robert Wright,		6	Jan. "	10 0 0	
	Sabina A. Woodworth,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
Elgin,	Wm. T. A. Sommers,		6	June 1850,	£10 0 0	20 0 0
	Rebecca Lutes,		6	June "	10 0 0	

## SUMMER SESSION.

Hopewell,	Daniel Curry,		6	Nov. 1850,	£10 0 0	39 0 0
	Isaac Styles,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	Huldah A. Turnbull,		6	Oct. "	9 0 0	
	Sabina A. Woodworth,		6	July "	10 0 0	
Hillsborough,	Sarah E. Taylor,		6	Oct. "	£9 0 0	48 0 0
	Eunice J. Wilson,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	Rebecca Rogers,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
	Mary Gross,		6	Nov. "	9 0 0	
	Catharine Duffy,		6	Dec. 1849,	10 0 0	
Coverdale,	Alfred H. Peck,	2d	12	Nov. 1850,	£22 0 0	61 0 0
	James Ryan,	2d	6	Oct. "	17 0 0	
	Catharine J. Trites,		6	Oct. "	9 0 0	
	Amanda M. Gunning,		6	Oct. "	9 0 0	
	Mary Gunning,		6	Nov. "	10 0 0	
Harvey,	James S. Witter,		6	Sept. "	£10 0 0	42 0 0
	James Simpson,	2d	6	Aug. "	11 0 0	
	Rufus Pipes,		6	Aug. "	10 0 0	
	H. A. K. Brewster,	2d	6	Nov. "	11 0 0	

Total amount for Albert, ... .. £460 0 0

## VICTORIA.—SUMMER SESSION.

Andover,	Robert Caldwell,	2d	6	June 1850,	£11 0 0	£63 0 0
	Cor. Salmon,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	Bar. Lynch,	2d	6	May "	11 0 0	
	John Baird,		6	May "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Lloyd,	2d	6	June "	11 0 0	
	Caroline E. Salmon,	3d	6	May "	9 0 0	
Perth,	Joseph Dixon,	2d	6	July "		11 0 0
Carried forward, ... ..					£74 0 0	

*Schedule of Warrants drawn in favor of Trustees of Parish Schools in 1850.—Continued.*

## Victoria Summer Session.—Continued.

Parish.	Teachers' Names.	Class.	Period in Months.		Amount.	Total.
			M.	Ending.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i> ...					£74 0 0
Saint Basil,	John B. Martin,	2d	6	May 1850,	£11 0 0	
	Francis Leveque,		6	July "	10 0 0	
	Thomas Chassie,	3d	6	July "	10 0 0	
	Maxime Derosier,		6	May "	9 0 0	
Madawaska,	Sydney Maloney,		6	June "		40 0 0
Total amount for Victoria,					... ..	<u>£124 0 0</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

York,	....	....	....	....	....	....	£1,033	0	0	
Sunbury,	....	....	....	....	....	....	551	6	8	
Queen's,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,116	1	8	
Kent,	....	....	....	....	....	....	501	10	0	
Gloucester,	....	....	....	....	....	....	471	0	0	
Northumberland,	....	....	....	....	....	....	838	0	0	
Restigouche,	....	....	....	....	....	....	209	0	0	
Carleton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	780	0	0	
Saint John,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,122	12	8	
King's,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,492	10	0	
Charlotte,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,258	0	0	
Westmorland,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,430	0	0	
Albert,	....	....	....	....	....	....	460	0	0	
Victoria,	....	....	....	....	....	....	124	0	0	
Total amount for Province,							....	<u>£11,387</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Provincial Secretary's Office, March 1851.

J. R. PARTELOW.



# PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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## **Report from Commissioners of Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the Year 1850.**

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*To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum herewith enclose their Account of Receipts and Expenditure for this Institution for the year ending the 31st December 1850.

The Receipts are—for Warrants on the Treasury, £2,400; of Paying Patients, £115 5 8; Balance of last year, £38 10 2: amounting to £2,553 15 10.

The Expenditure was—for Food, £887 19 2; Clothing, £96 2 4; Officers and Servants, £677 6 4; Building and Improvements, £480 13 2; Miscellaneous, £41 8s. 6d.; Fuel, £106 2 6; and Furniture, £207 1s.: amounting to £2,496 13s.

Balance in hands of Commissioners, £57 2 10.

Credit the amount paid by paying Patients, £115 5 8, from the amount of expenditure, £2,496 13s., leaves the net cost for support and maintainance for the past year, £2,381 7 4.

A further outlay will be required this year for a Barn, Root House, and improvements on the Grounds: the return from these will in a short time more than repay the cost.

An additional supply of Water is also required.

The Commissioners therefore estimate the cost for the current year at not less than £2,400; and have to request that £600 may be placed at their disposal quarterly to meet the expenditure.

The Commissioners have much pleasure in reporting the now serviceable state of this Institution, and the high character it is obtaining under the able superintendence of Doctor Waddell, whose Report and Return are herewith enclosed. As this Report fully embraces all the details, the Commissioners think it unnecessary to again go over these except in so far as to state the pressing necessity of providing further accommodation for pauper Lunatics; they are now over-crowded with males and females, placed in the same building.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WARD,  
WM. M'LEOD,  
F. A. WIGGINS,  
WM. OLIVE,  
ROBERT F. HAZEN,  
P. BESNARD,  
J. SIMPSON,  
L. A. WILMOT.

*Saint John, New Brunswick, 1st January, 1851.*

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## **Report from the Medical Superintendent of Provincial Lunatic Asylum.**

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*To John Ward, Esquire, Chairman of Board of Commissioners of Provincial Lunatic Asylum.*

SIR,—The close of the year is generally regarded by reflecting minds as a proper season for thoughtfulness. To review the past is calculated in an eminent degree to promote improvement. Errors are frequently committed by those who possess great talent and distinguished ability, while success sometimes crowns very humble exertions. It is our highest wisdom to allow these results to influence our conduct,—the one to serve as a beacon to warn, the other as a light to guide on our journey through the

the mazes of that future which still lies before us. It seems a wise arrangement that the close of the year, by general consent, should be fixed upon as a fit time for the discharge of duties so important. Annual revolutions may very justly be considered as so many stages on the journey of life, at which we should acknowledge the invisible hand that has led us, as well as to refresh for further labour.

To my own mind I know of nothing more calculated to bring home with force the brevity of human existence than to mark the extreme rapidity with which a year passes. Multiply these very short periods of time by the largest number which you can imagine the most healthful organism to carry on the machinery of life, and what is it? "It is even a vapour." If then we would leave a trace of our existence in the improvement of the society with which we mingle, or by promoting the welfare of the Institutions in the land in which we dwell, it is absolutely necessary that our actions be at once decided and energetic.

Public benevolent Institutions may, like individuals, be regarded as having interests peculiarly their own, and at a season such as the present it is our highest wisdom to review our conduct in reference to their management. If we have, by ought that we have done, injured them, it is our duty to retrace our steps with all possible haste, and to the extent of our means repair the evil; and if on the contrary we have been instrumental in the hands of a kind Providence of doing any thing calculated to elevate and improve, let us acknowledge the good hand of God upon us, and be encouraged for renewed and increased exertion.

These remarks seem appropriate as introductory to the Report which it is my duty now to present of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year just ended.

In the paper which I had the honor to lay before you last year, I stated that at the end of December 1849, there were 92 Patients in the Institution,—48 were females, and 44 were males. Of the 92 old cases, there still remain 75—40 females and 35 males: one of these, a female quite recovered from her mental ailment, but being the subject of partial paralysis she is not in a condition to be discharged to seek a livelihood for herself, and her friends are unable to provide for her. I have been in correspondence with the Clergyman in the Parish from which she comes, and he is very kindly interesting himself in her behalf, and I hope that in the Spring I shall get her sent to her family, if nothing can be done sooner. In connexion with this case I beg to suggest that some law should be made to bind the authorities who commit such persons for treatment to receive them off our hands when they recover; for situated as we are at present, we are obliged either to keep and provide for them, increasing our expenses and occupying our room, or to cast them abroad in the world to be thrown again back upon us in a worse condition than before, induced by hardships to which they would be necessarily subjected. Of the 74 there are 55 returned on our brief statement as unimproved, and their chances of improvement becoming less and less as time wears away. Of the remaining 19, 17 are returned as improved, and 2 much improved; of these 19 some hopes may be entertained that they may ultimately recover, but it would be too sanguine an opinion to give that they would all likely be restored, so that the largest number of these 74 may be accounted as persons dependent on your charity for life, and they are just that class of persons, where there is no institution such as this, who are roaming abroad suffering those privations incident to their unfortunate condition, or what is worse, confined in places altogether unfit for their treatment. Here I may remark, that in a country so situated, the number of the insane must rapidly increase, and those that are treated must be sent abroad at great expense; and this expensive expedient is too frequently not resorted to until every resource has been exhausted at home, valuable time lost, and the poor patient becomes a wreck for life. In justice however to this large class, it is my duty to say that many of them are doing us good service in assisting to carry on the work in which we are constantly engaged; and some of the number by their labour, so long as they are able to perform it, quite repay us for all that they receive, and this remark applies to females as well as to males, and this is a circumstance that ought always to be taken into account when looking at the figures representing our expenditures, for our improvements ought at the same time to command attention. Those who have been discharged from the list of last year, as you will perceive by reference to the statement, are 9 recovered, 3 much improved, 3 died. The only remark that I have

to make on these statistics is on the amount of mortality,—3 deaths out of 92 old cases, and all among those of the longest standing on our record; one say 13, one 9, and the other upwards of 3, making an average of 8 years to each; this I consider a remarkable fact.

By reference to the same statement you will find that we have admitted during the year 59 cases—37 males and 22 females. Of these there have been discharged *recovered*, 14 males and 11 females; *much improved*, 5 males and 2 females; *improved*, 1 female; and *unimproved*, 4 males. Of these four is the case of the man with the tumour in the eye, to which I referred in my Report of last year. The same opinion that I then expressed, I gave in a letter addressed to his father, that in an operation lay his only hope. The father came immediately to see me, and after talking the nature of the case over with him, and after consulting the Commissioner for the month on the propriety of operating in the Asylum, whose opinion it was that a surgical operation should not be done there, the father called in Doctors Robert and William Bayard in consultation, who agreed in the opinion that an operation was necessary. The young man was then discharged to his father, who removed him to the City, where the tumour was very skilfully extirpated by Doctor William Bayard, and the operation was followed by the most happy results. The young man is at work in the country, enjoying health of body and soundness of mind. Out of all the admissions of the year we have remaining only 11 unimproved; 2 of these were admitted during the last week, consequently too late to know the result of treatment; and among the remaining 9, two are old cases that had been before in the Asylum. And the most remarkable fact in reference to this class of statistics is, that we have had no deaths among those admitted during the year.

The medical treatment of the insane I have conducted on the same general principles that I was accustomed to adopt in private practice. I soon discovered however that in most cases they required much larger doses than I have been in the habit of prescribing. I have used as little medicine as possible, never however failing to resort to it in cases where in my judgment insanity depended on physical disease. In such cases I have obtained from it its usual beneficial results. The moral treatment is based on kindness, and it is our constant aim to surround our patients with as many agreeable influences as are in our power. But I regret that our means are so limited. We have no Chapel for religious services, and no halls, such as are intended to be in the wings, for social parties and indoor amusements. Our library too is not so varied as is desirable, to be well adapted for the use of our patients. Outside we have no ten-pin alley, and no arrangements for amusing and healthful recreations, the influence of which enters so largely into this branch of our treatment, and which abound at all the best establishments of the kind in the United States; and I beg to solicit your attention to these deficiencies in any plans that you may have for consideration for future improvement. I have already mentioned that many of our patients assist us to a very considerable extent in carrying on our work. Labour well directed may be regarded as a most valuable agent in treating the insane. A large number of the old cases in every community where there is no institution for their treatment, enjoy a very large amount of health, and many of them a high degree of energy, and their insanity appears in their directing these in a wrong channel, and wasting them upon improper objects. Some imagine themselves engaged in an extensive enterprise, and day and night they exhaust themselves running from house to house explaining the nature of their scheme and its bearing on their own and others interests. Others seem entirely bent on working mischief, and they wander from place to place most industriously engaged in their favourite pursuit. Others again, almost invariably in good circumstances, become the unfortunate subjects of a delusion that they are becoming poor, and that absolute want will ere long overtake them, and that they and their family will ultimately come to ruin. This latter class is exceedingly troublesome; they give no sleep to their own eyes nor slumber to their eyelids, but night and day alike driven on by this imaginary monster want, they bustle at home, bargain with their neighbours, and wander abroad in search of gain, keeping their family in tyranny, their neighbourhood in hot water, and the whole community in an uproar. Now so long as such persons are permitted to go at large, so long will they continue the bent of their own wrong inclinations, till they absolutely exhaust  
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the powers of nature, and then follows a period of torpidity, which continues till the system rallies, when again they appear in all their former activity to go the same rounds, and in turn to be followed by the same results, till at length they become prematurely worn out, and may be seen lying wrecks on the surface of society. To meet the wants of these cases the restraints of an Asylum are admirably adapted. There the causes of excitement no longer exist. They are confined to one set of companions, and these companions generally not of a kind to keep up excitement, for each has his own hobby and peculiar troubles, and enough to do to attend to himself. But restraint is not the only thing necessary in such cases; some vent must be given to exalted energy; and hence the value of labour, regulated in kind and degree by the will of another; and when judiciously managed it is surprising how soon its beneficial influences may be observed, and how soon in an institution such as this it becomes habit. Prompted by these views, I have been enabled during the past year to get a large amount of useful and profitable labour performed, while I have had the high satisfaction of dispelling the mistaken views and regulating the misguided conduct of a number of persons now at home, discharging the functions and enjoying the reputation of good members of society.

Mechanical restraints we have as far as possible abandoned. There do however occur cases where it is necessary to resort to it, and in such cases its use may be considered as kindness. If my views were to become so modified that I would be disposed to do away with it altogether, it would be impracticable in an institution so incomplete as ours. But I must confess that I can scarcely conceive of one so perfect in all its parts that the entire yielding of mechanical restraint would be any thing but a sacrifice; its indiscriminate and frequent use I can however regard in no other light than that of cruelty.

*Diet.*—To this I have been particularly careful that it has been both sufficient in quantity, and wholesome and nutritious in quality. In general I am inclined to think that the insane require more nourishment than persons in health.

*Cleanliness.*—This has had our especial attention, for the state of the skin has much to do with those diseases on which insanity depends; and the tidiness and comfort of their apartments exercise a powerful moral influence.

*Sleep.*—Retiring early to rest I have as a general rule insisted on, believing that sleep for the insane is one of the very best restoratives, and regularity of retiring is one of the best means to insure it.

Trusting that it may not be regarded out of place, I beg to make a remark or two in reference to my views on the subject of temperance, and the bearing of these views on the discharge of my duties as a public officer. Long ago I arrived at the conclusion that alcoholic stimulants in all their forms, when resorted to in a state of health, were useless, and to me at least injurious, and being deeply imbued with this feeling, I determined to act on the principle of total abstinence, and to exert my influence to induce others to act with me. The means I used was the simple machinery of the temperance organization, with which, in all its modifications, I have been identified for nearly twenty years. As a Medical practitioner, however, I have ever entertained the opinion, that alcoholic stimulants should have a place on the shelf of the Apothecary, and I am free to admit that in the present state of my knowledge there is nothing that I would be willing to place there as a substitute, and I have from first to last been accustomed to prescribe them, so far as regards conscientious scruples, as freely as if I had no connexion with the temperance movement. Entertaining these views, I am quite sure that it will be quite gratifying to you to learn that I have accomplished the work of the year, having had under treatment 151 patients, and have used but about one quart each of brandy and wine. Let it not be supposed that I have been dealing in "infinisimals," when I speak of so small a quantity in connexion with so large a number of patients, for I would prescribe if required a pound as readily as an ounce. The truth is, the cases requiring these remedies are rare, and I would consider it wrong not to avail myself of their medicinal virtues in the few cases in which they are applicable, because I believe their influence on the system in a state of health to be vicious.

Incurable paralytics and idiotic persons are being sent to us, and have encroached upon the accommodations designed for the insane, till the evil has assumed a form that

that requires a remedy. It is quite possible that the reason why such persons are sent here is that they may cease to be a burden on the Parish to which they belong. If the object of our institution were correctly understood, and sufficiently appreciated, and if those who have the power to send them were guided by proper feelings, they would rather protect us from, than impose upon us such cases. The golden rule would I think operate well under such circumstances. Let any one put the question to himself—If Providence were to afflict me with insanity, would I like to be confined in a ward perhaps already overcrowded with persons who from the effects of incurable disease are deprived of the power, to say nothing of the will, of attending to the ordinary decencies of life? Now this is just what happens with us in our present circumstances. If a patient be sent to us in a state of violent excitement, no matter how respectable he may be, or what luxuries he may have enjoyed at home, he must be confined in the lodge where these persons are; for in the centre building we have not the means to restrain him, so that he, his attendant, and the building, may be safe. That part of the establishment was not designed for such a purpose, and at present affords no such accommodation. How painful the sight to witness respectable persons who have been accustomed to the comforts and even the elegancies of life, peeping as it were through the dark cloud in which their intellectual faculties have been enshrouded, to look upon a scene partly made up by objects so disgusting, they naturally shrink back and plunge deeper into the gloom from which they were emerging, and reason even in their madness that that state which makes them imaginary princes or heroes is preferable to that. It will be long ere the effect is lost upon my own mind of an exclamation made by a gentleman under the circumstances I have just described. Worn out by excitement, his whole body as it were a bundle of irritability and sensitiveness, his reason dawning; I say it will be long before I forget an exclamation of his when realizing the full effects of these influences,—“I wish to God I were mad, then I should be happy!” In the name then of our common humanity, I beg your generous interference to put a stop to this crying evil at once and for ever. Let these poor unfortunate persons be removed to some other institution, where they may be made as comfortable as the nature of their circumstances will permit; or let separate accommodation be provided for them here, that they may no longer by their presence operate as a dead-weight on our curative treatment of the insane. By every means in my power I have endeavoured to bring to the notice of the public the defective state of the institution, for the want of sufficient accommodation. Visitors, Grand Juries, Editors of the City Press, all have inspected our several wards, and observed their crowded state, and the difficulties in management arising out of that circumstance. And Grand Juries and Editors have alike pointed out the necessity for increased accommodation; and for their kindness in doing so, I beg to thank them. And His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, when inspecting the establishment, left a Memorandum in our Visitors' Book, of which the following is a copy:—“I am much pleased with the order, cleanliness and general management of this establishment; whilst I regret that the part of the original design not being completed, interferes in some degree with the requisite accommodation of the patients, and compels rooms to be occupied and even crowded, which are hardly fit for the reception of patients.”—The evil nevertheless still exists, and it is painfully felt in our utter inability properly to classify our patients. For this evil there is only one remedy, and it lies in completing the original design of the institution, by building the wings and another lodge.

While I have thus pointed out defects in our institution, it is but right that I should notice what is creditable. While our lodge is crowded, and while there are in other parts of the establishment more patients perhaps than ought to be, we have elegant apartments in the centre building equal to any thing of the kind I believe on the Continent of America, some of which are vacant, while the class of persons for whom they were designed are spending their means in the support of foreign institutions. For a few persons whose disease has become chronic, who are kind and gentle, and who require a comfortable and respectable home, we have just the accommodations they would like, where they might live in a style equal to the requirements of our best classes, and at an expense as reasonable as accommodations of the kind can be obtained in the United States. But I must admit that I have but little hope of seeing these  
apartments

apartments profitably occupied, while our pauper and non-paying patients occupy the Chapel on the same flat, and the rooms on the flat just over them, while the same stairs must be used for all ;—there is too near a proximity to suit our better classes. While in the States last Summer, I found patients in the institutions there from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, paying for accommodations an amount of money not far short of, if not equal to, that which it costs to support this institution. There were no less than twenty in the M'Lean Asylum near Boston. It is perfectly evident then, that a large amount of means is withdrawn from these Provinces to support similar establishments abroad. Is it not then, may I ask, poor economy for the inhabitants of this Province, while they allow themselves to be so largely taxed for the support of the poor insane, to allow those who are able to pay, for the want of accommodation suitable to their tastes, to go abroad to spend their means in support of foreign institutions, when the amount so spent would go far to make their own self-sustaining. Surely the policy is bad, and the sooner it is rectified the better, and I confidently trust and hope that correct views on this point will induce those who have the power to put this establishment in an efficient working condition, ample for the accommodation of all classes, high as well as low.

The following extract from a letter of 30th July last, from Dr. Ray, of the Butler Hospital, appears apropos :—

“ I hope your people will see the propriety of placing your institution on a respectable footing, regarded as a matter of policy ; so long as the better class of patients shun it, so long will it be merely a pauper establishment, and though a valuable institution for paupers, it will furnish no relief to any class who are able and willing to pay ; they will be obliged as much as ever to incur the serious expense of placing their patients in Hospitals abroad, while they contribute to the support of their own Hospital at home. I trust they will ere long see the matter in its true light.”

As the Provincial Lunatic Asylum is designed to be a permanent Institution, it is but right that we have respect to the probable future wants of the country ; and occupying the position that I do, I feel that it is proper that such ability as I may possess should be devoted to shape it to meet those wants. It is the opinion of those best informed on the subject that the Province is rich in undeveloped resources, and that it is on the very eve of having pass through it a great international highway, and that it is destined at no very distant day to support a numerous and busy population. In this opinion I entirely concur. But before anything great can be accomplished for this country there must be a population to do the work. The opening up of our mines, and working the minerals, and constructing our Rail Road, would require a great accession to our population, and the history of the experience of our neighbours in the United States should guide us here. There the stream of emigration which their great public works attracted to their shores was composed of the sick and the weakly as well as the healthy and vigorous, and that has proved a prolific source whence their benevolent public institutions have been peopled. The same results may very reasonably be anticipated here ; besides, the new impulse which such great works will impart to the latent energies of a hitherto quiet population, will contribute largely, I have no doubt, to the production of mental disease. It is probable that to this cause more than to any other the great increase of insanity in those countries where Rail Roads and other great public works are revolutionizing the business transactions, and overstimulating the energies of the people, may be attributed. Against all such contingencies, then, it is but prudent we should be provided ; and I beg to submit, whether this should not be regarded as an additional reason for increasing our accommodation with as little delay as possible.

During the year, I have somewhat freely opened the doors to visitors, and it has afforded me much pleasure to communicate such facts to respectable persons from all parts of the country, relating to our management, as I thought would be gratifying to them to know, and I am not aware of any evil consequences having resulted from the course which I pursued in this particular.

I was anxious, for two reasons, that the real state of the institution should be known by those who took an interest in it. First, that they should be made acquainted with our mode of working the machinery which we have ; and secondly, that they should be

informed as to what we still require, and in this way secure their countenance and aid in carrying on our benevolent operations. I am fully aware that it is impolitic to attempt to proceed in advance of the people of any country in developing its public institutions. But I am quite satisfied that if the real position and true wants of the Asylum for the insane were fully brought to the notice of the people of this Province, they would with one voice vote us the means of its immediate completion. In June last I had the privilege to meet, in convention at Boston, superintendents of some twenty six Asylums for the insane; at the meeting most of the leading questions touching the accommodations, management, treatment, both moral and medical of the insane, were fully discussed; practical as well as theoretical views were elicited from all parties, and made common stock. The meeting was most interesting, and highly useful and pleasing circumstances in connexion with it, were the unbounded civility of the Civic Authorities, in their official capacity, to the Association as a body, and the gentlemanly and polite bearing of the American members to Doctor Douglas, of Quebec, and myself, the only representatives there of British Provincial Institutions. After the Convention adjourned I proceeded to visit some of the most interesting Asylums in that country, beside those at Somerville and South Boston—the former under the superintendence of Doctor Bell, and the latter under that of Doctor Steadman. I went to Providence, Rhode Island, to visit the Butler Hospital, under the superintendence of the justly celebrated Doctor Ray. This Institution had for me an especial interest, as it is the one of which ours is a copy. I was struck, however, with the great difference that exists in many respects between that fine establishment and our own. The building was complete—wings, lodges, and all,—and there were but 110 patients occupying those ample accommodations; while we, with the centre building and one lodge, being minus both wings and one lodge, accommodate 95 upon an average throughout the year, and frequently have over 100. There was another arrangement in which we contrasted most unfavourably with them,—while we have but three male attendants, and one of these our engineer, and four female attendants, they had six of each, male and female, with a supervisor of each sex, to superintend the performance of the duties of the attendants.

From Providence I proceeded to Worcester Hospital for the Insane, under the superintendence of Doctor Chandler; thence to Retreat, at Hartford, under Doctor Butler; thence to Bloomingdale, under Doctor Nicholls; Flushing Sandford Hall, under Doctor Ruel; the New York City Asylum, Blackwell's Island, under Doctor Ranney; State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton, New Jersey, under Doctor Buttolph; Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, under Doctor Heanes; Friends Asylum for the Insane, Frankford, Pa., under Doctor Worthington; Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, under Doctor Kirkbride; at all these Institutions I was cordially welcomed and politely entertained, and from the Medical Gentlemen in charge, as well as from other Officers, I received the utmost attention, every thing was done that I could desire, to promote the object of my mission.

To all those Gentlemen I owe a lasting debt of gratitude, and the new friendships which I had the pleasure to form will be among my most enduring.

During my absence to the States my place was filled up by your appointment by Doctor John Boyd, of the City, and the kind and gentlemanly manner in which he discharged his duty, which was most faithfully performed, has made him quite a favourite among both patients and attendants. The Chaplaincy being vacant, it may be a matter of interest to know how I have managed under the circumstances. I have already informed you that we have had three deaths, one of these was a member of a family who when informed of the event, removed the body and buried it themselves; another being a Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Daniell was requested to attend the funeral; the other being an Episcopalian, the Reverend Mr. Coster was invited to do that duty; both of whom very kindly consented. The Reverend Mr. Daniell, Wesleyan, the Reverend Robert Irvine, Presbyterian, the Reverend Mr. Harris, Baptist, have each preached once for us. To all these Reverend Gentlemen we are under obligations, and they are hereby most gratefully acknowledged. To the Clergy of all Denominations alike, I freely open the doors for them to visit the sick, and they have all very promptly attended when requested.

To

To His Honor Mr. Justice Parker, we owe a contribution from the Bible Society, of Bibles and Testaments, and from the Church Society a contribution of Common Prayer Books, and from his own Library, a lot of Penny Magazines; these Books have been much used and highly valued, and to His Honor the Judge we beg to tender our thanks.

To the Proprietors of the "Halifax Guardian," through the kindness of George E. Morton, Esquire, to the Proprietor of the "Free Church Witness," through the kindness of William Murray, Esquire, and to the Proprietors of the "Christian Visitor," through the kindness of N. S. Demill, Esquire, are we indebted for their respective Papers; they will please accept our thanks.

The building is I believe in as good order from the roof to the basement, as it can well be under our present arrangements; there is scarcely a room in our whole establishment that has not had something added in the course of the year, which has materially increased our expenses, but has to the full extent increased the value of the property and comfort of the inmates; and the Chapel to which I called your attention last year, as being in a bad state for a ward, has been improved, till it is now one of the most commodious and every way most comfortable wards in the institution. The farm, orchard, and pleasure grounds have been improved considerably. The farm to such an extent as will involve the necessity for the erection of a large barn, with cellar for vegetables, and a piggery. The crop of the last year consisted chiefly of oats, turnips, and potatoes, which has to some extent reduced our expenditures for these supplies, besides the straw has saved us an outlay for that article.

In review of all that has passed under my observation in reference to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, I think we have much for which to be grateful; no accident has occurred of any serious nature, and an amount of general comfort quite equal to what under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated, has been secured. Some of our patients have been restored to their friends and to usefulness, others have been prevented from injuring themselves, and other some have been kindly nursed in sickness who had no friends of their own to attend them, while others still have had their sorrows soothed by all the kindness that they could have enjoyed in the midst of their own friends, and have gone down to the tomb, while a large number are enjoying a comfortable home and good health. While this was in being accomplished here, the community has been freed from the trouble that would have resulted from our patients being at large; and private families have been relieved from burdens that they were ill able to sustain; and when all this is compared with the state of the country without such an institution, and it is only then that the aggregate of the good that we have accomplished swells into its own real importance. While I thank the Commissioners for their kind assistance and valuable councils, and here I include Wm. Jack and A. Campbell, Esquires, who have retired, I feel it but due to the officers, attendants and servants, who have assisted me in carrying on the work, to say, that for the most part I have been highly pleased with their industry and faithfulness; and now, with a heart overflowing with gratitude to the Great Giver of all good for bringing us to the close of another year under such favourable circumstances, I pass from its duties with renewed energies and greater experience to enter upon those of a new year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN WADDELL,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

*Saint John, N. B., 1st January, 1851.*

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Record of Lunatics in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in 1850.—Continued.

No.	Sex.	Place of Nativity.	Civil condition.	By whom committed.	Date of admission.	Date of discharge and in what condition, or death.	Item's. at 31st Dec. 1850, and in what condition.	County from which sent.
92	Female,	38 Co. Sligo,	Married,	do	3d Jun. 1849,	...	Unimproved,	Carleton County.
94	Male,	34 Co. King's, N.B.	do	do	5th Feb. 1849,	...	Improved,	Saint John "
95	do	27 Co. Kerry, Ireland,	Single,	do	14th Feb. 1849,	Recovered & discharged 13th Mar. '50,	...	Do.
96	do	65 Kidderminster, England,	Widower	Justices,	16th Feb. 1849,	Discharged much improved to friends 4th June, 1850,	Unimproved,	Do. City.
97	Female,	25 Londonderry, N.S.	Single,	Dr. G. P. Peters,	17th Feb. 1849,	...	do	Do. "
98	Male,	31 Co. Leitrim,	do	Justices,	8th March, 1849,	...	do	Do. County.
99	Female,	27 Co. Tyrone,	Married,	do	17th March, 1849,	...	do	Do. "
101	Male,	37 Co. Donegal,	Single,	Re-admitted on Dr. G. P. Peters' Order	29th Mar. 1849,	...	Improved,	Do. City.
103	do	43 Co. Derry,	do	Justices,	3d April, 1849,	Recovered & discharged 29th Jan. '50,	...	Charlotte County.
110	Female,	23 Co. Galway,	do	do	8th May, 1849,	...	do	York
111	Male,	15 Co. Kent, N.B.	do	do	11th May, 1849,	...	do	Kent
126	Female,	39 Annapolis, N.S.	Married,	Friends,	20th Aug. 1849,	Improved & discharged to friends 16th August, 1850,	...	Nova Scotia, direct.
127	do	27 Co. Cork,	Single,	Re-admitted,	23d Aug. 1849,	Recovered & discharged 30th May, '50,	...	Saint John City.
128	Male,	36 Co. Down,	do	Justices,	24th Aug. 1849,	Recovered & discharged 1st April, '50,	...	Saint John "
131	do	57 Norfolk, England,	do	do	7th Oct. 1849,	...	Unimproved,	Do. Co. Alms House.
133	Female,	19 Co. Carleton, N.B.	do	do	19th Oct. 1849,	Recovered & discharged to friends 13th March, 1850,	...	Carleton County.
134	do	39 Co. Cork,	Married,	do	24th Oct. 1849,	...	do	Saint John City.
136	Male,	30 Co. Sligo,	do	do	9th Nov. 1849,	...	Much improved,	Do.
137	Female,	23 Co. Cork,	Single,	do	13th Nov. 1849,	...	Improved,	Charlotte County.
138	do	51 Co. Cork,	Married,	do	20th Nov. 1849,	...	Unimproved,	Saint John County.
139	do	35 Co. Tyrone,	do	do	11th Dec. 1849,	Discharged to friends much improved 24th May, 1850,	...	Sunbury
140	Male,	26 Co. York, N.B.	Single,	do	12th Jan. 1850,	Admitted in 1850, viz:—	...	York
141	do	65 Co. Tyrone,	Married,	do	19th Jan. 1850,	Developed (improved) 19th Feb. 1850,	...	Queen's
142	do	27 Granville, N.S.	Single,	Friends,	23d Jan. 1850,	...	do	Saint John
143	do	22 Co. Westmorland, N.B.	do	Justices,	26th Jan. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 15th July, '50,	...	Westmorland
144	do	20 Co. Cork,	do	do	31st Jan. 1850,	...	Improved,	St. John Co. Alms House.
145	do	23 Co. Kent, N.B.	do	do	13th Feb. 1850,	Discharged to friends unimproved 18th April, 1850,	...	Kent County.
146	do	45 Co. Charlotte, N.B.	Married,	do	20th Feb. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 14th May, '50,	...	Charlotte County.
147	Female,	38 Co. Donegal,	Widow,	do	20th Feb. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 16th Mar. '50,	...	Saint John

148	Female,	49 Co. Armagh,	Married,	Justices,	28th Feb. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 2d April, '50,	Improved,	Charlotte County.
149	Male,	14 Co. King's, N.B.	Single,	do	28th Feb. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 27th May, '50,	...	King's
150	do	45 Co. Fermanagh,	Married,	do	28th March, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 15th Oct. '50,	...	Charlotte
151	do	32 Co. Cork,	Widower	do	4th April, 1850,	...	do	York
152	Female,	46 Co. Cork,	Married,	do	9th April, 1850,	...	do	Do.
153	do	20 Co. Carleton, N.B.	Single,	Friends,	12th April, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 12th July, '50,	...	Saint John City.
154	Male,	53 Co. Tyrone,	Married,	Justices,	13th April, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 10th July, '50,	...	Do.
155	do	66 Clements, N.S.	do	Friends,	22d April, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 27th Aug. '50,	...	Nova Scotia, direct.
156	do	25 Co. Northumberland, N.B.	Single,	Justices,	3d May, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 4th Aug. '50,	...	Northumberland County.
157	Female,	50 Co. Derry, Ireland,	Married,	Friends,	4th May, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 22d May, '50,	...	Saint John City.
158	Male,	48 Co. Fermanagh,	Single,	Justices,	4th May, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 11th June, '50,	...	York County.
159	do	58 Co. Tipperary,	do	do	4th May, 1850,	Much improved and discharged to friends 7th Dec. 1850,	...	Saint John County.
160	do	19 Co. Charlotte,	do	do	7th May, 1850,	Discharged to friends unimproved 5th July, 1850,	...	Charlotte
161	do	25 Co. Westmorland, N.B.	Married,	do	8th May, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 13th Aug. '50,	...	Saint John City.
162	do	50 Nottingham, England,	do	do	8th May, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 4th July, '50,	...	Do. County.
163	do	18 Co. York, N.B.	Single,	do	12th May, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 23d July, '50,	...	York County.
164	Female,	20 Co. York, "	do	do	17th May, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 12th Oct. '50,	...	Do.
165	do	36 Edinburgh, Scotland,	Married,	do	30th May, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 3d Aug. '50,	...	Saint John County.
166	do	32 Co. Charlotte,	do	do	1st June, 1850,	Improved and discharged 2d Sept. 1850, re-admitted 5th Oct. 1850,	do	Charlotte
167	Male,	25 Saint John,	Single,	do	4th June, 1850,	Much improved and discharged 10th July, '50, re-admitted 22d Oct. '50,	Unimproved,	Saint John City.
168	do	23 Saint John,	do	do	8th June, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 17th June, '50,	...	Do.
169	Female,	50 Co. Antrim,	Married,	do	11th June, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 22d June, '50,	...	Do.
170	Male,	40 Saint John,	do	do	12th June, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 22d June, '50,	...	Do.
171	do	30 Co. Gloucester,	Single,	do	3d July, 1850,	Much impr'd & discharged 6th Aug. '50,	...	Kent County.
172	do	30 Dublin,	do	do	9th July, 1850,	Recovered & discharged 2d Sept. '50,	...	Saint John City.
173	do	30 Co. Cork,	do	do	11th July, 1850,	...	Improved,	Charlotte County.
174	do	50 Halifax, N.S.	Married,	Friends,	20th July, 1850,	...	Unimproved,	Nova Scotia, direct.
175	Female,	52 Co. Tyrone,	Widow,	Justices,	30th July, 1850,	...	Improved,	Charlotte County.
176	do	24 Quebec,	Single,	do	2d Aug. 1850,	...	Unimproved,	Charlotte County.
177	do	29 Saint John,	Married,	do	13th Aug. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 24th Aug. '50,	...	Westmorland County.
178	do	21 Co. Charlotte,	Single,	do	20th Aug. 1850,	Much improved and discharged to friends 30th Oct. 1850,	...	Saint John City.
179	do	44 Co. Cork,	Married,	do	28th Aug. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 3d Sept. 1850,	...	Saint John City.
180	Male,	33 Co. Cork,	Single,	do	30th Sept. 1850,	Much impr'd & discharged 22d Nov. '50,	...	Carleton County.
181	do	30 Co. Gloucester,	do	do	2d Sept. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 7th Oct. '50,	...	Saint John.
182	Female,	44 Co. Tyrone,	Married,	do	3d Sept. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 7th Oct. '50,	...	Saint John County.
183	Male,	50 Worcestershire, England,	Single,	do	21st Sept. 1850,	Discharged unimproved & sent back to Co. Charlotte 28th Sept. 1850,	...	Charlotte

*Record of Lunatics in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in 1850.—Continued.*

№	Sex.	Age	Place of Nativity.	Civil condition.	By whom committed.	Date of admission.	Date of discharge and in what condition, or death.	Rem'g. at 31st Dec. 1850, and in what condition.	County from which sent.
184	Male,	38	Nova Scotia,	Married,	Friends,	25th Sept. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 30th Oct. '50.	...	Boston, U.S. direct.
185	Female,	25	Nova Scotia,	Single,	Justices,	26th Sept. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 3d Oct. '50.	...	Saint John City.
186	Male,	6	Saint John,	do	do	1st Oct. 1850,	Discharged to friends unimproved } 5th October, 1850,	...	Do.
187	Female,	41	Co. Cork,	Widow,	do	5th Oct. 1850,	Recovered & discharged 2d Nov. '50,	...	Do.
188	do	55	Co. Leitrim,	Single,	do	10th Oct. 1850,	...	Unimproved,	Charlotte County.
189	Male,	35	Co. Cork,	do	do	18th Oct. 1850,	...	Improved,	Northumberland County.
190	Female,	46	Long Reach, N.B.	Married,	Friends,	18th Oct. 1850,	{ Unimproved and discharged to friends } 13th December, 1850,	...	Saint John.
191	Male,	49	Fifeshire, Scotland,	Single,	Justices,	22d Oct. 1850,	...	Improved,	Charlotte County.
192	do	27	Co. Westmorland, N.B.	do	do	1st Nov. 1850,	...	Unimproved,	Westmorland County.
193	Female,	32	Co. Cork,	Married,	do	4th Nov. 1850,	...	...	Saint John City.
194	Male,	30	Co. Cork,	Single,	do	28th Nov. 1850,	...	Improved,	Do.
195	Female,	60	Perthshire, Scotland,	Married,	do	5th Dec. 1850,	...	Unimproved,	Do.
196	do	23	Co. Derry,	Single,	do	5th Dec. 1850,	...	do	Saint John County.
197	Male,	53	Truro, N.S.	Married,	Friends,	25th Dec. 1850,	...	do	Nova Scotia, direct.
198	do	14	Co. York,	Single,	Justices,	31st Dec. 1850,	...	do	York County.

*Saint John, 31st December, 1850.*

BRIEF STATEMENT.

	No. and Sex of Patients.			Result of Treatment.													
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.	Discharged.						Died.	Eloped.	Total remain'g				
					To Friends.												
					Much Imp'd		Improved.		Unimproved								
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.					
Old cases in Asylum 1st January, 1850.	44	48	92	5	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	35	40	75
Admitted since 1st January,	37	22	59	14	11	5	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	13	8	21
	81	70	151	19	15	6	4	1	2	4	0	2	1	1	48	48	96

Remaining at 31st December, 1850, and in what condition.

	No. and Sex of Patients			State and condition.										
	M.	F.	Total.	Recover'd	Much Improved.				Unimpr'd		Remaining.			
					Improved.		Unimpr'd		Unimpr'd		Remaining.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
Old Cases,	35	40	75	0	1	2	0	10	7	23	32	35	40	75
New Cases,	13	8	21	0	0	0	0	6	4	7	4	13	8	21
	48	48	96	0	1	2	0	16	11	30	36	48	48	96

JOHN WADDELL, Medical Superintendent.

Number of Patients in Asylum at 1st each Month.

Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
44	48	48	48	50	50	49	47	47	48	50	48	50	47	46	46	44	47	15	48	46	47	47	46
92		96		100		96		95		98		97		92		91		93		93		93	

Number Patients from each County.

Charlotte,	26	King's,	8	Saint John,	69
Carleton,	7	Northumberland,	7	Westmorland,	7
Gloucester,	2	Queen's,	1	York,	18
Kent,	4	Sunbury,	2		
Total, ...	...	...	...	151	

*Abstract of the total Expenditure on the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the Year ending 31st December, 1850.*

	Food.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Building.	Furniture	Grounds.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
First Quarter ending the 31st March,	209 12	237 13	6169 19 0	38 12 4	95 10 11	33 17 8	12 7 6	7 12 11	605 6 0
Second Quarter ending the 30th June,	231 9	0 15 13	4174 11 8	192 10 1	26 15 1	71 12 11	0 0 0	13 3 2	725 15 3
Third Quarter ending the 30th September,	221 1 8	4 12 5	170 0 2	32 11 10	21 9 1	16 16 6	59 7 6	11 12 0	537 11 2
Fourth Quarter ending the 31st December,	225 16	438 3 1	162 15 6	52 0 2	63 5 11	42 11 8	34 7 6	9 0 5	628 0 7
	£887 19	296 2	4677 6	4315 14	5207 1 0	164 18 9	106 2	641 8 6	£2496 13 0

RECAPITULATION.

Food,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£887 19 2
Clothing,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 2 4
Salaries and Wages,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	677 6 4
Fuel,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106 2 6
Miscellaneous,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 8 6
									£1,808 18 10
Building,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£315 14 5
Furniture,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207 1 0
Grounds,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164 18 9
									687 14 2
Total,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,496 13 0

Saint John, N.B., 31st December, 1850.

JOHN C. WARD, Secretary.

**Audit Office, 5th February, 1851.**

*Report upon the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the Year 1850.*

No. 1. Is a Detailed Account of disbursements for support and clothing of the Patients, Salaries of the Officers, Work at the Buildings and Grounds, &c., for the Quarter ending the 31st March, 1850, and amounting to £605 6 0

No. 2. Is a like Account for the Quarter ending the 30th June, 1850, amounting to .... 725 15 3

No. 3. Is a like Account for the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1850, amounting to .... 537 11 2

No. 4. Is a like Account for the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1850, amounting to .... 628 0 7

Total disbursements in 1850, .... £2,496 13 0

No. 5. Is an Account Current to the 31st December, 1849, as follows:—

Expenditure per detailed Account furnished and audited in March, 1850, .... £456 15 11

Interest paid on advances, .... 4 13 11

Total, .... £461 9 10

By Warrant No. 81, 1850, .... 500 0 0

Balance toward expenditure of 1850, £38 10 2

Carried forward, .... £38 10 2 £2,496 13 0

<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	....	£38 10	2£2,496 13 0
No. 6-1 to 6-4. Are Accounts Current, shewing sums received in 1850 to meet the expenditure, viz :—					
Warrants on the Treasury,	....	...	....	2,400 0 0	
Received for Board of Patients,	....	....	....	94 16 3	
Received for Clothing furnished to Inmates,	....	....	....	14 4 8	
Received for old materials sold,	....	....	....	6 4 9	
				2,553 15 10	

Shewing this sum in hands of the Commissioners on 31st Dec. 1850, £57 2 10

No. 7. Is a detailed Account of sums received in the year 1850 from paying inmates of the Asylum, amounting to £94 16 3

The Accounts are correctly made up and vouched; they are signed by the Chairman, John Ward, and countersigned by the Secretary, John C. Ward.

The expenditure comes under the following heads :—

Food and Groceries,	....	....	....	....	£887 19 2
Clothing,	....	...	....	....	96 2 4
Salaries and Wages,	....	....	....	....	677 6 4
Fuel,	....	....	....	....	106 2 6
Buildings,	....	...	....	....	315 14 5
Furniture,	....	....	....	....	207 1 0
Grounds,	....	....	....	....	164 18 9
Miscellaneous,	....	....	....	....	41 8 6
Total,	....	....	....	...	£2,496 13 0

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

# PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

## Report of the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, accompanying the Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1850.

No. 1. Is the Account made up in usual form, shewing the number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from the Prison during the year, and the manner in which they have been employed.

Of male prisoners, there were in confinement on the first day of January 1850, fifty; admitted, one hundred and sixty one; and discharged, one hundred and fifty seven, during the year; leaving fifty four in Prison at present date.

Of female prisoners, there were in custody at the commencement of the year, thirteen; admitted during the year, ninety five; discharged, ninety six; leaving twelve in Prison at present date.

Though the number of prisoners admitted during the past year was rather more than in 1849, yet in many cases of male convicts the sentence has been for a very limited period, as will be seen by comparing the number of days confinement during the year 1850 with those of the preceding year.

The number of days imprisonment in 1849 was 20,322 of male prisoners; in 1850, 17,736; shewing a deficiency the past year of 2,586 days, equal to 2,217 days labour.

No. 2. Is the Account shewing Expenditure and Receipts for the year.

The former are thus classed:—

Amount expended in completing Workshops and Machinery commenced in 1849, for the better employment of the male convicts, .....	£946 2 6
--	----------

Add, for fuel consumed in working the Engine while the work was in progress, .....	100 0 0
	£1,046 2 6

Amount expended in the purchase of materials for manufacturing purposes, .....	1,086 2 7
--	-----------

Disbursements for the maintenance of the Prison, viz:—

Salaries of the Chaplain, Surgeon, Secretary, and Officers of the Prison, .....	£555 0 0
Fuel, £153 11 6: Food, £561 8 1: .....	714 19 7
Clothing for the Prisoners, .....	81 13 7
Food, &c. for Horses, .....	62 18 2
Ordinary expenses, .....	164 11 4
	1,579 2 8

Amount expended in the purchase of a Bone Mill and Tile Machine, .....	99 14 9
Balance due the Commissioners on 30th December 1849, .....	140 1 0

Total amount of expenditure, .....	£3,951 3 6
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The Receipts have been derived from the following sources, viz:—

Amount realized from sale of articles of Prison labour, .....	£1,888 7 1
Amount received from Military prisoners, .....	123 2 11
Amount received for a Horse sold, .....	12 10 0
Error in Accounts for the Quarter ending 30th June last, .....	0 1 3
Warrants on Treasury, .....	2,040 0 0

And amount to the sum of .....	£4,064 1 3
--------------------------------	------------

The Account shews a balance in hands of the Commissioners of one hundred and twelve pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence.

The

The value of articles of Prison labour, materials for manufacturing, &c. now on hand, (not including corn brush yet to be paid for,) is estimated at		£521	0	0
Add to this sum, amount realized from articles of Prison labour in the year, ....		1,888	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£2,409	0	0
From which deduct—				
Value of Stock on hand 1st January 1850, ....	£1,000	0	0	
And cost of materials purchased during the year, ....	1,086	0	0	
		<hr/>		
Shewing the amount gained by Prison labour during the year to be		£323	0	0

The advance abroad in price of stock for the making of brooms and brushes during the greater part of the year, added to the large amount of labour applied in assisting with the improvements made in the institution, has rendered the Prison labour less productive this year than the Commissioners could have wished.

The steam engine, shafting, saws and turning laths, now completed, will be worked to good advantage the ensuing year, more especially as the Commissioners have determined upon the immediate erection of a pail machine, which in connection with the broom and brush factory, will, they anticipate, enable them to exhibit a better return for Prison labour at the close of another year.

A Bone Mill and Tile Machine have been procured, and will be put in operation early in the Spring. The sum of one hundred and forty pounds was specially granted for these objects, of which only ninety nine pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence has been expended.

The latter amount appears at debit and the former at credit in the General Account.

The estimated expense of machinery to connect the bone mill with the engine, and the building of kilns and sheds for the tile machine, is one hundred pounds.

The Commissioners have imported from the United States about fifteen tons broom corn, in value about six hundred pounds, which has yet to be paid for; their object in laying in so large a stock has been to secure a good quality at the lowest price, which cannot be done during the Spring and Summer.

The outlay for these objects, and the current expenses of the year, will require a grant of about one thousand six hundred pounds.

A daring escape was effected by four male convicts on the seventh of October last, the circumstances attending which were fully reported to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; the most active measures were immediately taken for their apprehension, but without success.

Some alterations have been made in the discipline of the Prison, which the Commissioners trust may guard against any further escape.

*Saint John, 31st December, 1850.*

By Order of the Board.

JOHN WARD, *Chairman.*



ACCOUNT, shewing the Number of Persons admitted into and discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary during the Year ending 31st December, 1850, the Number of Rations required, and employment of the Prisoners for each Month.

Month. 1850.	Male Prisoners.				Female Prisoners.				Employment of Male Prisoners.	Employment of Female Prisoners.		
	In Prison on first of the month.	Admitted in the month.	In Prison on last of the month.	Number of Rations.	In Prison on first of the month.	Admitted in the month.	In Prison on last of the month.	Number of Rations.				
January, . . . . .	50	10	14	46	54	13	4	9	8	338	379 days general labor, 270 brushmaking, 270 broommaking, 82 carpenter work, 76 tailoring, 27 shoemaking, 134 work on machinery.	224 days general labor, 3 wool dressing, 30 sewing, 3 spinning, 5 knitting, 13 weaving.
February, . . . . .	44	7	15	38	1230	8	3	3	8	247	132 days general labor, 300 brushmaking, 240 broommaking, 19 carpenter work, 166 work at machinery, 59 tailoring, 24 shoemaking.	165 days general labor, 17 sewing, 9 knitting, 13 weaving.
March, . . . . .	38	8	7	39	1205	8	4	12	302	172 days general labor, 283 brushmaking, 275 broommaking, 24 tailoring, 137 work at machinery, 38 carpenter work.	153 days general labor, 21 wool dressing, 25 sewing, 5 spinning, 11 knitting, 8 weaving.	
April, . . . . .	39	6	5	40	1173	12	5	9	381	171 days general labor, 282 brushmaking, 312 broommaking, 17 tailoring, 105 tailoring, 105 broommaking, 17 shoemaking, 35 sick list.	176 days general labor, 62 wool dressing, 26 sewing, 26 spinning, 27 knitting, 9 weaving.	
May, . . . . .	40	18	11	47	1414	9	11	7	13	392	303 days general labor, 202 brushmaking, 388 broommaking, 138 work at machinery, 84 carpenter work, 9 shoemaking, 10 tailoring, 62 sick list.	189 days general labor, 48 wool dressing, 29 sewing, 240 spinning, 28 knitting, 14 weaving, 5 sick list.
June, . . . . .	47	9	23	33	1101	13	18	8	23	610	138 days general labor, 224 brushmaking, 332 broommaking, 25 tailoring, 78 sewing, 38 knitting, 7 weaving, 20 sick list.	202 days general labor, 136 wool dressing, 57 sewing, 5 spinning, 57 sewing, 38 knitting, 7 weaving, 20 sick list.
July, . . . . .	33	30	7	56	1402	23	11	15	19	677	274 days general labor, 276 brushmaking, 282 broommaking, 54 carpenter work, 115 work on machinery, 23 tailoring, 30 shoemaking, 28 sick list.	242 days general labor, 143 wool dressing, 25 sewing, 18 weaving, 58 spinning, 69 knitting, 13 sick list, 3 punishment.
August, . . . . .	56	30	25	63	1841	19	11	10	20	660	441 days general labor, 335 brushmaking, 363 broommaking, 72 carpenter work, 172 on machinery, 11 tailoring, 29 shoemaking, 48 sick, 15 solitary confinement.	289 days general labor, 108 wool dressing, 23 sewing, 34 spinning, 78 knitting, 18 weaving, 5 sick list, 9 punishment.
September, . . . . .	63	8	18	53	1770	20	10	11	19	622	375 days general labor, 423 brushmaking, 328 broommaking, 38 shoemaking, 146 work on machinery, 30 sick list, 100 carpenter work, 10 solitary confinement.	247 days general labor, 106 wool dressing, 25 sewing, 36 spinning, 42 knitting, 27 weaving, 8 sick list.
October, . . . . .	53	17	18	52	1785	19	6	11	14	545	402 days general labor, 423 brushmaking, 378 broommaking, 154 carpenter work, 54 blacksmith work, 31 shoemaking, 32 sick list, 11 punishment.	270 days general labor, 24 wool dressing, 32 sewing, 10 spinning, 60 knitting, 44 weaving, 9 punishment.
November, . . . . .	52	7	8	51	1580	14	5	4	15	479	408 days general labor, 144 carpenter work, 334 brushmaking, 26 blacksmith work, 420 broommaking, 28 sick list.	296 days general labor, 38 wool dressing, 16 sewing, 20 spinning, 23 knitting, 37 weaving, 5 sick list, 3 punishment.
December, . . . . .	51	11	8	54	1691	15	3	6	12	399	235 days general labor, 386 brushmaking, 500 broommaking, 150 carpenter work, 27 blacksmith work, 4 shoemaking, 47 sick list.	266 days general labor, 8 wool dressing, 25 sewing, 6 spinning, 2 knitting, 23 weaving, 8 sick list.

Samuel D. Berton maketh oath, that he is Secretary to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, and that the foregoing Account is made up from the Monthly Returns of the Keeper, and is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at the City of Saint John this eighth day February, 1851.

L. H. DEVEBER, J. P.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN WARD, Chairman.

SAM. D. BERTON.

*Account of Expenditure and Receipts by the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary during the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1850.*

1850.		EXPENDITURE.		
Jan. 1.	To balance due the Chairman this date,	...	...	£140 1 0
Mar. 31.	" Amount of disbursements for the maintenance of the Prison and materials for Manufacturing purposes, per Account No. 2, for the Quarter ending this date,	...	...	905 8 11
	" Amount of expenditure during same period in erection of Workshop, and Machinery, per Account No. 3,	...	...	260 11 9
June 30.	" Disbursements for the maintenance of the Prison and materials for Manufacturing purposes during the Quarter ending this date, per Account No. 4,	...	...	596 13 8
	" Expenditure during same period in the erection of Workshops and Machinery, per Account No. 5,	...	...	312 10 8
Sept. 30.	" Disbursements in maintenance of the Prison and procuring materials for Manufacturing purposes during the Quarter ending this date, per Account No. 7,	...	...	681 12 6
	" Expenditure during same period in erection of Workshop and Machinery, per Account No. 8,	...	...	186 2 7
Dec. 31.	" Disbursements in the maintenance of the Prison and materials for Manufacturing purposes, per Account No. 10,	...	...	581 10 2
	" Expenditure in completing Workshop and Machinery, per Account No. 11,	...	...	186 17 6
	" Amount expended in importing a Bone Mill from Britain, per Account No. 12,	...	...	56 12 6
	" Amount expended in purchasing a Tile Machine imported by the Saint John Agricultural Society, per Account No. 13,	...	...	43 2 3
				£3,951 3 6

## RECEIPTS.

1850.		By amount realized from sale of Manufactured articles, viz :—		
Jan.	600 Bricks sold in January,	...	...	£0 19 6
Feb.	1,300 Bricks at 35s.	...	...	2 5 6
	600 " at 32s. 6d.	...	...	0 19 6
Mar. 9.	5,000 " sold E. Fairweather,	...	...	8 2 6
18.	300 " " J. Ganong,	...	...	0 9 9
	37,200 " " O. Small,	at 31s. 3d.	58 2 6	
May 4.	1,550 " " Redfern,	at 35s.	2 14 3	
14.	2,000 " " M'Sorley,	at 32s. 6d.	3 5 0	
24.	30,000 " " G. Peebles,	at 31s. 3d.	46 17 6	
28.	600 " " G. & J. Salter,	at 35s.	1 1 0	
June 8.	8,000 " " Berton Brothers,	at 31s. 3d.	12 10 0	
25.	600 " " " "	at 32s. 6d.	0 19 6	
July 3.	700 " " " "	at 35s.	1 4 6	
	1,750 " " " "	at 32s. 6d.	2 16 10	
	150 " " " "	at 35s.	0 5 3	
	2,500 " " " "	at 31s. 3d.	3 5 8	
17.	30,000 " " " "	at 31s. 3d.	46 17 6	
Sept.	2,150 " " " "	at 32s. 6d.	3 9 10	
Dec. 31.	300 " " " "	at 35s.	0 10 6	
	127,000 " " Doherty & M'Tavish,	...	198 8 4	
	4,000 " " John Farmer,	at 32s. 6d.	6 8 0	
	9,250 " " at 32s. 6d.	...	15 0 7	
				£416 13 6
Mar. 31.	Proceeds Brooms and Brushes sold during the Quarter,	...	...	£290 5 11
June 30.	Brooms and Brushes sold during the Quarter,	...	...	485 17 3
Sept. 30.	" " " "	...	...	289 4 7
Dec. 31.	" " " "	...	...	406 5 10
				1,471 13 7
Amount received for diets of Military Prisoners for the month of January,				£9 12 7
" " February,				8 15 2
" " February & March,				9 12 0
" " April,				6 8 5
				£34 8 2
<i>Carried forward,</i>				£1,888 7 1
				£3,951 3 6

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	...	...	£34	8	2£1,888	7	1£3,951	3	6
Dec. 30.	Amount received for diets of Military Prisoners for the month of May,			£8	7	5				
"	" June,			4	4	7				
"	" July & August,			17	8	7				
"	" September,			10	10	0				
"	" Do.			1	3	5				
"	" September & October,			16	17	2				
"	" November,			15	0	0				
"	" December,			15	3	7				
							123	2	11	
Mar. 16.	A Horse sold to Cleary, November 1849,	...	...				12	10	0	
Sept. 30.	Error in Quarterly Accounts to 30th June,						0	1	3	
	Warrant on Treasury for 1850,	...	...				300	0	0	
"	" 5th March,	...	...				300	0	0	
"	" 4th May, ...	...	...				300	0	0	
"	" 8th June, ...	...	...				400	0	0	
"	" 28th August,	...	...				300	0	0	
"	" 2d November,	...	...				300	0	0	
"	" for expenses of erecting Bone Mill,	...	...				100	0	0	
"	" for the purpose of erecting a Tile Machine,	...	...				40	0	0	
										4,064 1 3
	Balance remaining in hands of the Commissioners,	...	...							£,112 17 9

E. E.

Saint John, December 31, 1850.

*Samuel D. Berton maketh oath that he is Secretary to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, and that the foregoing Account of Expenditure and Receipts for the year ending 31st December, 1850, is truly and correctly stated to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

SAM. D. BERTON.

Sworn before me at Saint John this eighth day of February, 1851.

L. H. DEVEBER, J. P.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN WARD, Chairman.

**Audit Office, 16th February, 1851.**

*Report upon the Accounts of the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary for the Year 1850.*

No. 1-1 to 1-4. Are four detailed Quarterly Accounts of disbursements made for the support and maintenance of the Penitentiary, including salaries, materials for manufacturing purposes, and employment of the Prisoners, diets, &c., for the four Quarters commencing the 1st day of January and ending the 31st day of December, 1850, amounting to ... .. £2,765 5 3

No. 2-1 to 2-4. Are four detailed Quarterly Accounts of disbursements made in the erection of workshops and machinery connected with the Penitentiary for the same period, amounting to ... .. 946 2 6

No. 3. Is an Account of disbursement made in October 1850, for a Bone Mill, imported from Hull, for the Penitentiary, amounting to ... .. 56 12 6

No. 4. Is an Account of disbursement made in October 1850, for a Tile Machine, imported from Britain, amounting to ... .. 43 2 3

Total of disbursements in 1850, ... .. £3,811 2 6

By the Accounts of 1849, as audited, the Commissioners had expended to the close of that year, the sum of ... .. 140 1 0

*Carried forward,* ... .. £3,951 3 6

<i>Brought forward,</i>				....	....	....	....	£3,951	3	6
No. 5-1 to 5-4. Are Quarterly Accounts Current, shewing the receipts during the year, on account of the Penitentiary, as follows :—										
Warrants on the Treasury for ordinary expenditure, machinery and workmanship, ....										
								£1,900	0	0
Warrant on the Treasury for Bone Mill and Tile Machine, ....										
								140	0	0
Diets of Military Convicts, ....										
								£123	2	11
Bricks sold, ....										
								416	13	6
Brushes and Brooms sold, ....										
								1,471	13	7
Horse sold, ....										
								12	10	0—2,024
								0	0	0—4,064
										0
										0
And shewing a balance in the Chairman's hands of ....								£112	16	6

The actual balance, on correcting an error of 1s. 3d. in the Accounts, is £112 17 9.

Nos. 6-1 to 6-12. Are the Monthly Reports of the Keeper and Visiting Committee for the year, containing detailed statements of the transactions of the Institution and employment of the Prisoners.

No. 7-1 to 7-4. Are the Quarterly Reports of the Visiting Committee upon all Accounts connected with the expenditure and maintenance of the Penitentiary during the year 1850.

No. 8. Is a General Report of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary upon all Accounts and transactions of the Institution for the year 1850, containing General Accounts Current, agreeing with the Quarterly Accounts; and a statement shewing the number of Prisoners admitted and discharged during the year, and the numbers in the Institution at the commencement and at the close of the year.

The Accounts are correctly made up and vouched. No. 8 is sworn to by the Secretary, S. D. Berton.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

# MARINE HOSPITAL.

## Report from Commissioners of Marine Hospital Saint John, 1850.

Saint John, 16th January, 1851.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of the Provincial Marine Hospital at Saint John now wait upon Your Excellency with their Annual Accounts of Expenditure, and Expenditure and Receipts for the year ending 31st December, 1850; these Accounts, with vouchers, are also forwarded for the Auditor General. Also, the Medical Officer's Returns for the City Hospital, and the Pest House at Partridge Island.

The amount received from the Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund was £850, and the amount disbursed was £864 12 6, shewing a balance (including £90 16 5 due in 1849) due to the Commissioners in the sum of £105 8 11.

The Commissioners have great satisfaction to report, that these Hospitals continue to be conducted deserving their entire approval, and so far, ample arrangements are made conducive to the best treatment and comfort of patients admitted.

The sickness for the past year has not been attended with any marked malignancy, and only two cases of infectious disease appeared at the Pest House.

The number admitted in the Hospitals at both Stations was 244, and 26 remained in Hospital at the close of the year 1849, making together 270 under treatment for the year 1850; of which number, 250 were discharged, 15 remaining in Hospital, and 5 deaths; being a decrease of 16 admittances and excess of one death compared with the year precedent.

The charges upon the Hospitals for the past year are as low as can be calculated upon for the most favourable seasons; and the Receipts from the Province Treasury are insufficient for the essential expenditure for the treatment and comfort of the limited numbers admitted this year, and the Commissioners cannot but look forward with some anxiety at the limited means at their disposal, as they are desirous to add several improvements and extensions of Hospital accommodation that may be absolutely required in the event of extra sickly seasons, as was the case in the year 1847.

Respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

JOHN WARD,  
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,  
EZEKIEL BARLOW,  
W. D. FAULKE,  
A. JACK,

Commissioners.

CHARLES WARD,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Commissioners.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Lieut. Governor and  
Commander in Chief of the Prov. of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

### Return of the number of Patients admitted into the Provincial Marine Hospital at Saint John, New Brunswick, between 1st January and 31st December, 1850.

Remaining in Hospital 1st January 1850,	....	....	26
Admitted between 1st January and 31st December,	....	....	242
			— 268
Discharged cured,	....	....	241
"    relieved,	....	....	1
"    by request,	....	....	2
Deserted,	....	....	4
Died,	....	....	5
Remaining in Hospital,	....	....	15
			— 268

J. BOYD, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon Pro. Mar. Hospital.

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**Audit Office, 14th February, 1851.**


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*Report upon the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital at Saint John for the year 1850.*

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This is an Account of expenditure for the support of the Marine Hospital in the City of Saint John, including a Branch on Partridge Island, during the year ending the 31st December, 1850, and is made up as follows:—

Provisions and Supplies for 6246 diets, ....	£147	12	2½
Washing and Straw, ....	36	5	3
Wood and Coal, ....	39	19	9
Medicine and Drugs, ....	30	15	7
Hospital Stewart, Matron and Assistants, ....	160	3	6
Medical Services, ....	165	0	0
Clergy and Secretary, ....	70	0	0
Gardener, Assistants, Labour, Plants, &c., ....	88	0	4
Burial charges, &c., ....	12	12	0
Sundry Supplies not included in Diets, ....	15	17	5
Sundry Contingencies not classed, ....	98	6	5
<hr/>			
Expenditure for the year, ....	£864	12	6
Balance due the Commissioners 31st December, 1849, ....	90	16	5½
<hr/>			
	£955	8	11½
They credit,			
Amount received from the Treasury during the year 1850, ....	850	0	0
<hr/>			
And shew a balance due the Commissioners of ....	£105	8	11½
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The Account is furnished in detail, is very methodically arranged and classified, and correctly made up and vouched; it is signed and attested by the Commissioners, and by Mr. Charles Ward as Secretary and Treasurer.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

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# LAZARETTO.

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## Report on Lazaretto Establishment at Tracadie.

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*Miramichi, January 15, 1851.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, an Account of Expenditure for the past year by the Board of Health for the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, amounting to the sum of £861 9 2, including a balance of £109 14 9 due the Board last year.

During the past year three adult males died, nine new cases have been admitted, and there are now remaining in hospital thirty seven, viz: fourteen men, nine boys, eight women, and six girls, besides one uninfected infant; five of which number, viz: one woman and four young girls, have been removed some time ago from the hospital to the convalescent ward; they, together with two women who were discharged last year, as stated in my communication of the 15th December, 1849, are to all appearance much improved, and Doctor LaBellois states, they are now free from the disease, but the Board regret to say, that in most of the other cases there is no visible improvement. Doctor LaBellois resumed his duties on the 1st July last, and is still at Tracadie attending the Hospital. He has addressed a letter to the Board, requiring a Medical Commission to examine the patients, which they have caused to be translated into English, and is now sent herewith for the information of the Government. The Board during the past Summer have caused two additional buildings to be erected, and have now found it necessary and have entered into a contract for the erection of a substantial fence or wall round the buildings, twelve feet high, so as to prevent, as far as possible, all intercourse with the other part of the community. The Board have had a due regard to economy, as will be seen on reference to the Accounts and vouchers sent herewith. They have not made any agreement with Doctor LaBellois, nor have they paid him anything for his services, but leave it wholly to the Government to give him such remuneration as they, under all the circumstances, may see fit. The Board have entered into contracts for the supply of firewood, provisions, and other necessaries for the Establishment, up to the 1st June next, and in order to pay for such supplies, as well as a further supply up to the end of the year, together with the wall above mentioned, and some other unavoidable repairs, the sum of £800 at least will be necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c., Fredericton.

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### *Letter from Doctor LaBellois to the Board of Health.*

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*Tracadie, December 19, 1850.*

GENTLEMEN,—A letter, dated the 6th of June, 1850, from the Honorable James Davidson, Secretary to the Board of Health, requesting me to again take charge of the patients of Tracadie, has led me to make great sacrifices. I left my home on the 24th, and arrived here on the 29th. After visiting my old patients, I found many of the curable cases worse than when I had left them in January last, the reason being that they had all dwelt together in the same ward, many even having taken the disease anew; I nevertheless observed with satisfaction that all the sores healed previous to my departure were as well as ever.

I resumed my attendance in the Hospital on the 1st of July, and began anew my treatment on the old as well as on the new cases, with the exception of Louis Gool, only at times, and who even left the hospital after his ulcers were healed, but after his return he would not at any time allow himself to be treated as the rest.

It is with much satisfaction I inform you that all the sores of the old as well as those of the new cases are nearly all healed up. The patients taken from the hospital the 17th October last, and conveyed to the convalescent wards, are,—Mrs. Furguson, of the Miramichi Lazaretto, she was delivered of a child on the 6th November last; her daughter, Christina, who had many spots of the disease; Mrs. Legere's daughter; Mary Robicheaux, who had many venereal spots; and Melanie Savoy. They all presently enjoy perfect health, and are perfectly free from all the pains felt before treatment. Mrs. J. B. Sonier leaving at home since last fall, was put to bed last November, she, as well as Mrs. Charles Comeau, appear to have enjoyed good health since they left the Hospital.

Many more cases are ready for the convalescent wards, but informed that a Commission of Medical Gentlemen is to be appointed to examine the cases cured, I prefer waiting on their decision of the nature of the distemper, and of the cures by me effected.

But in a matter of that importance for the Government, I cannot refrain from giving my humble opinion on the danger of appointing individuals personally interested. Seven in number have given their opinion, so strenuously sustained by Dr. Bayard. If some of these gentlemen have abstained from declaring it incurable in word, they have done it indirectly, by classifying it Elephantiasis Græcorum, a truly incurable disease.

Dr. Robb, who saw the patients under treatment last year, as well as Dr. Carter of Dalhousie, who are both famed for their knowledge on venereal distempers, are, I believe, well qualified to be members of such a Commission. Nothing, gentlemen, but the public welfare led me to express this humble opinion of mine. It is also my conviction, that all the incurables will have to be separated from the rest, never to come in contact with them. In the anxious expectation of a decision,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. M. LABELLOIS, *Dr. Surgeon.*

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**Audit Office, 17th February, 1851.**

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*Report upon the Account of the Hon. James Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Health for the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland for the year 1850.*

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Mr. Davidson charges,—

Over-expenditure in 1849 connected with the removal from Shedrake Island, and the outlay at that place and at Tracadie, ....	£109	14	9	
Expenditure at the Lazaretto, Tracadie, in 1850, ....	751	14	5	
				£861 9 2

He credits,—

Amount of Grant of 1850 to pay balance due from 1849, .....	£109	4	9	
Grant for the support of the Institution for 1850, ....	750	0	0	
Receipts for Calves, &c., sold, .....	3	1	6	
				862 16 3

And shews a balance in hand of ....	£1	7	1
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The Account is rendered in detail, is vouched, correctly made up and sworn to, and may be classed as follows:—

Diet, Clothing, Washing, Fuel, Medicines, and Contingencies,	£528	14	5½
Chaplain, ... ..	20	0	0
Salaries and Wages of Attendants, ... ..	59	5	1
Interest and Insurance, ... ..	8	16	8
Fence and Buildings, ... ..	91	18	6
Commission, 5 per cent. on appropriations, ... ..	42	19	8½
Over-expenditure of 1849, ... ..	109	14	9
	<u>£861</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

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## LIGHT HOUSES.

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### Report of the Light House Commissioners for the Bay of Fundy, 1850.

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*To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Subscribers, Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, beg leave to Report for the information of Your Excellency, that the Accounts and Vouchers of the expenditure for the support of the several Light Stations in the Bay of Fundy belonging to this Province under our charge for the year ending on the 31st December last, and also for the amount paid in aid for the support of the Light Houses at Cape Sable Seal Islands and Brier Island in Nova Scotia, for the year 1849, have been forwarded to the Honorable John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

The following is an abstract of the same, viz :—

Keepers and Assistants at nine Stations, one year's salary, ....	£1,002	0	0
Ordinary Contingencies, ....	1,220	12	0
Extra expenditure at five Stations, viz :—Beacon, Quaco, Point Lepreaux, Gannet Rock, Cape Enrage, and Harbour Light, Reed's Point, Saint John, ....	276	6	11
Cape Sable Seal Islands and Brier Island, Nova Scotia, ....	251	13	7
Balance due Commissioners 31st December, 1849, ....	53	10	7
	£2,804	3	1
Received from the Treasury amount of Warrants on the Light House Fund, ....	£3,052	0	0
Refuse Oil sold in 1849, ....	5	3	2—
	3,057	3	2
Balance in hands of Commissioners 31st December, 1850, ....	£253	0	1

The expenditure of the past year is less by £250 12 10 than that of 1849; ordinary contingencies, £1 15 3 less; extra expenditure, £297 11 5 less than the previous year. The whole expenditure less than the estimate in our Report for 1849, in consequence of not importing a new set of Lamps from London, as was contemplated in that estimate, and leaves a balance in our hands of £253 0 1 towards the expenditure of 1851. The Lamps at Point Lepreaux and Cape Enrage were repaired and put in order, also the Reflectors, by which the contemplated expense will be saved for at least another year.

Collections for the Bay of Fundy Lights for 1850 were £3,093 5 5; expenditure, £2,750 12 6; balance of the Fund in the Treasury on the 31st December last, £2,470 6 9½.

The extra contingencies of 1850 were expended as follows, viz :—

At the Beacon Light Station, Saint John, for Planking the new part of the Block to secure it against the effects of the southerly sea, forty six pounds eighteen shillings and six pence, ....	£46	18	6
Towards securing the Bank and protecting the Harbour Light at Reed's Point, fifty pounds, ....	50	0	0
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£96	18	6

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£96 18 6
For new machinery for working the Revolving Shade at the Quaco Station, seventy five pounds, ....	....	75 0 0
For an addition to the Keeper's House at Point Lepreaux Station, thirty five pounds, ....	....	35 0 0
For a duplicate set of Lamps, and a new set of Water Barrels at Gannet Rock Station, thirty nine pounds four shillings and seven pence, ....	....	39 4 7
For a Boat and Cars, and repairing the Lamps and Reflectors at Cape Enrage Station, thirty pounds three shillings and ten pence, ....	....	30 3 10
		£276 6 11

The appropriation of twenty pounds for gravelling the road from the Dipper Harbour to the Point Lepreaux Station has not been drawn from the Treasury, it will be expended next season as soon as the weather will permit.

The amount required for contingent expenses of 1851 is estimated at £1,500; for salaries as at present, £1,002; for Nova Scotia, in aid towards the support of Cape Sable Seal Islands and Brier Island Lights, for 1850, probably £250.

The Keeper appointed for Cape Enrage Station, John Hennebery, in place of Matthew Grieve, was placed in charge on the first of July last, and is discharging his duties satisfactorily; as is also the Keepers at the other Stations.

The several Stations were all visited and inspected after the Oil and Stores were deposited, and found in good order, and every thing complete to carry on the service until the month of August next, should no accident happen.

The Fog Bell put up by Daniel Jones, Junior, at Partridge Island, and on which one hundred pounds was advanced to him on account of the same, has not yet been completed to our satisfaction; he is making exertions to perfect the machinery, which we trust he will accomplish this season.

Mr. Woodward made application to, and received from Robert Rankin, Esquire, of Liverpool, G. B., drawing and specification of the Iron Bell Buoy at that Port, which has been in operation there about ten years. Lieutenant Lord, Marine Surveyor there, states, "that it answers its purpose admirably." Under the impression and conviction that a similar "Bell Buoy" is very desirable, and would be a great security and advantage to the great and increasing tonnage of this Port, and more particularly for the numerous Steamers and Coasting Vessels, as also for the Fishermen, we therefore earnestly and respectfully recommend that provision may be made for a similar Iron Bell Buoy to be placed off this Harbour, the expense of which is estimated at about £500; (five hundred pounds.) The cost of the one at Liverpool was £483 7s., exclusive of kentledge for ballast and moorings. The whole could be completed by our Mechanics here, and put in operation by September or October next, if it should be directed to be done.

All which is respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's obedient servants,

JOHN WARD,  
CHAS. HARE,  
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,  
I. WOODWARD.

*Saint John, N. B., 17th February, 1851.*

*Saint Andrews, 29th December, 1850.*

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith my Account Current and Vouchers for the disbursing of the Light Houses under my charge for the past year, shewing a balance in favor of Light Houses of £5 3 11½, which will be carried to next year's Account.

I beg to report that the Light Houses are all in good order, and well supplied with Oil, until the usual supply for the ensuing year is required.

You will notice by the Account that I have placed at Machias Seal Islands a small quantity of provisions, viz:—Two barrels Pork and one barrel Flour, in the event of unfortunate Ships wrecks, and I have directed a few barrels of hard Bread in addition.

I beg to call your attention to further lessening of the amount of Light Houses Accounts under my charge of £43 16 4 less than last year, which makes in the two years a reduction of £244 1 10 over the years 1848 and 1849.

I have the honor to remain  
Your very obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON,  
*Commissioner Light Houses.*

To Isaac Woodward, Esq., Inspector of Light Houses.

**Audit Office, 7th February, 1851.**

*Report upon the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Provincial Light Houses, for the year ending the 31st December, 1850.*

No. 1. Is the General Account Current of the Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses, residing at Saint John, with the Province, for the year 1850, as follows:

Over-expenditure to 31st December, 1849, .....	£53	10	7
Nova Scotia Lights for 1849, transmitted to Halifax for Cape Sable Seal Islands, and Brier Island Light Houses, .....	251	13	7
Gas Company, Light at Reed's Point, one year, .....	12	0	0
City Corporation, towards the Breakwater at Reed's Point, for protection of the Light, .....	50	0	0
Daniel Jones, on Account of Fog Bell Machinery erected at Partridge Island in 1849, .....	100	0	0
I. Woodward, Office and Warehouse Rent for one year, .....	20	0	0
General expenditure for Oil, Wicks, Glasses, Freight, Postages, Coopering and Guaging Oil, and Commission as per detailed Accounts, .....	611	13	10

Expenditure for six Stations, viz:—

	Sub Acc't.	Keepers' Salaries.	Contingencies.	
Partridge Island Light Station,	A	£85 0 0	£32 19 8	
Beacon, do.	B	85 0 0	70 17 11	
Quaco, do.	C	146 0 0	103 12 9	
Point Lepreaux, do.	D	85 0 0	56 7 11	
Gannet Rock, do.	E	210 0 0	94 7 3	
Cape Enrage, do.	F	85 0 0	51 2 10	
				409 8 4
				696 0 0

Paid Commissioner Wilson, at Saint Andrews, for amount disbursed by him for Salaries and Contingencies for Stations at Machias Seal Islands, Head Harbour, and Saint Andrews—

Salaries, .....	£306	0	0
Contingencies, ... ..	293	16	9

£2,804 3 1

The Commissioners credit,

Receipts from the Province Treasury—

For Salaries, Warrant No. 157,	£1,002	0	0
Contingencies, " " 610,	1,750	0	0
Nova Scotia Lights, " " 242,	250	0	0
Light at Reed's Point, " " 527,	50	0	0
Proceeds of refuse Oil sold,	5	3	2

3,057 3 2

Balance in hands of Commissioners, "in Bank," ... .. £253 0 1

The Account is correctly made up and vouched, and is signed by Commissioners Ward, Hare, Crookshank and Woodward; it is not sworn to.

No. 2. Is the Account Current of the Commissioner of the Machias Seal Islands, Head Harbour and Saint Andrews Light Houses, (residing at Saint Andrews,) with the Province, for the year 1850, as follows:—

Expenditure for Oil, Wicks, Furniture, Repairs, Fuel, Powder, Pork and Flour for the use of Shipwrecked Mariners, Advertising, Postages, and Commission on Contingencies, &c., for the said Light Houses during the year, amounting to				....	....	£288	2	4½	
Balance due Commissioners on Accounts of 1849,						1	0	5	
Paid Keepers' Salaries for 1850,				....	....	306	0	0	
									£595 2 9½
He credits,—									
Received in 1850 from the Treasury,									
For Contingencies,				....	....	£294	6	9	
For Salaries,				....	....	306	0	0	
									600 6 9
And claims a balance of				....	....				£5 3 11½
From which deduct,—									
Error in charging Oil from W. Whitlock,				....	....	£4	0	0	
Commission charged thereon,				....	....	0	4	0	
									£4 4 0
Less—Credited receipts for Contingencies,				£294	6	9			
Should be				....	....	293	16	9	—
									0 10 0
									3 14 0
Balance due the Commissioner,				....	....				£1 9 11½

The Account Current is signed and sworn to by Commissioner Wilson, and is correctly made up and vouched, as audited; a balance due from Commissioners Wyer and Wilson at the close of 1848, amounting to £26 4 10, remains still due and unaccounted for. A Comparative Statement of Expenditure accompanies the Accounts, which shews the outlay to have been £244 1 10 less in 1850 than in 1848.

No. 3. Is an Account of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, against the Province, for Oil, Fuel, Inspection and Repairs at Escuminac Light House, and other Contingencies for the maintenance of the									
Escuminac Light for the year 1850, amounting to				....	....	£80	17	8	
And claim a balance from 1849 of				...	....	63	14	7	
									£144 12 3

The Account is correctly made up; the Sub-Accounts are receipted, excepting those furnished for items supplied by Gilmour, Rankin and Co., and expences paid by Commissioner Kerr. A Report is attached to the Account, and a recommendation that £200 be granted to pay the balance due and to supply some additional conveniences. The Account is signed by Commissioners Alexander Rankin and George Kerr.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

## PORTLAND POLICE.

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### Return from Commissioners of Portland Police for 1850.

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We, the undersigned Commissioners of Police in the Parish of Portland, report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature,—

That the Police Establishment in Portland remains in all respects the same as last year. The Police Magistrate, and the Police Force under him, have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

We estimated the expense of maintaining the Police Force and Establishment from 1st April, 1850, to 1st April, 1851, at £591, the same as the year before.

The balance on hand being less on the 1st January, 1850, than it was on the 1st January, 1849, by the sum of £40 19 1, we thought it advisable to make a larger assessment for the year ending 1st April, 1851, than we did for the year previous, and accordingly made our Order to the Assessors for the year ending as aforesaid, £80 more than for the year 1849, which we did not consider will be more than will be required to the 1st April next. The assessment ordered on the 1st May last was therefore £450, it was £370 on the 1st May, 1849.

Messrs. George Young, Alexander M'L. Seeley, and Richard Dalton, were at the same time re-appointed Assessors, and Francis S. Jones re-appointed Collector for the current year.

The accompanying Account will shew the particulars of the Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January, 1850, to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SIMONDS,  
THOMAS ALLAN,  
*Commissioners of Police in Portland.*

January 1, 1851.

### *Portland Police in Account with the Commissioners of Police.*

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1850.	DR.				
Jan. 2.	To	Wages of Police Force to 1st instant,	....	....	£31 12 6
" 2.		Salary of Police Magistrate to 1st instant,	....	....	25 0 0
Feb. 1.		Wages of Police Force to date,	....	....	31 12 6
Mar. 2.		Do. to 1st instant,	....	....	30 10 0
April 1.		Do. to date,	....	....	31 9 2
" "		Salary of Police Magistrate to date,	....	....	25 0 0
" 12.		Gas Light Company to 10th March last,	....	....	16 10 0
May 1.		Wages of Police Force to date,	....	....	31 7 6
" "		Stationery, £8 15 7; Law charges, £2 6 8; Office			
		Rent to date, £9,	....	....	20 2 3
" "		Account for Coals, Chair for Office, &c. &c.,	....	....	7 13 7
June 1.		Wages of Police Force to date,	....	....	30 14 2
" "		3 Chaldrons Coal and Cartage,	....	....	4 1 10
" 3.		Assessors Fees to R. Dalton,	....	....	15 0 0
" 24,		Gas Light Company to 10th instant,	....	....	16 10 0
July 1.		Wages of Police Force to date,	....	....	31 5 0
" "		Magistrate's Salary to date,	....	....	25 0 0
Aug. 1.		Wages of Police to date,	....	....	31 12 6
Sept. 2.		Do. to 1st instant,	....	....	31 12 6
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	....	....	£436 13 6

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	....	£436	13	6
Sept. 20.	To	Gas Light Company to 10th instant,	....	....	....	16	10	0
Oct. 1.		Wages of Police Force to date,	....	....	....	31	5	0
" 2.		Salary of Magistrate to 1st instant,	....	....	....	25	0	0
Nov. 1.		Wages of Police Force to date,	....	....	....	31	12	6
" "		Office Rent, half year, to date,	....	....	....	9	0	0
Dec. 2.		Wages of Police to 1st instant,	....	....	....	30	10	10
" 31.		Salary of Police Magistrate to date,	....	....	....	25	0	0
" "		Wages of Police Force to date, (inclusive,)	....	....	....	31	1	9
" "		Balance carried to new Account,	....	....	....	216	9	4

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£853 2 11

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1850.		CR.						
Jan. 1.	By	balance in Commercial Bank to Cr. of Commissioners,				£354	17	11
" 18.		Deposited by Jacob Allan, Esquire,	....	....	...	20	0	0
Feb. 1.		Do. do.	....	....	....	15	0	0
Mar. 5.		Do. do.	....	....	....	14	0	0
Apr. 19.		Do. do.	....	....	....	17	10	0
May 2.		Do. do.	....	....	....	20	0	0
July 4.	Deposited by	F. S. Jones, Collector of Taxes,	....	....	....	55	0	0
" 9.	Do.	Jacob Allan, Esquire,	....	....	....	18	5	0
" 13.	Do.	F. S. Jones,	....	....	....	65	0	0
" 25.	Do.	do.	....	....	....	55	0	0
" 31.	Do.	do.	....	....	....	25	0	0
Aug. 23.	Do.	Jacob Allan, Esquire,	....	....	....	15	5	0
" 31.	Do.	F. S. Jones,	....	....	....	55	0	0
Oct. 2.	Do.	do.	....	....	....	90	0	0
" "	Do.	Jacob Allan, Esquire,	....	....	....	8	5	0
Nov. 28.	Do.	F. S. Jones,	....	....	....	25	0	0

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£853 2 11

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Portland, 31st December, 1850.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

*Charles Simonds appeared before me the 1st January, 1851, and made oath that the above Account is just and true.*

THOMAS ALLAN, J. P.

## BAY OF FUNDY FISHERIES.

**Report upon the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, by M. H. Perley, Esquire,  
Her Majesty's Emigration Officer at Saint John, New Brunswick.**

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,  
*Saint John, New Brunswick, 12th March, 1851.*

SIR,—In obedience to the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, communicated in your letter of 6th July last, that I should examine and report upon the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, so soon as my duties as Emigration Officer would permit, I commenced the performance of that duty on the 20th of August, accompanied by George Hayward Perley, my second son.

The Island of Grand Manan was visited, in a hooker of 16 tons, belonging to Deer Island, which I hired for the trip. Campo Bello, West Isles, and the shores in that vicinity, were examined in boats of all sizes, adapted for visiting the several localities. The upper part of the Bay of Fundy, (including Cumberland Bay and the Basin of Mines,) was examined in the Sloop Cutter "Juno," which I engaged and fitted out for that service. The South Shore of Nova Scotia was examined by land, the season being too far advanced, and the weather too stormy, to admit of its being visited in the Cutter, without great delay.

I have now the honor to present the accompanying Report, which embodies the information obtained while engaged in performing the duty assigned me, together with some other information in relation to the Fisheries generally, the Markets for Fish in Foreign Countries, the American Bounty system, and the destruction of Fish on spawning grounds.

With this Report, I have also the honor to present a Catalogue [in part] of the Fishes of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; in which an attempt has been made to classify the Fishes of these Colonies, according to the system of Baron Cuvier, in their several orders, families, and genera. In the descriptions of the various species, I have embodied observations made during a long series of years; and with a very few exceptions, I have described such fish only as I have myself seen and handled.

This incomplete Catalogue is offered with the hope, that it may lead to further inquiry, and a more perfect knowledge of the habits, haunts, and seasons of the Fishes of our waters; not merely as matter of interest to the scientific inquirer, but as being of much value to the practical fisherman, who by better information, may be greatly benefitted in his calling.

Before entering upon the duty entrusted to me, I made application to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, for permission to pursue my inquiries on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay, and a copy of the Commission under Seal, which His Excellency was pleased to transmit me, is annexed to this Report.

A copy of the Circular Letter of Inquiry which I caused to be printed and circulated is also annexed to this Report, with some of the replies thereto.

I beg to direct especial attention to the Letter No. 6, in the Appendix, from the Hon. John E. Fairbanks, of Halifax, which contains information and suggestions possessing much interest.

The Hon. the Commissioners of British Fisheries, besides noticing my Report of last year in their Annual Report to Parliament, very kindly forwarded to me a complete set of their Parliamentary Reports, and of the Imperial Acts in relation to the British Fisheries, all which have been of the greatest service. I have also to express my obligation to their Secretary, the Hon. Bouverie Francis Primrose, for his prompt attention in forwarding the prices of Fish in Scotland during the last five years; and for valuable information respecting the Markets for Fish in Europe, drawn from his admirable Report to the Board of Trade on that important subject.



The directions for taking and curing Herrings, and for curing Cod and Hake, issued by the Board of British Fisheries, having been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, one thousand copies thereof were reprinted, and distributed by me among the fishermen in the several localities visited, by many of whom these directions were greatly approved, and highly appreciated.

At every place visited, my mission appeared to give much satisfaction. The greatest kindness was everywhere shown to myself and my son, and very many persons were at great pains to render us assistance. The hospitality invariably extended to us, and the facilities which were cheerfully granted on both sides of the Bay, demand my most sincere acknowledgements.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

M. H. PERLEY.

The Honorable John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

## REPORT ON THE FISHERIES.

There is greater variety in the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy than in those of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; and owing to their peculiar character, and a variety of local circumstances, they are prosecuted, in several respects, in modes which give to them unusual interest.

The character of the Bay itself is very peculiar. Its shores on both sides are rocky and abrupt, while near its head (divided into two separate basins) the tide, pressed in and confined within diminished limits, rushes with much violence and "hot haste" over extensive and wide-spreading mud-flats, and rises perpendicularly sixty feet or more.

It is asserted by geologists, that the Bay of Fundy has been scooped out by the powerful action of the Gulf Stream, which, carrying off the softer and more friable rocks that anciently filled its basin, has been checked in its ravages by the stern and unyielding cliffs of primary rock which now constitutes its iron bound shore, and frown down upon its rushing waters.

A modern writer, describing the supposed formation of the Bay, says—"A vast and uninterrupted body of water, impelled by the trade wind from the Coast of Africa to the American Continent, strikes the Nova Scotia shore between 44° and 45° north latitude, with a force almost adequate to its total annihilation. A barrier of fifteen miles only in width, between the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Saint Lawrence, seems to have escaped such a catastrophe—while a space of one hundred miles in length, and upwards of forty in breadth, has been swallowed up in the vortex, which, rolling its tremendous tides, of sixty and seventy feet in perpendicular height, up the beds of the adjoining rivers, has converted them into inland seas."

Such being the character of this Bay and its extraordinary tides, it may readily be supposed, that its varied Fisheries are influenced by local position arising from the greater sweep or indentation of the coast in particular places, and the position of headlands, islands, and the mouths of rivers,—all tending to increase or diminish the rush of the tide, thus influencing the course of the great bodies of fish which frequent the Bay during each season, while affording to each some especial or favourite place of resort where food is found in abundance, or in which its spawn may be deposited in such manner as will best tend to the propagation of the species.

In order, therefore, to a comprehensive view of the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, it will be necessary, in the outset, to describe the various Fisheries, in their several localities. To do this with precision, and in a manner readily understood, the Northern, or New Brunswick side of the Bay of Fundy, commencing with Grand Manan, will be first noticed; after which, the Southern, or Nova Scotia side of the Bay, and its Fisheries, will be described in their order, from the eastern extremity, or head of the Bay, to Brier Island.

## THE NEW BRUNSWICK SHORE.

## GRAND MANAN.

This Island is in shape an irregular oval, the extreme length being nearly twenty miles, and greatest breadth about eight miles. Its general trend is from southwest to northeast, like the neighbouring coast of the mainland, from which it is separated by a passage about fourteen miles in width. The western shore of the Island, throughout nearly its entire length, presents a succession of lofty mural precipices, with few and limited beaches, and deep water in immediate proximity—without shelter even for boats, except at Dark Harbour, which is more particularly noticed hereafter. From the western shore, the land has a gradual slope to the eastern side of the Island, which has many indentations, although destitute of Harbours that are secure against easterly or southerly gales.

The principal Fisheries of this Island, are those for Cod, Pollack, Hake, and Herring; and the mode of conducting these Fisheries, and curing the fish taken, will be described from information obtained at the several localities which were visited.

**CAMERON'S COVE.**—This is a narrow cove at the northern extremity of the Island, to the southward of a curiously projected spur of rocks, called the "Swallow's Tail," which separates it from Whale Cove. At this place, Mr. J. B. Pettes, an American citizen, has a neat fishing establishment, and a store for retailing merchandize and groceries. It is alledged, that he manages to transact a profitable business, without himself entering into the fishery, by purchasing green fish from the fishermen, and curing them on his own premises.

On the 28th August last, the writer visited Cameron's Cove. At that period, the Hake (*Phycis Americanus*) were in full season. On a bank about two miles from Cameron's Cove, extending from the Swallow's Tail to a small Island called "Long Island," the Hake were taken in abundance in 28 fathoms water, by fishing during the night, at which time this fish is on the feed, and takes bait greedily. At day-break, the fishing boats return to the shore, when the fish are thrown out upon the beach with a pitchfork. Soon after sunrise, the newly-caught Hake were observed by the writer lying on the gravel beach, sweltering under the heat. There were no splitting tables, as in a well-conducted establishment, but the fishermen set up pieces of board upon the open beach in a temporary manner, on which the fish were split; they could not be said to be cleaned, as no water was used in the operation. The heads and entrails were separated from the bodies of the fish, which, being split in a clumsy manner, with uncommonly bad knives, were thrown down upon the gravel; thence they were carried off on handbarrows, upon which they were tossed in a heap, three or four at a time, with pitchforks. From the barrows the fish were pitchforked into the scale to be weighed; from the scale they were again pitchforked upon the barrows; and being carried off to the pickling casks, were once more pitchforked into the pickle; by this time the fish were perforated in all directions, and looked little better than a mass of blood and dirt. The fish which were drying on the flakes were covered with scales on the inside, or split portion of the fish, which had a most disagreeable appearance.

The fishermen here, stated, that during the previous night, a Yankee Schooner, called the "John Drake, of Lubec," had anchored on the Hake-ground, not more than a mile from the extremity of the Swallow's Tail, and being provided with abundance of bait and a numerous crew, had soon attracted all the fish about her. The fishermen had gathered around the Schooner in their boats, and desired the Skipper to move off; on his refusal, they pulled towards the shore to bring off an additional force with fire arms, when the Skipper lifted his anchor and made sail. The fishermen then returned to their ground, and had good fishing during the night. They complained that the large American Schooners frequently came in this manner upon their ground, and broke up the fishing, if they were not strong enough to drive them away.

**DOGGETT'S COVE.**—This is an open beach, west of Cameron's Cove, where Mr. Nathaniel Doggett has a curing establishment. When this place was visited, the fishermen were engaged in splitting Hake in the rude and dirty manner already described. Mr. Doggett stated that Hake were never washed after being split, but were

were immediately put in pickle, in all their blood and dirt. In this pickle the fish remain 24 hours; then being taken out and washed with it, they were put in another pickle, in which they remained eight days. At the end of that time, they were put on the flakes to dry, and if the weather was good they would cure in three days. The fish are not put into pile to sweat, after being dried on the flakes, but are at once removed into store, and then considered fit to be sent to the markets of the United States or the West Indies.

The pickle for Hake is made of exceeding strength, a bushel of salt being used for each quintal of fish; every effort appears to be used to make the fish weigh as heavily and render them as salt as possible; the fish are not washed, lest the removal of the blood and slime should detract from their weight.

Mr. Doggett described the mode of curing Cod at Grand Manan. He said, that after being split, the Cod are washed in sea-water, and salted in hogsheads, in which they lay four or five days in pickle which they make themselves. They are then placed on the flakes. In good weather they cure in six or eight days; in general they are not sweated in pile, but are taken out, and drained twenty four hours in *kinch*, or flat piles, after which they are at once put in the store.

Pollack are cured in the same manner as Cod. Haddock are cured the same as Hake, except that they are put in *kinch*, to drain for two or three days, before being put on the flakes. In salting Cod and Pollack, half-a-bushel of salt only, to the quintal, is used.

**FLAGG'S COVE.**—In this Cove, there is a wharf or breakwater, which gives some shelter to small craft; but the whole line of Long Island Bay, in which these Coves are situate, is greatly exposed in easterly gales, when a tremendous sea comes tumbling in.

Mr. Lorenzo Drake and Mr. John A. Hartt have each stations here, at which they purchase green fish for curing. Cod, Pollack, and Hake, fresh from the knife, are taken at 262lbs. the quintal; when pickle-salted, they are taken at 224lbs. for the quintal. When these establishments were visited, they were taking in Cod at ten shillings per quintal, and scale fish at five shillings per quintal, payable in merchandize. The Pollack were said to be of smaller size than formerly, one hundred of them only making two quintals of dry fish.

In the evening the writer observed, in this Cove, eight boats with torches, "driving" small Herrings for bait. An American fishing-boat from a vessel in the offing, came to the shore, and having procured material for torches, commenced "driving" with the others. Mr. Hartt stated, that on the 4th July last, there were about twenty American fishing schooners at anchor in Long Island Bay, and while they were engaged in firing salutes in honor of the day, H. M. Sloop "Sappho," suddenly rounded the Northern head, when they all weighed anchor, in great haste, and stood out to sea. The "Sappho" having passed along the coast to the southern end of the Island, these vessels returned to their anchorage in the afternoon, and finished firing their salutes.

It was stated here, that five American vessels fished in this Bay, at about a mile from the land, during all the last winter. The fishermen of Grand Manan complained of these vessels, which were numerously manned, and occupied the best ground, to the exclusion and injury of the fishermen residing on the shores.

Mr. Hartt said, there was no inspection of fish whatever at Grand Manan, or any pretence of inspection. Every man cured and packed his fish as he pleased; and he mentioned as among the evils flowing from this state of things, that he had purchased, in a previous season, several barrels of Herrings, put up near the Southern Head, on examining which, he found that many of the fish were not gibbed, others had become rotten before salting, and the contents of the barrels were quite worthless.

**LONG ISLAND.**—This Island lies in front of the Bay of the same name. Mr. Ingersoll is the only resident settler; there is one clearing of no great extent—the rest of the Island is in wood.

On the Island there were forty fishermen encamped, having among them thirteen boats. These men were from Nova Scotia, and it was said that they came over every year from Brier Island, and its vicinity, and remained during the fishing season. The fish they catch they sell in a green state to the Grand Manan dealers, who furnish them with the requisite supplies.

It

It was stated here, that during the preceding week, one boat, with two men only, had taken ten quintals of Hake for two nights successively. It was said that the Hake fishing was gradually falling off here; but that the Pollack fishing was better than it had been for twenty years.

**BENCRAFT'S POINT.**—There are three large brush weirs near this Point, and a fourth in course of erection. They are intended to take small Herrings for smoking, but the past season very few were taken. These weirs so fill up the channel, that it is somewhat difficult to navigate among them.

**HIGH DUCK ISLAND.**—The fishing establishment on this small Island, belongs to Wilford Fisher, Esquire. There are weirs for taking Herring in connection with this establishment, which consists of a warehouse for goods, two fish stores, and two large smoke houses. These smoke houses, like all others which were observed at Grand Manan, were far too low, and insufficiently ventilated. The fires were made too near the fish, which thus became heated and seriously injured.

When this Island was visited, there were a number of boats at the landing, from which Hake were being delivered; these were pitchforked about in the same reckless and extraordinary manner as at Cameron's Cove. There seemed to be the same desire to make the fish weigh heavy, no matter by what means the extra weight was gained.

At the close of the fishing season, Mr. Fisher (who resides at Eastport) stated, that the catch of Herrings at Duck Island weirs only amounted to 175 boxes; in 1849 it amounted to 5000 boxes.

**GULL COVE.**—This pretty little Cove is in Whitehead Island, which lies to the southward of Grand Manan, at no great distance from it. There were a number of small fishing schooners in this Cove, at anchor, waiting for the tide. Among them was one American vessel, the "Glide," which appeared to fish with the British vessels without observation or hinderance.

These vessels were engaged in fishing for Pollack, on the "rips" or "rippings" off Grand Manan. These "rips" are formed by strong currents and the conflict of tides, in which the lively Pollack delight to play, as there they find abundance of small Herrings for food. For this description of fishing, the vessels are kept under easy sail, the lines being attached to poles of about seven feet in length, which project from the sides of the vessel. A round bright lead is used, about seven inches in length, weighing from half-a-pound to a pound and a half; the bait is a piece cut from the under, or bright part of the Pollack, which is called a "last;" this being kept in brisk motion by the sailing of the vessel, closely resembles a living fish darting through the water, and is eagerly chased by the Pollack. The fishers often take twenty Pollack with a single "last," it being a very tough bait.

On Whitehead Island, immense numbers of the Herring, or Silvery Gull, (*Larus argentatus*) build their nests on trees, and there rear their young. As the fishermen rob these nests of the eggs as often as possible, the birds continue to breed all the season, and when this Island was visited at the end of August, there were numbers of young birds on the nests unable to fly. The Herring Gull is intimately connected with the Herring fishing, its presence generally denoting the course of the shoals of fish upon which it preys; it is therefore closely observed by the fishermen, who draw from its motions tolerably correct conclusions as to the presence of fish, and their numbers.

Whitehead Island was granted to the late Wm. Frankland, who resided upon it, until his death a few years since. The celebrated naturalist, J. J. Audubon, visited this Island in the American Revenue Cutter "Swiftsure," and landed at Mr. Frankland's, in Gull Cove, on the 22d May, 1833. In his great work on the Birds of America, vol. 7, page 163, Audubon thus speaks of his visit, and of the Herring Gulls:

"I was greatly surprised to see the nests placed on the bushes, some near the top, others about the middle, or on the lower part of the trees, while at the same time, there were many on the ground. It is true I had been informed of this by our captain; but I had almost believed that on arriving at the spot I should find the birds not to be gulls. My doubts however were now dispelled, and I was delighted to see how strangely nature had provided them with the means of securing their eggs and young from their arch-enemy, man. My delight was greatly increased, on being afterwards informed by Mr. Frankland, that the strange habit in question, had been acquired by these gulls within his recollection, for, said he—'When I first came here, many years ago, they all built their nests on the moss,

and in open ground; but as my sons and the fishermen collected most of their eggs, and sadly annoyed the poor things, the old ones gradually began to put their nests on the trees, in the thickest parts of the woods. The youngest birds, however, still have some on the ground, and on the whole are becoming less wild, since I have forbidden strangers to rob their nests, for, gentlemen, you are the only persons out of my family that have fired a gun at Whitehead Island for several years; and I dare say you will not commit any greater havoc among them than is necessary; and to that you are welcome.

"I was much pleased with the humanity of our host, and requested him to let me know when all the gulls, or the greater part of them, should abandon the trees and resume their former mode of building on the ground, which he promised to do. But I afterwards found this was not likely to happen, because on some other Islands not far distant, to which the fishermen and eggers have free access, these gulls breed altogether on the trees, even when their eggs and young are regularly removed every year, so that their original habits have been entirely given up. My opinion, that after being thus molested for some time longer, they may resort to the inaccessible shelves of the rocks of these Islands, was strengthened by Mr. Frankland's informing me, that many pairs had already taken refuge in such places, where they bred in perfect security.

"Some of the nests which I saw were placed at a height of more than forty feet on the trees, others seen in the thickest part of the woods were eight or ten feet from the ground, and were placed close to the main stem, so as to be with difficulty observed. It was truly curious to see the broad winged birds make their way to and from them, in these secluded retreats."

At Gull Cove the writer engaged Mr. William Frankland, the son of the grantee of the Island, whom Audubon mentions, and who occupies his father's residence, to pilot the hooker among the reefs and crooked channels which are numerous in this vicinity. In sailing from Gull Cove to Grand Harbour, thousands of gulls were observed returning at nightfall, to their nests on lofty spruce trees, in a thick wood on Ross' Island. It was stated by Mr. Frankland, that since Audubon's visit, to which he alluded, the gulls had given up entirely their natural habit of building nests upon the ground, and had taken wholly to the trees, in consequence of their constant disturbance by the fishermen, and the robbing of their eggs.

The flight of the Herring Gull is as strong as that of the great black-backed Gull, but more buoyant, as well as graceful. Their food consists principally of Herrings, of which they destroy great numbers, following the shoals, and indicating their course. They also feed on other fishes of small size, as well as shrimps and crabs. The shores of the Islands on which they breed, are covered with multitudes of sea-urchins, having short greenish spines, which give them the appearance of a ball of moss. At low water, the Herring Gulls frequently devour these animals, thrusting their bill into the shell, and sucking its contents.

**GRAND HARBOUR.**—While piloting the hooker into this Harbour, Mr. Frankland pointed out places at its entrance, where it was quite customary in former times for a boat, with two men, to take seven or eight quintals of Cod in a day. At present, there is no line fishing at this place, the fish not coming in, owing to the shoals of small Herring, on which they feed, being broken up and destroyed by the brush weirs.

At this place, Cochran Craig, Esq., J. P., furnished the numbers of boats and men employed in the fishery between this Harbour and the Southern Head, which will be found in the Table hereafter: and a letter which Mr. Craig subsequently addressed to the writer, in answer to the Fishery Circular, will be found in the Appendix.

The upper part of Grand Harbour is well sheltered, but it is almost entirely dry at low water. It abounds with Lobsters, which during the season, may be taken with a gaff, in almost any quantity. The gaff is merely a cod-hook, without the barb, attached to a light pole, six feet in length. As many as were required for the hooker were quickly taken in this way, in two to four feet water; the places resorted to by Lobsters were easily known, by the holes made by them in the flats in digging for the Clams, on which they feed. There is great abundance of Clams in these flats, and it was stated, that at low spring tides they could be procured of very large size.

A large Brook, the largest in Grand Manan, falls into the head of this Harbour; during the winter great quantities of Tom-cod (*morrhua pruinosa*) are taken from it, but no Smelts. It was said that Smelts are not found about this Island, and that Trouts are very scarce and small, rarely exceeding a quarter of a pound in weight.

**THE SOUTHERN HEAD.**—Mr. Frankland having given the necessary sailing directions, left the hooker at Grand Harbour, from which she was beat down to the Southern Head, against a strong south-wester. Upon the spawning ground within  
the

the Head, forty eight fishing vessels were found at anchor, and in the midst of them, the Revenue Cutter "Phantom," under the command of Captain Dudne.

Although the season was far advanced, (29th August,) yet the Herring fishing had not fairly commenced, the fish not having struck in. Subsequently, some were taken, but on the whole, the fishery was a decided failure, not more than one third of the usual quantity having been taken.

At Wilcox Cove, about two miles to the eastward of the Head, there is said to be a small sand bank, upon which the Herrings rush to deposit their spawn. They often congregate in such numbers as to overspread it completely, and thousands of fish are thus compelled to drop their spawn on the very rough, rocky bottom outside the bank. The spawning season is from the 15th July to the 15th September, after which period, it is said, very good Herrings are often taken, with a mesh of 2½ inches.

The fishermen set their nets from Wilcox' Point, all around the Head, to Bradford's Cove, on the western side of the Island, a distance of nearly four miles. The nets are set close to the shore, in about ten fathoms water; each net is from 20 to 30 fathoms in length, about 160 meshes deep—mesh from 2½ to 3 inches, on the average about 2½ inches.

The Southern Head rises almost perpendicularly from the water 200 feet or more; the settler on its summit is named M'Donald, who thus occupies the extreme south-western tip of New Brunswick, as Louis Gautier (mentioned in the Report of last year) possesses its northeastern extremity, at Point Miscou, on a low sand plain, elevated only a few feet above the sea. The habitations of both are almost equally miserable, although M'Donald has the advantage of a greater quantity of land fit for cultivation, and enjoys a milder climate, there being a difference of nearly 3½ degrees of latitude between the two locations.

Andrew Wilcox, who lives to the eastward of M'Donald, at much less elevation, has a farm under some degree of cultivation; although the land is gravelly and poor, his new potatoes, green peas, and other vegetables, were excellent. Andrew Wilcox stated, that he had lived at this place three years, but was not a fisherman; he is on good terms with the fishermen who resort here annually, and who are good customers for the produce of his farm. The other settlers in the vicinity, not exceeding in all a dozen families, are at open war with the non-residents who come here to fish; these, he said, had borne the annoyances of the Islanders very patiently, and on the whole, had behaved exceedingly well. It was stated subsequently by another party, that Andrew Wilcox allowed the fishermen to land from their schooners and occupy a grass plat in front of his house, for the purpose of mending their nets, by which he had obtained the ill-will of his neighbours, who had subjected him to some vexatious annoyances.

At nightfall, the fishermen set their nets by attaching them to the buoys, ropes, and moorings, which are put down at the beginning of the season, and are not taken up until its close. At daylight next morning, (30th August,) when the nets were lifted, it was found that in all that immense number of nets, extending more than three miles, one net only contained fish; but, from that net sixteen barrels of Herrings were taken. Most of the nets were set with their upper edge at the surface of the water, but some few were set with five fathoms of strap from the cork line, consequently the lower edge, or lead line, was very near, or actually rested upon the bottom; yet all were equally unsuccessful. Many of the nets were thickly covered with Herring spawn, and in cleaning them, the decks of some of the vessels were covered ankle deep. It was said to be no unusual circumstance for the net rope, (9 thread ratline,) to be found in the morning as thick as a man's arm with the spawn, while a vessel's cable would be increased to the size of a five gallon keg.

It having been intimated that the writer was anxious to see the settlers at this place, Daniel M'Laughlin, (Captain of Militia,) with Messrs. Harvey, Worcester, Matthews, M'Donald, and Dyer Wilcox, came on board the hooker. They complained of the number of vessels which came upon the fishing ground, considering them as encroaching upon, and usurping the privilege which ought to belong to the settlers in that vicinity, exclusively. They pointed out among the fleet at anchor, a large schooner called the "Mountaineer," belonging to Saint John, which they said had twelve men, with four boats and thirty six nets, more than all the inhabitants could muster

muster for eight miles. The fishery, they said, was continually falling off, and would eventually be destroyed, from the reckless manner in which it was prosecuted, and the place being over-fished. As the law formerly stood, each vessel was restricted to 30 fathoms of net, and a boat to 15 fathoms; Herrings were then abundant, and so were Cod, close to the shore, where none are taken now. As the Herring come all at once upon the spawning ground, almost in solid bodies, they are taken in such quantities that the fishermen are unable to cure them as fast as caught; many are put up without being gibbed or washed, after putrefaction has commenced, while quantities of rotten fish are thrown overboard, to the great detriment of the fishery, and its permanent injury.

It was stated to these men, that the fishermen in the schooners complained of their nets being frequently cut and destroyed, and often carried off altogether. They denied most positively being in any manner concerned in these outrages, which they said were committed by fishermen who came there in vessels, without any outfit but "a rope and a stone," but who departed with a full fare of fish, and a good complement of nets. As a remedy for this, they suggested the appointment of an Inspector who should examine each vessel as it came upon the ground, and mark and register its nets; thus the vessels without an outfit would be known, and prevented from plundering those well fitted. The Inspector also should see that the nets were set at proper intervals, and not too many of them in a given space; and that he should have power to prevent nets being set in the day time, as nothing tends more to break up and destroy Herring fishing. They pointed out several gangs of nets, which, at the moment, were set for the day, the cork line about two fathoms below the surface; as the sun was very bright, and the water clear, these nets were plainly to be seen. The nets set on Saturday night were often allowed to remain in the water until Monday morning, which they said was highly injurious, as it undoubtedly is, to the Herring fishery.

In September, the number of fishing vessels at the Southern Head, amounted to one hundred or more; in 1849, the total number was 120. The presence of the Revenue Cutter alone prevented a scene of disorder and confusion, as well as great destruction of nets and other valuable property. After the nets were set for the night, all the fishing boats were ordered to return to the vessels to which they belonged; while the boats of the Cutter rowed guard during the night, to prevent persons from injuring or stealing the nets. Yet, notwithstanding these precautions, and the exercise of great vigilance, nets were continually destroyed or stolen, especially during dark and windy nights, when the depredators could not be seen or heard. It was said, that boats with old scythes attached to their bottoms had been rowed swiftly among the nets, by which great damage had been done.

While the writer was at the Southern Head, the skipper of a fishing schooner applied to Captain Dudne of the Cutter, for a warrant to take some nets then on the ground, which had been stolen from him there the previous year. Captain Dudne, not being invested with Magisterial authority, could not grant a warrant; but he sent for the party who had the stolen nets in possession, and advised him to give them up, for fear of consequences—but it was not done.

The observations on this fishery will be found in the summing up of this Report; and a letter from Captain M'Laughlin, expressing the views of himself and his neighbours in relation to it, is in the Appendix.

Captain M'Laughlin having stated, that he was thoroughly acquainted with the mode of fishing for Mackerel, so successfully practised by the Americans in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Bay of Chaleur, he was requested to furnish his description of it, which he very kindly has done, as follows:—

"The vessel starts for the fishing ground with the trail line out; if it catch a Mackerel, the vessel is hove to, on the larboard side. The baiter stands amidships, with the bait-box outside the rail; with a tin pint nailed to a long handle he begins throwing out bait, while every man stands to his berth. If they find Mackerel, the foresail is taken in, and the mainsail hauled out with a boom-tackle; then the fishing begins. You haul the line through the left hand with the right, and not hand-over-hand, as you do for Cod; if you do, you are sure to lose your fish after it breaks water. When your fish is near coming in, you must take it, by leaning over the rail,

to

to prevent its striking against the side of the vessel, catching the line quick, close to the fish, with the right hand, unhooking it, with a sling, into the barrel—with the same motion, the jig goes out in a line parallel with your own berth. You must be quick in case a Mackerel takes your other line, and entangles your comrades. You fish with two lines, most commonly seven fathoms long—that is, in heavy weather. In calm weather, the jigs are lighter than when it blows hard; there is an eye spliced at the end of the line, so that the jig may be shifted at pleasure. There are two other lines used, called fly-lines, with smaller hooks; when Mackerel are shy in biting, they will often take these—the fly-lines are only three fathoms long. Very often the Mackerel stop biting; then the fishermen take the gaffs, and work with these until the fish disappear. The gaffs must not be used while the lines are out, as they entangle them and cause great trouble. No man must leave the rail to pick up fish, which miss his barrel and fall on the deck, until the fishing is over.

“You must take care to dress your Mackerel quickly, as they are a fish that is easily tainted. When you stop fishing, the captain or mate counts the fish, and notes down in the fish-book what each man has caught. Then the crew goes to dressing and splitting; the splitter has a mitten on the left hand, to keep the fish steady to the knife. Two men gib the fish with mittens on, to prevent the bones scratching their hands. One man hands up fish to the splitter, while the rest of the crew draw water to fill the barrels in which the fish are put to soak. The fish are put in the soak-barrels back up; in a short time the water is shifted, and the fish washed out for salting. The salter sprinkles a handful of salt in the bottom of the barrel; then takes the fish in his right hand, rolls them in salt, and places them skin down in the barrel, until he comes to the top layer, which he lays skin up, covering the top well with salt.

“Herring or small Mackerel are the best bait that can be used. These are ground in a bait-mill, by the watch at night; if the vessel has no bait-mill, the fish are chopped up with a hatchet, or scalded with boiling water, in a barrel or tub.

“When there is a fleet of Mackerel vessels fishing, they often lee-bow each other—that is, run ahead of one another, and so draw the fish toward the shore. There they anchor, and put springs on their cables, which is done by taking a strap outside the hause-hole, fastening it to the cable, then hooking it to a tackle, and hauling it aft, at the same time paying out the cable. This brings the vessel broadside to the wind, or current, and the fishing goes on. Boats may fish with the same success as vessels, when moored in this manner.

“This is the whole system of Mackerel fishing, British or American, and requires nothing but activity and energy. These observations are the result of ten years experience in British and American vessels.”

**DARK HARBOUR.**—In rounding Southern Head, it was observed, that the water for nearly half a mile from the shore, was dotted with buoys, casks, and floats of every description, while below the surface, there appeared a complete entanglement of ropes and lines, so numerous were the moorings. Pollack of large size were here taken in pairs, as fast as they could be hauled in; but after passing the isolated rock on the western shore, called “Statue Rock,” or “The Old Maid,” there was no more fishing. The cliffs rise from the sea perpendicularly, to the height of several hundred feet; the rock is trap, in columnar form; and these stern and lofty cliffs extend about 12 miles along the shore, without the least shelter for boats, and with scarcely a landing place, until Dark Harbour is reached. This is so singular a place as to require especial notice.

Dark Harbour is a salt water lake, about one mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in width; the water is from five to nine fathoms in depth, the latter being the prevailing depth throughout, except near the shores. It is separated from the Bay of Fundy by a sea-wall of stones and gravel, about 400 feet wide, which has an easy slope seaward, but is quite steep on the inside, towards the Harbour. This curious and really beautiful sheet of water was entirely cut off from communication with the sea, until 1846, when a channel was cut, through the sea-wall, of sufficient width to admit large vessels. In consequence of this admission of the tide, the water within the Harbour was raised permanently eight feet, and very many trees, growing on the landward side, were killed by the rise of the sea water upon their trunks.



On the western side of the channel into Dark Harbour, there is a breakwater of timber and stone, to break the force of the sea thrown in by the northwesterly gales, and prevent the channel from filling up. When the rising tide attains a sufficient height, it rushes through the channel into the Harbour, with a steady roar until high water; and on the ebb, rushes out with equal noise and turbulence.

On the landward side of the Harbour, there are about fifty acres of cleared land; the soil is good, but somewhat stony. On the top of the hill, which slopes rather steeply to the water, there is some good land, the soil a deep loam. The settlers are John Sinclair, who has resided here 25 years; John Urquhart, 10 years and upwards; and Duncan Anderson, a resident of 4 years. There are also the son and son-in-law of Urquhart, who live on the eastern side of the Harbour; Urquhart himself lives upon the glebe lot on the western side. Duncan Anderson is very intelligent, and furnished much interesting information. He stated that the depth of water in the channel at high water, varies from 8 to 13 feet, according to neap or spring tides. There is considerable outfall on the ebb, but fishing boats pass out safely, even when there is 8 feet fall; at low water there is only two feet in the channel. During the season of 1849, the settlers caught 100 barrels of fine Herrings within the Harbour; but fishing vessels enter the Harbour at nightfall, shoot their nets, and leave again early in the morning; it is not known what quantities they take.

Anderson stated, that a Herring net, such as he used, of 20 fathoms in length, 2½ inch mesh, and 160 meshes deep, costs £3; made up thus,—twine, 20s., netting, 20s., lead, 5s., rope, 10s., floats, &c., 5s.—total, £3. He said there was great abundance of Herrings along the west side of the Island, but nets were not set for them, on account of the numbers of Dog Fish, which cut up the fish and destroyed the nets. The want of boat shelter and landing places has, however, more to do with this neglect than the ravages of the Dog Fish. Anderson said, that men without means should not settle here; but men possessing some property would do well enough. Inside the Harbour, Rock Cod and small Pollack are always to be caught; and sometimes these fish of large size are abundant.

The channel at low water was examined; the bottom appeared to consist of large boulder stones, thickly covered with kelp. The breakwater requires to be carried further out, in order to protect the channel effectually. Anderson said the necessary extension could be built for £100, if notice was given the previous winter, so that logs and timber could be hauled out, while the snow was on the ground. He was employed in cutting the channel and building the breakwater, and thought himself qualified to judge of the expense.

It would be of great advantage to the valuable fisheries on the west side of Grand Manan, if the channel into Dark Harbour was deepened, so as to admit vessels with the flowing tide; and of still greater importance to the coasting trade, as well as to loaded timber ships, or other vessels with cargo, if the entrance was so improved that Dark sea-wall, vessels are as completely land-locked, and may ride in as perfect safety as Harbour might be a sure and certain Harbour of refuge at all times. Once within the if in an inland lake, however violent the tempest may rage without; and upon such a precipitous and iron bound shore as the western side of Grand Manan, with nothing but certain destruction to the tempest-tossed mariner who may be cast upon it, this sole place of safety should by all means, and under every consideration of humanity, be rendered easily accessible at all seasons, either by day or by night, and readily found. A few hundred pounds might well be spent in giving perfect access to this most singular and exceedingly safe Harbour, within whose lofty sea-wall, accumulated by the mighty waves of many centuries, the largest ships may lay afloat within a stone's cast of the shore, riding safely with the smallest hawser, while a fearful surf thunders upon the beach without, apparently with sufficient roar, and uncontrolled violence, to shake the Island to its lowermost foundation.

The advantages of Dark Harbour, as a place of refuge, can scarcely be appreciated by those not acquainted with its unusual and extraordinary character and position. The preservation of a single life is of infinitely greater account, than all it would cost New Brunswick to render Dark Harbour easily accessible, not merely by fishing vessels, but by ships of the largest class, to which, when attained, it would afford the most perfect safety. The cause of humanity urges the expenditure, independently of the strong

strong arguments which might be adduced with reference to the preservation of valuable ships, and much costly merchandize.

**MONEY COVE.**—This Cove is some two or three miles east of Dark Harbour; a brook flows down a very narrow ravine between two massive cliffs, which rise on either side to the estimated height of 800 feet or more. A slight indentation of the coast affords space for a small gravel beach at the base of the cliffs; and here Mr. John A. Hartt, during the past season, erected a brush weir, which cost £350. In this weir were taken several hundred barrels of Herrings of good size and in fine condition, differing materially, both as to size and quality, from those taken near the Southern Head, and evidently another variety of fish. These Herrings were only taken on the spring tides, at the full and change of the moon, as then the fish were swept sufficiently near to the shore to be caught in the weir.

The bottom of this weir is composed of framed timber of large size, sunk in about six feet water at low tide, and ballasted with large stones of a ton or more in weight. Above the strong frame work which forms the bottom of the weir, there is the usual light wicker-work of poles with twigs interlaced, quite sufficient to retain the timid Herrings, but altogether unfit to retain other small fish of bolder character. The Herrings will not go out of a weir unless the opening is of large size, while all other fish will dash or struggle through any opening sufficient for their passage, even with much squeezing.

Money Cove gains its name from an ancient tradition, that the noted rover, Captain Kyd, buried two hogsheads of treasure at this unfrequented place; and many credulous persons have expended much time and labour in digging for the pirate's gold, in the ravine, near the roots of two old French willows, said to have been planted there by Kyd himself as a guide to his buried wealth. The ground appears to have been thoroughly turned up along the ravine wherever soil was found; but the much coveted treasure has not yet been discovered.

**LONG'S EDDY.**—Between Money Cove and Long's Eddy, is Indian Beach, so called from its being the usual camping place of the Indians, who resort there during the season for Porpoise shooting. There were two canoes here, with four Indians, and the pelts of several Porpoises just taken off, were observed hanging up, previously to being boiled for their oil.

Long's Eddy is formed by a long beach and spit of gravel, which stretches to the westward of Northern Head. Within the eddy there was admirable fishing for small Rock Cod, with which the water seemed perfectly alive.

There is a clearing at this place, and some land under cultivation, apparently of fair quality. Mr. Cronk has been settled here many years, and his two sons are settled near him. They have three boats, and take 500 quintals of fish annually. They fish at half a mile, to a mile only, from the shore, and follow their business every day in the year that the weather permits, when bait can be procured.

When the writer landed at this place, soon after sunrise, the young Cronks had just taken up the Herring nets, which had been set during the night. There were only a few dozens of Herrings in the nets, several of which were damaged by the voracious Dog Fish, who had apparently carried off many fish entirely. Besides Herrings, the nets had caught six Pollack, one Rock Cod, three Silver Hake, (*merlucius albidus*,) and one Mackerel; none of these were injured by the Dog Fish.

Several Cod of the largest size were shown by Mr. Cronk, as also many fine Pollack recently taken. This situation is apparently a very good one for prosecuting "line-fishing," which might here be carried on to a much greater extent than at present, fish of large size and fine quality being continually found at very little distance from the beach.

**WHALE COVE.**—Between Long's Eddy and this Cove are the lofty mural cliffs of the Northern Head, presenting a bold front to the violent gales from the northeast, which rush with fury down the Bay of Fundy, and offering stern resistance to the mighty waves that dash against them, with sullen and almost ceaseless roar.

The land about Whale Cove is lower than at almost any other part of Grand Manan, and appears to be merely a narrow neck connecting the Swallow's Tail with the Northern Head. There is but little shelter at Whale Cove, for when the wind is off shore,

shore, it sweeps with great force across the low land; the hooker was forced twice out of the Cove, by heavy gusts, before an anchorage could be gained very close to the shore.

It was stated that the American vessels often ran into this Cove in fine evenings, and set their Herring nets during the night, being off again at an early hour in the morning.

**MEETING OF FISHERMEN.**—In proceeding around Grand Manan, the writer saw many intelligent fishermen, who were anxious that some general meeting should take place to discuss matters. It was agreed that, as the most convenient time for such a meeting, it should take place on Saturday evening, (31st August,) at the Central School House, near Winchester's. There the writer met about sixty fishermen, and explained to them the imperfections in their cure of Herrings, both pickled and smoked; and the improper treatment and bad cure of their dried fish was also pointed out. They were told that they could not expect to obtain remunerating prices, or find steady markets for fish so badly cured as scarcely to be fit for exportation, and which certainly would not be allowed to be exported if a proper system of inspection were established. The great and wonderful increase in the Herring Fishery of Scotland, in consequence of the excellent regulations and rigid inspection there enforced, was made known; and the advance in prices which followed the adoption of improved curing after the Dutch mode, was also shown—an advance so great as to enable the Scotch Herrings to beat the Dutch Herrings out of the Continental markets, in spite of a heavy countervailing duty. The fishermen were told, that besides Foreign markets which might be opened under a better system of cure and inspection, there was in Canada an extensive demand for well cured fish, as also in the Western States bordering on the Great Lakes.

To this it was replied by the fishermen, that unless the system was general, it was useless for any one person to cure his fish better than his neighbour, as he would obtain no better prices, all the fish from each locality being classed together, and bearing one price, while that price was so low, as to afford no remuneration for additional labour, or greater care in curing.

The writer having collected the numbers and description of the boats and vessels engaged in the fisheries in his progress around the Island, submitted the list so obtained to the assembled fishermen, who made some corrections and additions, when the following return was declared to be as correct as could possibly be obtained:—

*Return of the numbers of Boats, Vessels and Men, belonging to Grand Manan, engaged in the Fisheries, 31st August, 1850.*

LOCALITIES.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men in Boats.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage of Vessels.	No. of Men in Vessels.	RECAPITULATION.
Cameron's Cove,	20	60	2	22	8	
Doggett's Cove,	6	18	1	11	4	
Drake's Cove, to } Bencraft's Point, }	20	60	4	20	12	
Woodward's Cove,	8	24	4	104	24	Fishing Boats, 94
Long Island,	2	6	1	12	4	Men in same, 282
Duck Islands,	4	12	2	16	7	Fishing Vessels, 24
Nantucket Island,	2	6	...	...	...	Men in same, 112
Kent's Island,	...	...	2	16	8	
Grand Harbour,	8	24	4	40	20	
Thence to Southern Head,	13	30	5	50	25	
Dark Harbour,	3	9	...	...	...	
Money Cove,	4	12	...	...	...	
Long's Eddy,	3	9	...	...	...	
Whale Cove,	4	12	...	...	...	
<b>Total,</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>112</b>	

The fishermen stated that the average length of the fishing boats in use at Grand Manan was 17 feet, and the usual breadth of beam 6 feet; five streaks on each side arc of birch, the rest of the planks of pine. They build few cedar boats, as they are not

not strong enough for these rocky shores. Although short, these boats are burthen-some; but they are not fitted to go out to those banks where the best Cod-fishing is found, and cannot with safety venture any very great distance from the Island. On being asked why they did not build boats of greater length and larger size, it was answered that such boats would not do, where the shores were so rocky and greatly exposed, as the boats had to be hauled up altogether above the tide in stormy weather, or they would quickly be dashed to pieces by the ground-swell and heavy surf.

Some of the excellent Sheffield knives (made by John Algor) which are in common use in the Bay of Chaleur, for splitting and dressing fish, were shown to the meeting, and greatly approved; it was resolved that such knives should be procured for another season, as also a supply of the long-shanked hake-hooks used by the Jersey fishermen, which are very superior, for that fishery.

It was stated, that certain places had been agreed upon by the fishermen as "gurry-grounds," or places where the offal of the fish could be deposited conveniently by fishing vessels, without injury to any description of fishery; but the Americans were not included in this arrangement, and threw over their offal where they pleased. Many of the Grand Manan fishers did the same; it was said that the "gurry-grounds" were less used last season than ever before, and thereby the fisheries of every kind were greatly injured. Besides the damage done to the line-fishing by throwing offal upon the fishing ground, great injury is inflicted by its being drifted into the Herring-weirs, which are then said to be "gurrified," and will take no fish, for Herrings will not approach weirs when in that state. It was greatly desired by the fishermen, that some law should be enacted, by which fishing vessels could be compelled to throw their offal upon the "gurry-ground," under regulations and penalties that could be readily enforced.

It appeared that there were then twenty seven Herring-weirs at Grand Manan, and several others in course of erection. The fishermen agreed very well, and were quite unanimous upon all points concerning the fisheries, until the question of Herring-weirs came up for discussion; then great differences of opinion were expressed, and an unpleasant altercation took place immediately. Mr. Coddington stated, that one-third of all the fish taken in the weirs were used for manure; this was promptly denied by Mr. Guptill and Mr. Bencraft in the most positive manner. Mr. Bencraft stated, that from the catch of his weirs during the season of 1849, he put up 3000 boxes of Smoked Herrings, and 50 to 60 barrels Pickled Herrings; that as many barrels were used for bait; and during the whole season, less than 20 barrels were put upon the land, consisting altogether of small and broken fish. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Dakin, a man of very respectable appearance, who attended Bencraft's weirs; but it was altogether denied by persons present. The assertions deliberately made on one side, were denied in the most unqualified manner on the other, and angry words were freely used. In order to calm the increasing excitement, it was suggested, that as so great a difference of opinion existed, it would be better for both parties to put their several statements in writing. This was agreed to; the storm was allayed; and before the meeting separated, one of the persons present, whose name was not heard, expressed the satisfaction which was felt by the fishermen there assembled, with the conduct of the Government, in sending a person to inquire into their state and condition, and listen to their representations, as they were thereby convinced that they were not overlooked or altogether forgotten by the Executive.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—Owing to the peculiar manner in which the people of Grand Manan conduct their fishing business, it is quite impossible to ascertain precisely what quantity of fish is taken, or what is the total value of the fisheries of the Island. No duties whatever are paid by the inhabitants of Grand Manan; in fact, there is no person there authorized to receive duties. The inhabitants take there badly cured fish to Eastport or Lubec, and there sell them at low prices, taking in return such articles as they need for home consumption. They pay no duty on landing their fish in the United States, as there is a perfectly good understanding with the fishermen of Maine; who, in consideration of being permitted to fish within Treaty limits at Grand Manan, and go on shore to procure bait, wink at the importation of British fish from thence duty free.

Practically, the people of Grand Manan enjoy perfect free trade; they buy what they require in the cheapest markets, and they can build and fit out fishing vessels at three fourths the cost of American vessels of the same class. Yet, with all these advantages, the Island only owns twenty four vessels, the largest of which is 45 tons, the next 29 tons, and all the rest under 20 tons; while the fishing boats only amount to 94 in all, less than half the number owned in the Parish of Caraquet.

Nothing so greatly surprised the writer at Grand Manan, as the comparatively small number of fishing boats and vessels owned there, and the limited value of the fisheries conducted by the inhabitants. A dealer who has for some years been connected with the business of Grand Manan, estimated the value of the fisheries in 1849, as follows:—

Produce of weirs, .....	£5,000
Cod, Pollack, Hake, Oil, & Pickled Herrings,	7,000

The estimate of the value of the produce of the weirs is believed to be too large, but the second estimate may be near the mark. The population of the Island is estimated at 2000 souls; and assuming the general value of the fisheries to be as above stated, it is just £6 per annum for each soul on the Island—a very small sum for a community so largely dependent upon the fisheries for subsistence.

The people of Grand Manan are active, industrious, and hard-working, capable of enduring great hardships and fatigue. The young men, from lack of employment at home, engage on board American fishing vessels; they get good wages, because they are active, hardy sailors, excellent fishermen, and admirable pilots for the Bay. The Americans say, “there is no better man on board a fishing vessel than a native of Grand Manan, if you take him away from his own Island.” That the people of Grand Manan conduct the admirable fisheries in their vicinity very inefficiently, and with but little profit, is undeniable; and that something may be done for their advancement, by judicious regulations, and a good system of inspection, is not to be disputed. But even then, the greatest difficulty will be untouched—and this is, the low state of education in the Island. The Schools of Grand Manan are very inefficient; and the people are not sufficiently taught, even in the first rudiments of learning, to compete with their American neighbours, who are more acute and intelligent, simply from being better educated. The lack of learning is one of the greatest evils of Grand Manan; if the people there were better taught, and possessed greater knowledge of the world, they would readily perceive the numerous advantages of their position, and quickly avail themselves of the profits to be derived from it.

#### CAMPO BELLO.

The inhabitants of this fine Island prosecute the fisheries with great diligence, not only in their own immediate vicinity, but also by sending their vessels to distant places to procure fares. The fisheries close to Campo Bello, are those for Cod, Pollack, Haddock, and Hake, by line fishing, on the “slacks” of the tide just before high and low water, and at other times, in the coves, eddies and passages where the tide does not set too strong. The common Herring (*clupea elongata*) of small size for smoking, is taken in standing weirs of brush. A larger description of fish are taken chiefly in nets, called “Quoddy Herrings,” but which are believed to be the species of Shad designated by De Kay, in his Report on the Fishes of New York, as *alosa matowaka*. They differ altogether from the common Herrings in their habits; are taken almost exclusively in “Quoddy River,” (as the channel is called which separates West Isles from Eastport and Campo Bello); are generally without spawn, and in the autumn are exceedingly fat and fine flavoured.

The writer is under great obligations to Mr. John Alexander, of Welch Pool, for the very efficient assistance rendered by him in collecting information in that locality. The following statement of the Fisheries of Campo Bello, compiled with great care and much labour by Mr. Alexander and John Farmer, Esquire, a Magistrate, residing at Welch Pool, is presented as furnishing valuable information of much interest:—

*Statement of the quantity and value of Fish, taken in one season by the Fishermen of the Island of Campo Bello, in boats, decked vessels, and fish-weirs owned by them; the estimate being made up from the quantities taken in 1849, corrected by the catch of 1850, so far as it has advanced:—*

Number and description of Boats.	Number of men & boys employed.	Quantity and description of Fish.	Average price.	Amount.
50 boats,	100	5,000 quintals Pollack, per quintal, ...	5s. 6d.	£1,375 0 0
		150 barrels Cod and Haddock, per barrel,	10s.	75 0 0
		500 barrels Herrings, per barrel, ...	12s. 6d.	312 10 0
		100 barrels Oil, ... ..	65s.	325 0 0
11 decked vessels, 400 tons burthen.	52	1,750 quintals Cod, per quintal, ... ..	11s. 3d.	984 7 6
		340 quintals Pollack, ... ..	5s. 6d.	93 10 0
		4,600 barrels Herrings, per barrel, ... ..	12s. 6d.	2,875 0 0
		480 barrels Mackerel, per barrel, ... ..	30s.	720 0 0
		20 barrels Oil, per barrel, ... ..	65s.	65 0 0
21 weirs,	100	40,000 boxes smoked Herrings, per box, ...	1s. 6d.	3,000 0 0
Total, ... ..				£9,825 7 6

## RECAPITULATION.

5,340 quintals Pollack, ... ..	£1,468 10 0
1,750 quintals Cod, ... ..	984 7 6
5,100 barrels Herrings, ... ..	3,187 10 0
480 barrels Mackerel, ... ..	720 0 0
150 barrels Haddock and Cod, ... ..	75 0 0
120 barrels Oil, ... ..	390 0 0
40,000 boxes smoked Herrings, ... ..	3,000 0 0
Total value, ... ..	£9,825 7 6

*Campo Bello, September 6, 1850.*

JOHN ALEXANDER.  
JOHN FARMER, J.P.

This statement is compiled from actual inquiry among the resident fishermen, and the totals are put down rather below, than above the mark. With this document, Mr. Alexander also furnished, in writing, the following interesting observations, by himself, upon the Fisheries of Campo Bello:—

“Our Herrings are taken in weirs, and with nets; and Pollack, Haddock and Hake, with the line. Several of our vessels run down to the Tuskets, the Magdalen Islands, and Newfoundland, in the Spring; and to Saint George’s Bay, in the Winter, for Herrings. In the Summer, they go to Grand Manan, and to both shores of Nova Scotia, for Herring, Cod, and Mackerel. Improvements may certainly be made in our tackle and gear, but experience will be our best teacher.

“Our Herring season here, is from May until December. Pollack strike in about the first of June, and the fishing for them continues until November. Small Cod and Haddock are taken, to a limited extent, during the whole year; these are chiefly pickled, and exported in barrels. The Herrings taken by our vessels, in the Winter and Spring, at the Tuskets, the Magdalen Islands, and the Bay of Saint George, as well as those caught while spawning at the Southern Head of Grand Manan, are very poor, and anything but in season. They generally find a ready sale in the markets of the United States; and from my own experience, I should say, that the poor fish bring nearly as good a price as the best. This arises from the difference of climate; the poorer kinds keep better in a warm climate, (as instance, the Alewives of Saint John,) and answer for the food of the Slave population.

“I am led to believe, that there is much spawn destroyed at the spawning ground near the Southern Head of Grand Manan every season. There are but few spawning Herrings taken here, as it is a small sized Herring that answers for smoking. There are but few Herrings taken here by “driving” with torches; the fish do not “play” in shore now, as they did some years ago. There is great diversity of opinion as to the cause, and I feel diffident in giving an opinion. The erratic habits of the Herrings are well known—no doubt you have heard many opinions, and you are well able to draw your own conclusions.

“With

“With respect to weirs, and whether they are, or are not, injurious to the Herring fishery, I should say, as well from the opinion of others, as my own observation, that they are not; neither are they destructive to the fry of other fish. Of the twenty one weirs upon Campo Bello, there are not more than two that are dry at low-water; the others have from 6 to 12 feet water in them, at low tide—and in many of them, seines 16 fathoms long and 2 fathoms deep, are used to take out the fish. It is impossible for fish to die in any of the deep weirs; and the shoal ones are too carefully attended for such an accident to happen. I am aware that there are conflicting interests on this question, and very naturally so, as our people, connected with the weirs, are generally men in good circumstances. Our American neighbours have the shores immediately opposite to us, lined with weirs. They neither allow set-nets, or drift-nets, on their shores, as they say nets break up the schulls of Herring, and destroy them by “scaling,” (that is, by rubbing off their scales) when they are in any large body.

“Our weir Herrings are principally smoked; as you have seen for yourself, and taken notes of the mode of cure from those competent to give information, I shall not attempt a description. I would remark, that our best curers, in that branch, do not put up Herrings in any way inferior to the far-famed “Digby Chickens.” Our barrelled Herrings are put up in the usual style, that is, by “striking,” and afterwards repacking in barrels, either with Liverpool or Turk’s Island salt.

“Small Cod, and Haddock, are put up in the same manner; the dried fish are first pickled, and then cured on flakes in the sun. I believe many improvements might be made in the curing and packing of our fish, for a different market; and no doubt it would be done, if other markets open to us; but so long as we are confined to the United States for a market, I doubt if it would pay. While the Americans make so little distinction, there would be no object in curing our fish in a better manner. I have seen and eaten the celebrated Lochfine Herrings; but I think a well cured “Quoddy Herring” vastly superior.

“There is another very cogent reason why it would not pay to put up Herrings in the manner pointed out by the directions of the Scottish Fishery Board, reprinted in this Province—labour is very high, in consequence of our proximity to the United States. At the same time, I am fully aware, that many of our curers do not pay that attention to the fish which they ought to do. But so long as the merchants will buy them, so long will the fish be put up in a careless manner; in fact, the cure lies entirely with the merchant.

“There are but few Herrings, and none of the fry of other fish, used as manure on this Island. Drifting with nets is the only illegal mode of fishing practised about here, of which I am aware, and that would be quickly stopped, if persisted in to any extent.

“I have been at some pains to get you a correct estimate of the tonnage, boats, and men, of this Island, employed in the different fisheries, as also their catch, and its actual value, by approximating this with other years. I think you will acknowledge, that if the other fishing districts in the Bay show as much as we do in this small Parish, the fisheries are no contemptible part of the resources of this fine Province.”

Several of the fishing establishments at Campo Bello were visited by the writer, accompanied by Mr. Alexander. These establishments were found in excellent order, well and conveniently arranged, and in good repair; the proprietors appeared to be men in very comfortable circumstances, who were prosperous in their affairs.

Mr. Joseph Patch, a very intelligent fisherman, thus described the mode of cleaning and curing smoked Herrings at Campo Bello. When the Herrings are dipped from the weir, they are thrown into a large boat which is closely ceiled. The fish are “scaled” by men getting into the boat and working their legs backward and forward among the fish, without lifting their feet from the ceiling of the boat—sufficient water for the operation is dipped into the boat with the fish. The men continue to work their legs until the scales are off the fish; if worked too much, the fish become “belly-broken” and spoiled. After being thus scaled, the fish are washed in small quantities in the dip-nets, to take off the loose scales and dirt; they are then salted. If large and fat, the quantity of salt used is a bushel and a half to a hogshead of fish; if the Herrings are small or poor, a bushel answers. They lay in salt from 18 to 36 hours, according to size—the average time is 24 hours; while in salt, the fish must be kept cool; when sufficiently salted they are strung on sticks, 3 feet 4 inches in length; the  
smallest

smallest fish are strung first, as the largest require more salt. After they are on the sticks, the fish are rinsed quite clean in fresh water; they are then hung up in the bays of the smoke-house. The usual size of smoke-houses is 24 by 30 feet, the height to the ridge of the roof, 25 feet. Mr. Patch's smoke-house is 30 feet high, there are 8 bays in it, each of the usual width of 3 feet; the lowermost row of fish hang only five feet from the fire. It was stated by Mr. Patch, that he found by experience, *the cooler the smoke, the better the fish*; he had openings made in the ridge of his smoke-house, as well to let off the dead smoke, as to make the place cooler, and he admitted, that the fish which hung highest were always the best. He uses any kind of wood he can get for making smoke; hard wood is the best, as soft wood fills the fish with white ashes. The large fish require three months smoking; during that time they need great attention, and much good management, especially in rainy or damp weather. When sufficiently cured, the Herrings are packed in boxes, of the legal size in Maine—that is 17 inches long, 8½ inches wide, and 6 inches deep, measured on the inside of the box. The best quality of smoked Herrings are called “scaled Herrings;” these are the largest and best fish. Those called No. 1, are Herrings not scaled, and small fish. A “scaled Herring” must be seven inches long, fat and good; the “No. 1” must not be less than six inches in length; and large, but poor fish, are also branded of this quality. All other descriptions of fish are considered refuse.

Mr. John Batson's smoke-houses were found the same as those of Mr. Patch, but not so well ventilated. The mode of scaling and curing was found to be the same as above described. At the establishment of Mr. William Flagg, the Herrings were observed to be particularly well cured, and of fine color; this “gilding” as it is termed, is given by the use of hard wood only, with which the last smoking is done; it imparts a rich golden colour to the fish, and gives them the well known tinge of the celebrated “Digby Chickens.” The difference between the modes of scaling, curing, and smoking, in use at Grand Manan and Campo Bello, are pointed out in another part of this Report, in describing the fisheries of Annapolis Basin; and some of the reasons are given, why the smoked Herrings of that locality are so greatly superior to all others.

Mr. Flagg, who is a person of much observation and long experience, stated as his opinion, that it takes Herrings three years to come to maturity. He has watched them carefully for years; and seeing them constantly in the weirs, from the size of *britt*, up to the largest Herring, he feels quite confident as to the period. He has sometimes, though rarely, taken “Sardines” on the shores of Campo Bello; only a few days previously he had caught a single specimen of this rare fish in the Bay of Fundy.

This locality was re-visited in the latter part of October. Mr. Patch then stated, that the herring-season was over; it was considered a failure, as the quantity taken in the weirs, was only about half the usual, or average, catch. The quality of the fish taken was good; not many small fish had been caught—he had only thrown away three barrels, while his whole catch amounted to 3000 boxes; at that time, they were worth fifty cents, or two shillings and six pence currency per box, in consequence of there being a short supply in the market.

#### WEST ISLES.

This Parish includes Indian Island, Deer Island, and a great number of small Islands and Islets, in Passamaquoddy Bay, west of the Boundary Line of the United States. The inhabitants are fishermen almost exclusively, somewhat peculiar in their manners and habits, but most industrious, hardy, and exceedingly hospitable people. The best fishing grounds are on the British side of the Boundary, which is an imaginary line, passing down the middle of the channel called Quoddy River, and out to sea by the western passage, between Lubec and the western end of Campo Bello.

The fishing boats from Eastport, and other places within the limits of the United States, fish equally, and mingle freely with the British boats on their fishing grounds, near West Isles, where the fish are most numerous; especially near Black Rock, Casco Island, and the Big Eddy near Indian Island. It is a very gay scene on a fine day, to mingle with some two or three hundred boats fishing in the Big Eddy, lying so closely together as to leave little more than space between to pull up the fish. The writer joined this animated throng more than once, in August and September, when



Pollack were taken of large size, and in great abundance. The fishing began either just before high water, or just before low water, on what are called "the slacks" of the tide. The boats then lay at anchor; as few anchors as possible are dropped to avoid fouling the fishing lines, the boats making fast to each other, stem and stern. Thus they lie until the tide begins to run too strong, when the anchors are lifted, and the boats then swing about, almost in a body, with the different sets of current through the passages between the Islands, fishing "on the drift" as it is termed—the fish below appearing to move about in the same manner as the boats above. This continues until the tide begins to set too strong, when the boats proceed to the coves and eddies near Campo Bello, or some of the small Islands or rocky islets, where they drop anchor and fish out the rest of the tide.

While the boats are congregated together fishing in close column, they appear to attract the fish by the number of baits which are let down at the same time. There are generally three men in each boat; all is life, bustle, and animation. The line is scarcely down, when the fisherman commences drawing up a fish; the depth varies from 14 to 28 fathoms, and very often the hook is not half way down, when it is seized by a fish. While fish are being thus rapidly drawn into the boats, jokes and gibes are freely bandied; any lively story, or piece of stinging wit, passes quickly from boat to boat, and laughter, cheers, and almost invariably good temper, prevail among all, whether British or Americans. If one boat falls short of bait, it is supplied from another which is better provided; and civilities sometimes extend to an interchange of hooks, snoods, and fishing leads. When the British boats go over to Eastport, as they generally do, to dispose of their fish, no questions are asked as to the character of the boat. If the American boats enjoy the privilege of fishing on the best grounds within the limits of New Brunswick, those of West Isles can sell their fish at Eastport without payment of duty or charges. The good feeling which springs from this state of things, causes the fishery business to go on smoothly and quietly along the frontier, where, under other circumstances, there would almost to a certainty, be constant quarrels and collisions.

To an amateur, the Pollack fishing in the Big Eddy, with the crowd of boats to be found there in the season, is extremely amusing and highly exciting; but when the fish bite quickly, and are taken of large size in pairs, as frequently happens, the work soon becomes exceedingly severe. With the Pollack, small Cod and Haddock are also taken, with, now and then a Dog fish, and sometimes a Sculpin or a Skate of large size; the variety of fish tends to keep up the excitement, and lends animation to the fishery.

In a Lecture on the Fisheries delivered a few years since by Mr. Lorenzo Sabine, of Eastport, who had paid great attention to the subject, the following description was given of the fishermen of West Isles:—

"In closing my remarks on the fisheries, I feel bound to give you some idea of a Bay of Fundy, or as we call him, a "boat-fisherman." In commencing his picture, I cannot say that he is either so moral, so intelligent, or so industrious, as he might be; but yet, I can say, that he is an improved, and an improving man. Bred to the use of boats from his earliest youth, he displays rare skill in their management, and great boldness in his adventures. He will cross from island to island, and go from passage to passage, through frightful whirls of a tide which ordinarily rises and fall twenty five feet, in alarming proximity to rocks and bars, and in the stormiest weather. As a whole, he is a singular, and withal an interesting being; and none who have once learned his peculiarities, will ever forget him. If he be naturally shrewd, (most of them are,) and past the middle age, occasional intercourse with him will amuse, if not instruct, the wisest and most polished.

"He is neither a landsman, nor a seaman, nor soldier, nor marine; yet, ten to one, if in the course of conversation with him, you do not find that he has figured in them all. He is neither merchant nor mechanic, but no man better understands buying and selling, or mending, altering, and making. He is no doctor, but he will out-talk a medical graduate, and will shame him in a knowledge of "livers," "back bones," the means to cure "rumatiz," and the like. He is no astronomer, and holds nautical instruments in high derision; but he knows all about the moon, and let him but hear the moaning of the sea—listen to the scream of the gull—or the sound of the surf—  
and

and watch the cat's paw, or "glim," in the sky—and he will reveal secrets, and disclose truths, which put him in high conceit with his own wisdom, and shame the landsman.

"And then, seat yourself beside him, and hear him comment upon his dream book. Listen as he tells you of the feats of the witch, that lives in his particular harbour—or of the accidents that have happened from doing things on Friday—or what have followed the signs and omens that he believes in. Then there are his tales of wonderful escapes—his "fish stories," and his sage conclusions in politics—his notions of religion, or his profound speculations on the causes of the high price of bread-stuffs, or of the means employed to keep down the price of fish.

"But of his dress, and his professional gear—who shall do justice to them?"

"The oiled garments which cover his upper and nether man, he calls his "ile sute." The queer shaped thing which he wears upon his crown, he names a "sou'-wester." An article, neither mittens nor gloves, which protect his hands, he calls "nippers." The matted and tangled mass which grows upon his head, and the long red hair which under his chin, answers the purpose of a neckcloth, and in front of his ears, renders him impervious to a dun, he calls "brush." His boots, he says, are "stampers;" and lest he should lose the moveables he carries in his pockets, he has them fastened to his person by a string, which he calls a "lanyard." He uses one knife, which he calls "cut-throat," and another that is a "splitter;" his apron is a "barvel;" the box or compartment into which he throws his fish as he catches them, is a "kid." When he means to go for Herring, he says he is "agoing a driving;" the state of the moon favourable for this purpose are "darks;" the bent-up iron hoops which he uses to carry his burning torch, bears the name of "dragon;" the small net, with an iron bow and wooden handle, which he uses to secure the fish that his torch attracts, is a "dip-net." To another and a larger net, with leads on its bottom edge, to sink it in the water, and with corks fastened along its upper edge at regular intervals, to buoy it up, and preserve it in nearly a perpendicular direction, that the Herrings may strike it and become entangled in its meshes—to this he gives a name indicative of its use—he calls it a "set-net."

"Nor ends his dialect here. Chebacco boats and small schooners are known to him as "pinkies," "pogies," and "jiggers." All vessels he calls "craft," and the only distinction he will condescend to make, is to append the adjective; such as large, small, nice, poor "craft." He knows nothing about the hours of day or night; every thing with him goes by tides. Thus, if you ask him about what time he was married, he will perhaps say,—“tother night, about half flood!”—or what time he saw a certain man, his reply will be, "this morning, about low water slack,"—or "on young flood,"—or "just as the ebb tide made."

"If he has fish to sell, and you ask him their size, he will tell you they are "two quintal fish," by which he means, that fifty of them will weigh 112 lb. His boat anchor he calls a "killock," and the rope attached to it he styles a "rode." If he speaks of the length of line required on different fishing grounds, he will say that on the Banks and in the Bay of Fundy, "two shotts" are used, and at the Labrador, but "half a shott," and by a "shott" he means a line of thirty fathoms.

"Lest it should be thought I have made too much of this original, I beg to remark, that should any who doubt his existence ever shake me by the hand at my own home, I promise to show them the very man; and I have bestowed the more attention upon him, because many of his qualities of character and forms of speech are common to all fishermen, and because the knives and other gear are in general use. Should any of you go with me to the house of this singular being, he will probably ask us to stay to dinner—let me then give you the form of invitation, that you may remember it.

"He will probably have provided something extra; it will consist of his favourite dishes, to wit—the three p's—a pot-pie of sea fowl, pudding, and pancakes. The proper moment arrived, he will say—"come skippers, down with your killocks and get some grub; don't know as you'll like it, but our woman has got us some fresh smothers, some duff, and joe-floggies."

It may be remarked, that since Mr. Sabine gave this quaint description of the "boat fisherman," which is copied from his own notes, the labours of the Sons of Temperance have been very successful, and have tended greatly to improve his condition in every way.

## DEER ISLAND.

This Island is broken and rocky, the central portion especially, and there is comparatively very little land fit for farming purposes; but such as is fit, is of good quality. Its harbours are good, and there are numerous coves which afford excellent shelter for boats, with deep water close to their shores. There is a very considerable number of inhabitants on Deer Island, who are all more or less engaged in the fisheries, of which that for Pollack holds at present the first place in this locality; the Herring fishery is considered next in value, after which come the fisheries for Cod, Hake, and Haddock, with Mackerel fishing when it is to be had in the neighbourhood.

The boats generally in use at Deer Island are from 12 to 18 feet in length; the 12 feet boat has one man, the 18 feet boat usually three men. These boats have sharp, or pink sterns, with one mast shipped very close to the stem, and a mainsail very broad at the foot, stretched well out with a light boom, and running up to a point at the top. These boats sail uncommonly well, and lay very close to the wind; they are exceedingly safe in the hands of the fishermen, who certainly manage them most admirably. The sail is usually tanned with hemlock bark, which imparts to it a reddish brown colour; as the boats are generally painted white, they have a very smart and somewhat singular appearance, as they dart through the narrow passages between the numerous small islands and reefs, or sweep down in little fleets of ten or twenty boats to the usual fishing grounds.

The first place visited at Deer Island was Chocolate Cove, at which locality James M'Neal, Esquire, J. P., and his son, both intelligent persons, furnished the following information:—They said that the most profitable fishing there, was for Pollack and Herring; the Pollack average fifty to the quintal. The Deer Island fishers have some difficulty in procuring bait; they are obliged to go over to the American side, and buy it there from the weir owners, who charge two Pollack, green or dry, for a bucket full of small Herrings. They said that Herrings would not "drive" as formerly; that the Indians by continually firing at the Porpoises, have destroyed or driven them off, and the Herrings not being chased by Porpoises into eddies near the shore, but keeping out in mid-channel, cannot now be "driven" with the torch as in the olden time.

The mode of curing Pollack and Herrings on this Island, was stated to be as follows:—After Pollack are split, they are washed, and lightly salted in tubs and hogsheads. During the summer, they remain in salt three or four days; in the autumn, four or five days. They are then washed in their pickle, and piled in *kinch* to drain for 24 hours, after which they are put upon the flakes. At night, they are piled on the flakes, in heaps called "faggots;" in fine weather, they cure in a week; after this, they are spread out again during a fine day, to dry the sweat. In the autumn, the fish are not sweated.

Herrings after being gibbed, are washed in a tub, and then salted; they lay in salt four days. If the pickle sours, the fish are spoiled, as they taint at once. When taken out of pickle, they are packed in barrels, on their backs. Messrs. M'Neal said, that Herrings had too little pains bestowed upon them, and very many were sent away to the country quite spoiled. From want of means to buy a stock of salt, the fishermen used it too sparingly, and hence, too often, the spoiling of the fish. The Herrings here alluded to, are those called "Quoddy River Herrings;" they are taken from August until late in the autumn, by drifting at night, in the same manner as for Shad; those taken latest in the season are best and fattest, but it is then very cold work sitting in an open boat all night, and the fishermen suffer severely.

The smaller Herrings, such as are generally cured by smoking, were formerly very abundant on the shores of Deer Island. The fishermen of Campo Bello said, that the people of Deer Island had broken up the schulls, and driven the fish away, by the excessive use of small meshed nets. On the American side of Quoddy River, the use of such nets is altogether prohibited.

At Leonard's Cove, the fishing establishment of Mr. George Leonard was visited. Mr. Leonard stated, that he had lived at this place thirty years. He fishes principally for Pollack; but in the autumn he takes small Cod. He built a brush weir the past spring, which cost £75; up to the 9th September, it had only caught 75 boxes of Herrings; but it had been exceedingly useful to the line-fishers in his neighbourhood, by furnishing them with bait. At Deer Island, there are only four weirs altogether;

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in Leonard's weir there is four feet water, at low tide. It being near low water, the weir was visited and examined; in it were found, a few very fine "Quoddy River Herrings," about a bushel of small Cod, one Lobster, eight Mackerel, and some small Herrings, only fit for bait. Mr. Leonard quite agreed with Mr. Flagg, of Campo Bello, that Herrings attain their full growth in three years.

The fishing establishment of Mr. James Neill, near the northern end of the Island, was also visited. Mr. Neill purchases many fish from the fishermen, which he cures himself; his dealings in fish are somewhat extensive. In his vicinity, Hake are abundant, and also Haddock. At the time this establishment was visited (9th September) the oil made from the liver of a Hake, was more valuable than the Hake itself. The Hake here were better cleaned than at Grand Manan, but there was the same desire to oversalt, and make the fish weigh as heavy as possible.

Mr. Neill stated, that the Hake he cured went sometimes to Cuba, but generally to the foreign West India Islands; the Cod to Boston and New York, for domestic consumption there; the Haddock were shipped to Cuba; and the Pollack were sold in Maine, chiefly for consumption in the forest by the lumbermen. At this establishment 262lbs. of green fish were weighed as a quintal.

The practice of taking Herrings on the spawning ground, at the Southern Head of Grand Manan, was reprobated by Mr. Neill, as highly detrimental to the Herring fishery generally; the quality of the Herring caught there, and the careless manner in which they were cured from want of time, were also stated to be highly injurious to the market, as depreciating the value of Herrings which are really good and well cured. An inspection of Herrings, Mr. Neill said, was greatly required, in order to raise their character in distant markets—the Herrings taken on the "rippings," about six miles from Grand Manan, were said to be good fish, and needed only proper care and inspection to be highly prized abroad.

A visit was paid at Indian Island to Mr. James Chaffey, an aged man of much intelligence, who has long resided there. Mr. Chaffey said, that Herrings were not so abundant now, as twenty years since; of late years the quantity has fallen off greatly, and they are now much smaller. He did not consider the weirs injurious to the Herring fishery, but thought the mischief was done at Grand Manan.

When Mr. Chaffey first went to Indian Island, *britt* were very abundant; they averaged about three inches in length. These little fish were exceedingly valuable as food for larger fish, but from some unaccountable cause, they have altogether disappeared, not a single specimen having been seen for the last ten years.

With some trouble the number of fishing boats and vessels, at the following localities in West Isles, was procured, viz:—Clam Cove, Cummin's Cove, Mill Creek, Chocolate Cove, Leonard's Cove, Lord's Cove, Bean's Island, Mowat's Harbour, Adam's Island, Parker's Island, Minister's Island, Hardwood Island, Fish Island, North West Harbour, Northern Cove, and Indian Island. The whole number of boats was ascertained to be 99; and of decked vessels, 27, of 577 tons register.

#### THE COAST FROM L'ETITE PASSAGE TO POINT LEPREAU.

The fishermen on this Coast pay more attention to farming than those of West Isles; the character of the fisheries are the same, except that the Hake are in greater abundance near the shore, owing to the bottom being soft.

Captain Jedediah Califf has lived at L'Etang Island, entrance of L'Etang Harbour, for thirty years. He stated, that Hake is the principal fishery near that place; it begins in July, and continues until November. The fishing for Cod is chiefly in the spring and autumn; Pollack fishing is had during the summer, as the fish strike in—they run about 35 to the quintal. Herrings are taken during nearly the whole year, more or less being caught every month; they do not catch any of the large fish, known as "Quoddy River Herrings," but they take the "blue-backs," or "English Herrings," as the fishermen term them—these are the fish designated by naturalists in America, *clupea elongata*, or, the common Herring. There are four brush weirs at L'Etang, intended to take small Herrings for smoking. The catch has greatly fallen off latterly, and this Captain Califf attributed to the enormous destruction of spawning Herrings, and their spawn, at Grand Manan; he has been there during the fishing season, and seen the Herring-spawn after being shaken from the nets, shovelled out of the boats like snow!

In the dead of winter, Herrings frequently enter L'Etang Harbour in large quantities; they are then taken in "set-nets" of 30 fathoms in length, and 150 meshes deep—the size of the mesh, 2 inches.

The boats in use along the coast, are from 16 to 22 feet in length, chiefly built of pine; some fishermen put in a few streaks of birch; the stem, stern-post, and keel, are always of birch.

When the fishermen need bait during the summer, they "drive" the Herrings with torches, and in that way procure the quantity they require. It appeared that Herrings would still "drive" in this locality, probably from the schulls not being broken up, as elsewhere, by numerous brush weirs.

Between L'etite Passage and Point Lepreau, the number of fishing boats was found to be 90 in all, averaging 3 men each. These boats chiefly belong to Back Bay, L'Etang, Beaver Harbour, Seely's Cove, Crow Harbour, Deadman's Harbour, Bliss' Island, and Mace's Bay, where the fishermen are principally settled, and cultivate the soil to some extent.

#### THE WOLVES.

This cluster of Islands lies at some distance from the main land; on the largest of the group there is one family, that of James Paul, who constitute the only inhabitants. The fishing around these Islands is chiefly in the spring, for Cod, which remain about a month; and in the autumn for Hake, during a short time. The best fishing for Cod is on a bank, about nine miles S.S.E. from the Wolves, upon which, in May, some fine fish may be taken. There is also Herring fishing occasionally; and fishermen from Saint John encamp on these Islands, when fish are to be had in their vicinity. The Wolves are not greatly esteemed by fishermen as a fishing station.

During the past season, several hundred barrels of Mackerel were caught (chiefly by fishermen from Eastport) between the Wolves and the entrance to L'Etang; the British fishermen were not equipped for this fishing, or else they did not understand how to pursue it, for they caught a very few fish on days when American vessels made a capital catch.

#### THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES AT WEST ISLES.

Since this Report was written, a return has been received from Mr. John Alexander, of Campo Bello, of the value of the fish taken in one season, by the fishermen of West Isles, which is here given. It will be observed, that Mr. Alexander states the number of open boats at 200, which is believed to be more than strictly belong to the Parish of West Isles; the return probably includes boats belonging to the neighbouring Parishes of Saint George and Pennfield, on the mainland, which fish on the same grounds—in such case, it may be deemed quite correct:—

*Return of the quantity and value of Fish taken in one season by the Fishermen of West Isles, in boats, decked vessels, and fish-weirs owned by them.*

Boats, Vessels, and Fish-weirs.	No. of Men.	Quantities and description of Fish.	Average price.	Amount.
200 open boats.	500	20,000 quintals Pollack and Hake, per quintal, ...	5s. 6d.	£5,500 0 0
		800 barrels Cod and Haddock, per barrel, ...	10s.	400 0 0
		2,000 barrels Herrings, per barrel, ...	12s. 6d.	1,250 0 0
		400 barrels Oil, per barrel, ...	65s.	1,300 0 0
27 decked vessels, 577 tons register.	156	3,750 quintals Cod, per quintal, ...	11s. 3d.	2,109 7 3
		800 quintals Pollack, per quintal, ...	5s. 6d.	220 0 0
		1,500 barrels Herrings, per barrel, ...	12s. 6d.	937 10 0
		50 barrels Oil, per barrel, ...	65s.	162 10 0
7 weirs.	35	5,000 boxes Smoked Herrings, per box, ...	1s. 6d.	375 0 0
				£12,254 7 6

#### RECAPITULATION.

20,800 quintals Pollack and Hake, ...	£5,720 0 0
3,750 quintals Cod, ...	2,109 7 6
3,500 barrels Herrings, ...	2,187 10 0
800 barrels Cod and Haddock, ...	400 0 0
450 barrels Oil, ...	1,462 10 0
5,000 boxes Smoked Herrings, ...	375 0 1
£12,254 7 6	

Campo Bello, February, 1851.

J. ALEXANDER.

With reference to this return, it may be remarked, that the decked vessels of West Isles, like those of Campo Bello, follow the fisheries at Grand Manan, on the shores of Nova Scotia, and elsewhere, during the season, with much diligence and perseverance, and as appears by this return, with very considerable success.

## EASTPORT.

As the Fishermen of West Isles, Campo Bello, and Grand Manan, find their chief market at this border town of the United States, the fishing establishments there were visited and examined.

These establishments are all close to the water side, with convenient wharves, landing places, cranes for hoisting, and easy stairs; the wharf room in each case is ample, and generally well planked over. The buildings consist of large warehouses for salt and materials; buildings for storing and packing pickled fish, and stores for dry fish; and a large shop for cotton and woollen goods, groceries, and a full supply of every description of articles usually required by fishermen or their families—beyond the buildings on the landward side, is usually a field covered with fish-flakes for the cure of dry fish.

During the past year, the decennial Census of the United States was taken, and the writer was kindly permitted by Mr. Charles Loring, one of the Assistant Marshals of Maine, to extract from the Returns compiled by him, the following official estimate of the products of the Fisheries at Eastport, as returned by him to the Government of the United States:

*Products of Industry in Eastport, in the County of Washington, State of Maine, during the year ending 1st June, 1850, enumerated by Charles Loring, Assistant Marshal.*

	Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business.	Raw materials used including fuel.	Value.	Kind of motive power, machinery, &c.	Average number of hands employed.	Average monthly wages.	Quantities.	Value.
Humphry Pike,	5000	4000 bushels Salt, 20 cords Wood,	1200	hand & boat, vessel.	35	700	4000 quintals dry Fish, 2000 barrels Herrings, 1500 boxes smoked Herrings 150 barrels Mackerel,	5,000 5,000 600 900 11,500
Upham S. Treat,	6000	15 tons Salmon & Lobsters 20 tons Meats, 16 tons Vegetables, 150 bushels Salt, 20 cords Wood,	3000 3500 2700 45 50	hand & boat,	30	600	9000 cans Salmon & Lobsters 8000 cans Meat, 1000 cans Vegetables, 2000 boxes Herrings,	5,000 6,700 5,300 800 17,800
Wm. W. Bucknam,	5000	4000 bushels Salt,	1200	do.	45	900	3000 quintals dry Fish, 2000 barrels Herrings, 2000 barrels pickled Fish, 100 barrels Oil,	3,750 5,000 4,000 1,400 14,150
Samuel Bucknam,	4500	3500 bushels Salt,	1050	do.	42	800	3000 quintals dry Fish, 1000 barrels pickled Fish, 200 barrels Oil, 2000 barrels Herrings,	3,750 2,000 2,800 5,000 13,550
Asa Bucknam & Co.	4000	2500 bushels Salt,	750	do.	30	600	3000 quintals dry Fish, 2000 barrels Herrings, 50 barrels Oil,	3,750 5,000 700 9,250
John Bucknam,	3000	2000 bushels Salt,	600	do.	25	500	2000 barrels Herrings, 2000 quintals dry Fish, 100 barrels Oil,	5,000 2,500 1,400 8,900
John French,	6000	2750 bushels Salt,	825	do.	25	500	3000 quintals dry Fish, 2000 barrels Herrings, 500 barrels pickled Fish, 150 barrels Mackerel,	3,750 5,000 1,000 900 10,650
Total, .. .. .								85,800

In proportion to the number of men employed, this Return of products is very great; but it must be borne in mind, that the fish are chiefly caught by British fishermen, and carried to Eastport, either quite fresh or only pickle salted.

The

The establishment of Upham J. Treat, mentioned in the foregoing Return, is on Allen's Island, between Eastport and the neighbouring town of Lubec. At this place there is a very large weir for taking Herrings, in which considerable numbers are caught. The arrangements for putting up Salmon and Lobsters in tin cases, hermetically sealed, are very excellent, besides which, fresh vegetables, (green peas and Indian corn,) with poultry, and several descriptions of meat, are also put up in similar manner.

The fresh Salmon put up here are brought in ice from the Harbour of Saint John. The Lobsters are brought in smacks, with wells, from the westward; when too many arrive at one time, they are placed in the tide, in a sort of crib, or pound, enclosed with high palings, and there fed until they can be boiled and packed. The first supply of Lobsters in the Spring comes from the vicinity of Portland; as the season advances, they are taken further east; in August, the supply came from East Machias. The price paid at this establishment for Lobsters is \$5 per hundred, equal to three pence currency each Lobster. When the place was visited, on the 20th August, no less than 1200 Lobsters were boiled and packed on that day. It was observed, that a great proportion of the Lobsters were males, many of them of exceedingly large size; these were boiled 35 minutes. The smaller Lobsters (females) were only boiled 27 minutes; these were kept apart from the others, and put up separately, as a better article, the meat being finer, and the flavour much superior.

The white meat only of the Lobster—that which is contained in the claws and tail part—is picked out in a very expeditious manner, and placed in the tin cases; all the rest of the fish is thrown away, or rather, is carted away to the compost heap.

The smoked fish here, appeared of small size, and were not well cured. They had not a good colour, and hung far too near the fire to be of good flavour. The smoke houses were altogether too low, and too warm for curing fish of good quality; in this respect, the Americans seemed no better than their neighbours on the other side the boundary.

In order to procure exact information, the fish stores of Mr. John French, at Eastport, were visited on the 22d August, and Mr. French himself gave every facility, for which the writer's best acknowledgments are due.

Mr. French stated, that he had been 24 years engaged in the fish business at Eastport. He was then taking in dried Cod at \$2.50 per quintal, and Pollack, Hake, and Haddock at \$1.00 per quintal. Of green fish, he weighed 262lb as a quintal, at the same prices, but the pay was not so good—that is—the pay was all in goods, and not partly in cash, as for dry fish. This weight, Mr. French admitted, would make more than a quintal of dry fish, especially at that season of the year. Pickled Cod were purchased at \$1.75 for 200lb; for scale fish, the price was \$1.00 for 200lb, payable, in both cases, in goods. The prices of some of the goods delivered in payment were as follows:—molasses, 35 cents per gallon; flour, \$6.25 per barrel; tobacco, 25 cents per pound; pilot bread, 5 cents per pound; navy bread, 4 cents per pound; pork, 10 cents per pound. These articles were all of good quality, the pilot and navy bread especially.

The Grand Manan Herrings are bought in bulk by Mr. French, at \$1.50 for 200lb; with the price of the barrel, and expense of packing, they cost at Eastport \$2.50 per barrel, when ready for shipment, which is just the price they sell for at Boston—the profit is made on the goods that are given in payment. It was noticed here, that the chimes of the Herring barrels were twice as deep as those of English barrels; they hold can-hooks better, and are considered superior in other respects.

Fish-oil was purchased by Mr. French at \$16 per barrel, a higher price than usual, the article being scarce and in demand. In the early part of the season, it takes the livers of 100 quintals of Pollack to make a barrel of oil; but as the season advances, the fish become in better condition, and the livers of 25 quintals will make a barrel.

Porpoise oil was bought at one dollar per gallon. An Indian who was delivering some of this oil to Mr. French, stated that ten gallons of oil were usually obtained from six Porpoises.

It was said by Mr. French, that when he first commenced business at Eastport, the Pollack were taken of very large size; they have since constantly diminished, and are still diminishing. The small Pollack—which the fishermen call "Harbour Pollack"

Pollack"—when caught formerly, were thrown back into the sea, but now they are split and dried with the others. The decrease in the size of Pollack was supposed to arise from the great destruction of small Herrings in the weirs, thus diminishing the quantity of food for the Pollack.

Prior to 1839, there was excellent Mackerel fishing in the vicinity of Grand Manan; these fish then entered the Bay of Fundy in immense schulls, and the American fishers took them in large quantities. But since 1839, the Mackerel seem to have shifted their ground, as no large body of these fish has been seen in the Bay since that period. Mr. French stated, that he had seen large Mackerel, as fat as any he ever saw, which were taken on Cod-hooks, in deep water near grand Manan, during the winter season; and he adduced this as a proof, that Mackerel do not leave the Coast, but merely retire into deep water during the winter.

#### LUBEC.

At this town, which is about three miles from Eastport, and very close to Campo Bello, great quantities of smoked Herrings are put up annually; at one period, no less than 60,000 boxes were cured every season, but the quantity has considerably diminished of late years. There are numerous smoke houses along the water side, most of which are open to the objection of heating, rather than coolly smoking the fish, as ought to be done to ensure fine colour and good flavour, as well as freedom from taint or rancidity.

In the passage between Campo Bello and West Quoddy, just beyond Lubec, there are extensive weirs on both sides, out to the very edge of the ship channel; in some places the weirs approach each other so closely, as to leave but narrow space between. The channel being crooked as well as narrow, it is difficult for a vessel to get through safely after nightfall, especially if the night be at all dark or foggy. The Steamer "Commodore," having on board a party of delegates to the Railroad Convention at Portland, in July last, attempted to pass out to sea by this passage during a foggy night, but was fairly caught in one of the weirs, and was compelled to remain there until daylight. The misadventure occasioned some witty, and piquant remarks, at the Convention, in connection with the discussion of steam navigation across the Bay of Fundy, in connection with a Railway through the western part of Nova Scotia.

A legal gentleman at Eastport was asked, if the laws of Maine permitted the erection of weirs, in this passage, to such an inconvenient extent; it was stated in reply, that the law neither sanctioned their construction, neither did it forbid their being placed there. The weirs had been standing in West Quoddy passage, this gentleman said, for several years without let or hinderance; and as the law was silent on the subject, the proprietors conceived they had obtained what they called "negative approval."

In the channel between Lubec and Eastport, very large and fine Scallops were formerly found, and in all probability they may be found there still. Major General H. A. S. Dearborn, U.S.A., now Mayor of Roxbury, in a letter to the writer says:

"I was at Eastport in 1819, and obtained very large and excellent Scallops—*pecten*—but differing from *pecten concentricus*, on the Coast of Massachusetts, being four times as large; many of them were six inches in diameter. I used a dredge-net, and procured them, between Eastport and the western end of Campo Bello, in mid-channel, where the water was six to nine fathoms in depth."

The dredge-net might again be employed in this, as well as other localities in the Bay of Fundy, with advantage; it would perhaps bring to light some varieties of fish not generally known at present, especially of Flat fish, resembling Plaice and Sole, which are believed to exist in the Bay. With regard to Scallops, it may be stated, that they are frequently taken, in considerable quantities, and of the large size mentioned by General Dearborn, at Mace's Bay, northwest of Point Lepreau, where extensive beds of this peculiar shell-fish are known to exist. Of late, the edible portion of these large Scallops has been put up by a noted preserving establishment at New York, and sold in glass bottles at a high price, as an unusual luxury. They are much esteemed, and sell readily; so this branch of business is open to the people of New Brunswick, who have a large supply of the Scallop, easily accessible.



## THE FISHERIES OF THE RIVER SAINT CROIX.

As several complaints were made to the writer of the state of the fisheries in the tide-way of the Saint Croix, near Saint Stephen and Mill Town, these places were visited in September last.

The River Saint Croix being the boundary between the British Colonies and the United States, the jurisdiction of New Brunswick only extends to the centre of the channel of the River; the remaining portion is under the control of the State of Maine. The fisheries on the American side of the River, are subject to the supervision of the Fishery Committee of the Town of Calais, whose duties are nearly similar to those of Overseers of the Fisheries in New Brunswick.

The lower dam on the Saint Croix is in the tide-way, between Saint Stephen and Milltown, at a place formerly called the Middle Landing; it is a high solid dam from bank to bank; and upon it there are a number of mills—it is called the Union Mill Dam. Above the back-water occasioned by the Union Dam, are the Salmon Falls; the Saint Croix is here very narrow, and there is considerable fall over a rugged ledge of rocks. Piers for a railway bridge were being placed in the River at these falls, upon which, it is said, a factory is to be erected. Next above the Salmon Falls, are the extensive mills and dams at Milltown, almost filling the River for some distance. At the American town of Baring, five miles above Saint Stephen, there is a third dam on the River, extending from side to side. There is a square opening in this dam, intended for sluicing logs when the River is low—this is termed a “fish-way,”—for which, however, it is said not to answer. About six miles above Baring, at Sprague’s Falls, there is a solid dam across the River, called the “driving dam;” in that there is no provision whatever for the passage of fish.

On examining the Union Mill Dam, it was found that there was no fish-way. There is a sort of “roll” on the top of the dam, over which the waste water passes, and it was said that fish *could* get over at high-water; if so, it is most probable that Salmon only could effect the passage—if other fish do get over, it must be with great difficulty and very rarely.

At Milltown, owing to the peculiar formation of the ledges on which the various dams are placed, there is a narrow channel, up which fish may pass, if it is kept free from obstructions. This channel was found closely jammed with logs, and the water being low, no fish, even of the smallest size, could pass. It was stated by the millmen at this place, that when the water is high in the Spring, at the usual time for the passage of fish, the fish-way is constantly filled with edgings, rinds, and rubbish, from the mills above, so that it rarely happens a fish can get through.

Mr. Edward Sydney Dyer, who resides at Calais, stated that his father’s residence was near the Salmon Falls; he was born there, and resided beside those Falls until after he attained to manhood. About thirty years since, Salmon, Shad, and Gaspereaux, were exceedingly abundant in the Saint Croix; the average catch at the Salmon Falls was 200 Salmon per day, for three months in each season. The Gaspereaux came in such quantities, that it was supposed they never could be destroyed; and the numbers of Shad were almost incredible.

Up to 1825, the dams on the River were provided with fish-ways, and while these were maintained, the fisheries of the River did not diminish; but in that year, the Union Dam, (the lowermost,) was built without a fish-way, and the fisheries instantly fell off, continuing to diminish ever since, and now they can scarcely be said to exist. In 1846, the Union Dam was swept away by a great flood, and fish got up the River; for two years after there was very good fishing, but the rebuilding of the dam again put a stop to it.

Ninian Lyndsay, Esquire, of Saint Stephen, one of the Overseers of the Fishery for that Parish, described the quantity of fish which formerly ascended the Saint Croix, as something almost miraculous. The fishing in the River was good until a short time after the Union Dam was built; since which it has fallen off amazingly. Gaspereaux have become very scarce indeed, although formerly thousands of barrels were taken in the River. No Shad are now caught above the tide, and but few below. Before 1825, Shad were taken at the Salmon Falls, by a large dip-net, attached to a long swinging pole, like a well pole. The net was heavily leaded to make it sink in the swift water; it was then swung round, and it was not at all uncommon to take

two or three barrels of Shad at a single dip of the net. Mr. Lyndsay mentioned, that some years since he knew a man who stood on a jam of logs, below the Salmon Falls, with a dip-net, and who, in a single day, caught 118 Salmon! The whole catch of Salmon in the Saint Croix, during the past season, according to Mr. Lyndsay's estimate, would not exceed 200 fish, and a proportion of these were Salmon out of season, lingering below the Union Dam, and endeavouring to ascend.

In Mr. Lyndsay's opinion, sufficient fish-ways might be placed in each of the dams on this River, without injury to the Mills or water power, if the Mill proprietors could be compelled to construct such fish-ways, and keep them free from obstructions. This, he said, was admitted by the Mill owners; but the law was not sufficiently stringent in its provisions to enable the Overseers to compel the opening of the fish-ways, for which more summary and efficient powers were required. It was also stated by Mr. Lyndsay, that the Fishery Committee of Calais had expressed their readiness and anxiety to co-operate with the Overseers of Fisheries of Saint Stephen, in measures for opening the River, and preserving its valuable Fisheries.

An interview was also had at Saint Stephen with William Porter, Esquire, another Overseer of the Fishery there, whose statements were similar to those of Mr. Lyndsay. Subsequently, those gentlemen addressed a letter to the writer, which is here given in full:—

*Saint Stephen, 6th December, 1850.*

SIR,—We have received your Circular Letter of 12th August relative to the Fisheries, and in reply beg to state, that from the first settlement of this country up to the year 1825, there was annually a great abundance of Salmon, Shad, and Gaspereaux, in the Saint Croix; in fact, so plentiful were the latter, that vessels from Rhode Island, of 100 to 150 tons burthen, followed the fishing business on this River, and were never known to leave without full cargoes. They had establishments on the American side of the River, where they salted the Gaspereaux in vats, and repacked them in barrels, for the West India market. There were also several seines belonging to the inhabitants, which were worked in the tideway of the River, the owners of which put up, annually, from 1500 to 2500 barrels of Gaspereaux for exportation, besides a sufficiency for country use.

At the same time, Shad were taken in great quantities; very frequently, more than one hundred would be caught in a small net in a single night. These fish were also caught in large numbers, at the Salmon Falls, by dip-nets, where also Salmon were taken in abundance.

We have known a lad, fifteen years of age, take 500 Salmon during one season; and we have known one man with a dip-net, at the Salmon Falls, take 90 to 100 Salmon two days in succession. Up to 1826, these Salmon were sold at four to five cents per pound; their average weight was about ten pounds each. After the Union Mill Dam was built, in 1825, the fisheries fell off very soon; and continued to diminish until 1846, when that dam was partly swept away. Then the Salmon again got up the River, in considerable numbers, so that in 1848, to the joy and surprise of the inhabitants, they were quite numerous; but the rebuilding of the dam once more stopped them, and they have since diminished both in size and numbers. Very few indeed now get up the River, and we therefore advise, that an Act be passed, at the next Session of the Legislature, giving the power of getting at offenders in a more summary manner, as it never will do to lose so great a source of wealth, when it can be so readily preserved.

The Grant from the Crown, of the premises on which the Union Dam is built, is subject to conditions, with reference to the passage of fish, which have not been complied with, and it has thereby become forfeited. It is to be hoped, that after your Report is presented, the Attorney General will take steps to enforce the conditions of the Grant, or else to re-vest the premises in the Crown.

Respectfully yours, &c.

WM. PORTER,  
N. LYND SAY.

The premises on which the Union Dam stands, were granted to Abner Hill, of Saint Stephen, by letters patent, dated 16th December, 1824, which contain very special provisions. There is a recital, that Abner Hill, the grantee, had presented a petition, setting forth that there is a good site for erecting Mills in the River Saint Croix, opposite the dwelling house of Robert Hitchings, at a place commonly called the Middle Landing, which is nearly midway between the Saltwater Falls, so called, and the Falls below the Mills at Mill Town, called the Fishing Falls, and praying a grant of the premises; that the petition had been referred to the Justices of the Peace in the County of Charlotte, to report if there was any objection to its prayer; and that the Justices, in Sessions, had recommended that it should be complied with. The premises described in Mr. Hill's petition are then granted to him under several restrictions and conditions; the undisturbed right of fishing in the River is expressly reserved to His Majesty, and all his subjects. Among other conditions of the Grant, is the following:—

“ Provided also, and this Grant is upon condition, that the said Abner Hill, his heirs and assigns, shall and will cause a good and sufficient fish-way to be made in each and every Mill-dam, which may be erected and constructed, in the said River, on the said premises; and that the same fish-way, or fish-ways, shall always be maintained and kept in such a state of reparation, so that the passage of the fish to and from the Sea may not be impeded by such dam or dams; and also upon this further condition, that a free passage shall always be left for the floating down of ton timber, logs, and other lumber, from the upper parts of the said River, by all and every of Our subjects. And it is Our will and pleasure, and We do hereby expressly ordain and declare, that in case the said Abner Hill, his heirs and assigns, shall not, or do not, fulfil and perform the said several conditions, in every part thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, then this Grant shall be void, and of no effect, and the land and premises hereby intended to be granted, shall revert to, and revest in Us, Our Heirs and Successors.”

In the face of so special a condition, it is really surprising, that the proprietors of the Union Mill-dam should so long have been permitted to evade its fulfilment, to the very great damage, and almost the destruction, of the Fisheries of the Saint Croix. A *Scire Facias* on the part of the Crown, to inquire as to their compliance with the provisions of the Grant, would no doubt quicken the perceptions of the proprietors, as to the necessity of fulfilling those conditions, truly and fairly. Upon the proprietors of the Union Dam must rest much of the blame, for the damage that has been done by obstructing the free passage of fish; although there is no doubt, that the dams higher up in the River, have contributed their share toward the general injury, for which there is such just ground of complaint.

When the Union Dam was visited on the 4th September, there were two Salmon nets set, in open daylight, just below the waste-way; they were both on the British side of the River. One of the nets was a very long one, and the two were so arranged, that it was almost impossible for a Salmon to reach the dam; but, as if to prevent even that possibility, there was also a net on the American side. Not far below the dam, a party of Passamaquoddy Indians were encamped, for the purpose of spearing Salmon by torch light; the fish not captured, were turned back by the nets, and then fell a prey to the Indians. At this late period of the year, the Salmon were, of course, out of season, quite black, and almost worthless. If this state of things is permitted to exist during another season, the last remnant of the once valuable and extensive Fisheries of the Saint Croix will be wholly extinguished.

The two great Branches of the Saint Croix, with their numerous tributaries, and the large Lakes at the head of each Branch, present every variety of River, Lake, and Stream, adapted to the breeding and feeding of fish. When this is considered, it is not at all surprising, that such great and almost incredible bodies of Salmon, Shad, and Gaspereaux, as are described by every old resident, should have passed through the narrow gorges of the Lower Saint Croix, in their annual migrations from the Sea. The wide-spread extent and the magnitude of the inland waters connected with the Saint Croix, are so well adapted to the propagation of fish on a large scale, and are such favourite places of resort for all that can reach the ancient haunts of the various species, that it will be highly discreditable to allow the extinction of the Fisheries of this River, now threatened with total annihilation.

FROM

## FROM POINT LEPREAU TO THE HARBOUR OF SAINT JOHN.

There are several harbours and inlets along this line of coast; but owing to its rocky and rugged character, the settlements are limited, and the inhabitants are not numerous. There are no regular fishing establishments; the settlers, in connection with the cultivation of the soil, follow fishing, chiefly with the view of supplying the market of Saint John with fresh fish.

The principal fisheries are those for Cod and Herrings; small Haddock are also taken during the Summer, but Hake and Pollack are comparatively rare. Along the coast from Point Lepreau up to Negro Head, just below the entrance to Saint John, Cod are taken with the long line (or bultow) from Christmas until the first of June; the best fishing is in April and May, after that, the Cod follow the English Herrings (*clupea elongata*) up the Bay. The long lines, or bultows, with 350 to 600 hooks, are set at the distance of one to two miles from the shore, in about 18 fathoms water. The hooks are on snoods, 3 feet in length, which are placed 7 feet apart on the "back," or long line.

In the Autumn, when the Herrings again appear along this shore, Cod are taken with hand lines, on the "slacks" of the tide. In November last, fine Cod, averaging about 30 to a quintal, were taken by hand-line fishing, between Musquash and Lepreau. At that time, very fine Herrings had made their appearance, requiring nets with 2½ inch mesh; these continued to increase in numbers until January, and while this Report is being written, they are taken daily in considerable quantities. The appearance of large bodies of Herring so close to the shore, during the depth of Winter, is an unusual circumstance; in general, they do not approach this coast until the latter part of Winter, or in early Spring, and then only in moderate numbers.\*

The fishermen of Saint John also prosecute the fisheries for Cod and Herring on this shore, in their own boats and vessels, whenever fish are to be had. During the early part of Summer they also drift all along this coast, at some distance from the land, for Salmon, while later in the season, they drift over the same ground for the Sea Shad, then on the way to their feeding grounds in the upper part of the Bay.

There is an abundance of Lobsters about Dipper Harbour, from which place the Saint John Market is principally supplied; they are not large, rarely exceeding three pounds weight, and sell at three pence to six pence each, according to the season and the supply brought in. If better arrangements were made for bringing these Lobsters to market, and for keeping them alive, when brought in large quantities, they could be sold even at less prices, with greater profit to the fishermen than at present.

## FISHERIES WITHIN THE HARBOUR OF SAINT JOHN.

The fisheries within this Harbour belong to the citizens of Saint John, by a special clause in the Royal Charter incorporating the City, and are therefore under the management and control of the Common Council, subject however to such enactments as are made by the Legislature, for the general regulation of the fisheries of the Province.

The various fishing berths, or lots, within the Harbour, are disposed of annually among the freemen of the City, and the widows of freemen, being residents, by lottery. The lots on the eastern side of the Harbour appertain to the freemen on that side; while those on the western shore, belong exclusively to the freemen residing there, in that part of the City usually designated as Carleton. There are from eighty to one hundred lots, on each side, which possess some value; varying from number one, of late years worth about £40, down to number eighty, which may be worth a dollar, or even less.

The mode of disposing of the fishing lots in this Harbour is highly objectionable, and in direct violation of the principles of the Provincial enactments, which strictly prohibit lotteries in every form—this fishing lottery being alone excepted. When the City was first settled, sixty eight years ago, and the population consisted of a few hundred

\* While this Report is being printed, Mr. John Sandall, of Saint John, writes as follows, under date 17th March, 1851: "At present we are taking Herrings, in nets of 2½ and 2¼ inch mesh, in great abundance. I have never known them to be so plentiful at this season of the year. I should imagine that from 3000 to 4000 barrels have been taken within the last three weeks,—the poor fishermen have great reason to be thankful."

hundred families only, of whom very many were engaged in the actual business of fishing, it may have been very proper to dispose of the fishing stations among them by lot, as the most simple and equitable mode of annual distribution. But the reason has ceased long since. The wealth of the City has become very considerable, and its population has increased to 20,000, and upwards. The fishing lots are now purchased by the fishermen from those citizens, or widows of citizens, who are fortunate enough to draw good numbers in the lottery; and it is not at all uncommon for the wealthiest persons in the City to be waited upon by the hardworking fisherman, to know at what price they will sell their "prize in the fishery." The sums received by persons in easy circumstances for prizes in the fishery, are too often treated as other "prize money," and wasted in the like manner.

Instead of distributing the fishing lots, as at present, in a manner which does the least possible amount of good, and inflicts positive evil by inducing the spirit of gambling, with all its attendant evils, it is proposed by the writer, that the fishery numbers shall be disposed of annually by auction, and the proceeds applied to the formation of an educational fund, for the establishment and support of a *Public Free School*, in which the children, or orphans, of citizens, shall have a preference over all others.

There may, perhaps, be other objects of public utility, to which the fund arising from the annual sale of the fishing lots might be judiciously applied; but there are, probably few which could be suggested, that would do more real good, or meet with more hearty and cordial approbation from the great body of the citizens, than that which is now proposed. It is believed to be only necessary to draw the attention of the citizens of Saint John to the existing evil, and point out in what way it may be turned to a great public good, in order to have the object effected.

The fisheries of the Harbour are those for Gaspereau, Shad, and Salmon, which enter it for the purpose of ascending the River Saint John to their usual spawning grounds. The Gaspereau, (*alosa tyrannus*) enter the harbour about the 10th of April, or very soon after. The first of these fish was taken last year on the 13th April; on the 22d they were abundant, and the fishing continued until about the 10th June. The Shad (*alosa sapidissima*) make their appearance about the middle of May; these are closely followed by the lordly Salmon, (*salmo salar*) which continue to pass in large numbers until the 1st of August, although some, chiefly grilse however, continue to be caught in the weirs until the end of that month.

The following letter from John Sandall, Esquire, who has long been actively engaged in the fisheries, contains much valuable information in a condensed form:—

Saint John, N. B., 21st January, 1851.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of 12th August, I beg to state, that the Gaspereau or Alewives, Spring Shad, and Salmon, are taken in this harbour by weirs and drift-nets. The weirs are made by setting up nets of about 2½ inch mesh, upon tall poles. A great many Salmon are taken outside Partridge Island, in the Bay, by drift-nets. The fall Shad are all taken in the Bay, during the night, also with drift-nets. The drift-nets for Salmon and Shad, are 40 meshes deep, and each boat has 200 fathoms of net.

I cannot say much about the Cod, Pollack, or Mackerel fisheries, as it has been found, that they will not pay out of this harbour.

The Gaspereau fishery commences with us, as soon as the river opens, and continues about six weeks; this fishing depends in a great measure on the Spring freshet. The Spring Shad come in about the middle of May, but this fishery is of little consequence. Salmon fishing begins the middle of June, and continues until the first of August, but the weirs catch a few up to the end of that month.

The greater part of our Gaspereau are shipped to Boston, and all our Salmon are shipped there, either packed in ice or smoked, and we have to pay a duty of 20 per cent.

Herrings are taken around Grand Manan and West Isles, by torch-light, and by brush-weirs; these weirs must destroy a great quantity of Fry every season.

The Herrings and Gaspereau, as soon as possible after being caught, are placed in casks for the purpose of being "struck," as we call it; when sufficiently salted, they are packed in barrels, which should contain 200lb of fish, by the inspection law,  
but

but the law itself appears to have become a dead letter. It is desirable that we should have a good strict inspection law; it would perhaps cost us some six pence or nine pence per barrel more than at present, but I am confident we should be gainers by it.

I know of no fish being used as manure, but it is notorious that the whole of the Bay of Fundy is fished by vessels from the United States.

The fishery in this harbour is gradually falling off, as I believe, from the great quantity of saw dust thrown into the harbour, and the erection of saw mills, and mill dams, on the different streams falling into the Saint John, to which the Salmon and Gaspereau usually resort to deposit their spawn.

I would also mention, that in my opinion, the deep-sea fishing will never be followed to any extent in this Province, unless there is some encouragement granted to our fishermen in the shape of bounty, and also protection, by compelling the Americans to fish within the Treaty limits. Gentlemen may talk about American enterprize, but give us an equal chance with them, and if we do not match them, it is our own fault. The American Government not only grants their fishermen a bounty, but also a heavy protection, in the shape of duties on foreign-caught fish; and when you consider, that all our fish have to go to the States for a market, is it any wonder we cannot compete with them?

I believe you are aware, that most of the young fishermen of Grand Manan, are removing to the United States, in consequence of the high wages given them for their skill in fishing, and as Pilots in the Bay of Fundy.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SANDALL.

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

In addition to this letter, Mr. Sandall has been good enough to furnish the following, as his estimate of the value of the fisheries in the harbour of Saint John during the season of 1850:—

32,000 Salmon, which brought 5s. each,	....	...	....	£8,000
14,000 barrels of Gaspereau at 15s. per barrel,	....	....	....	10,500
The Shad-fishery amounted fully to	....	....	....	1,500
				£20,000
			Total, ....	£20,000

The prices thus stated by Mr. Sandall, are those obtained by the actual fishermen, and at least twenty five per cent. must be added for the net prices received from abroad by the dealers, for the same fish. The persons who packed the Salmon, in boxes with ice, for the Boston market, last season, paid to the fishermen an unvarying contract price, of five shillings for each fish, whether large or small; and there is good reason to believe, that the same fish sold at the average price of ten shillings each, in Boston. The price of Gaspereau, especially if well cured, was in the same way, 17s. 6d. per barrel. Mr. Sandall states the price obtained by the fishermen, after deducting the expense of the barrels and salt.

The Shad which pass up the river in the spring, are spawning fish, of large size, heavy with roe, and very thin. As a matter of course, these fish have but little flavour, as compared with the fat and luscious sea Shad, taken in the Autumn, and are scarcely worth salting. The value of the Shad fishery, stated above by Mr. Sandall, is that for sea Shad, taken outside the Harbour, by drifting during the night; Shad so taken, although of very fair quality, are, however, inferior to those caught at the head of the Bay, which are fully described in the subsequent part of this Report. It is much to be regretted, that the Spring Shad should be caught at all; they are of little value when taken, and their capture, by destroying the breeding fish, tends greatly to the injury of the valuable Shad fishery of the Bay, which ought to be most carefully preserved and protected.

There can be no doubt, that the large quantities of saw-dust and rubbish from the saw mills, which have been cast into the harbour of late years, have been highly detrimental to the fisheries, and most injurious to the harbour itself. The writer's official duties, as Emigration officer, during the last eight years, have rendered it necessary for him to be much afloat within the harbour every season, and to visit

Partridge

Partridge Island at its entrance very frequently. The damage done to the harbour within that period, and the injury to its navigation, especially for large vessels, can scarcely be appreciated by those who have not watched its progress, or examined its results.

The great floods of the Saint John, occasioned by the melting of the snow and ice at the close of winter, or by heavy rains at other periods, bring down large quantities of fine silt, or alluvial matter, rendering the water at those periods extremely turbid. This alluvial matter encounters the saw dust in the harbour, and jointly, they form a deposit, which soon attains much solidity wherever it happens to rest. The western channel into the harbour has shoaled very considerably, as well from the deposit of silt and saw dust, as the aggregation of slabs, rinds, and edgings, also sunk there; while the bar at the eastern end of Partridge Island, is found to extend and increase year by year, threatening to damage the eastern channel very considerably.

It is the opinion of several competent persons, that an expenditure of £10,000 would not probably bring those channels into the same condition and fitness for navigation, as existed prior to 1840. Notwithstanding the able and careful report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the saw dust nuisance in the harbour of Saint John, (printed in the Appendix to the Assembly Journals for 1849) the evil will probably continue to increase, until the Legislature is called upon to make a large appropriation for improving the navigation of this fine harbour, which must be done at no very distant day, if the present state of things is allowed to continue.

The weirs in the Harbour of Saint John, as described by Mr. Sandall, are made with nets stretched on long poles, and they are all dry at low water. From the beach, at high water, a net is stretched out toward low water mark, at right angles to the shore; this is called a leader—it serves to conduct the fish through narrow openings, into the circular chamber, also formed of nets on poles, from which they are taken when the tide is out. This description of weir is sometimes called a “fyke,”—nothing can escape from it, unless it be so small as to pass through the meshes of the net.

Great quantities of Gaspereau and Salmon are taken in the Harbour by drift nets; and although this mode of fishing is prohibited by law, yet it is openly followed in broad daylight. Some years ago, attempts were made by the Overseers of the Fishery, to prevent drifting in the Harbour; but latterly they have looked on quietly, and allowed the fishermen to do as they pleased.

The Common Council have, more recently, gone a step further. By a bye law for regulating the fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John, passed by that body on the 4th December last, it is provided, that “no drift net shall be used after the tenth day of June, in any year, for the purpose of catching fish, in any part of the Harbour of Saint John, on the westerly side of Partridge Island, nor within, or to the northward of straight lines to be drawn, the one from a point commonly called Black Point, on the western side of the said harbour, to the most westerly point on the said island, and the other from the most easterly point on the same island, to a point called Lower Battery Point, on the eastern side of the said Harbour, under the penalty of ten pounds for each and every offence.”

This bye-law, by implication, sanctions the use of drift-nets up to the 10th day of June in each season, and is believed to be in direct violation of the Acts of Assembly relating to the fisheries.

The use of nets on the Sabbath, is prohibited by the law of the Province, and although drift-nets are not generally used on that day within the harbour of Saint John, yet it is not at all unusual to see them employed on the Sunday, by parties who appear perfectly indifferent to public opinion, for no other force is used to prevent this desecration of the Sabbath. The weirs are fished on that day, as on other days of the week, and they generally get a better catch on Sunday, owing to the drift-nets being less used.

In Ireland, where this description of weir is much employed for Salmon fishing outside, or to seaward, of the mouths of Rivers usually frequented by Salmon, it is required by law, that the nets shall be lifted out of the water at the first time of low water after Saturday at noon, and they must not be set again, until after sunrise on Monday morning.\*

This

\* See Brabazon on the Deep Sea Fisheries of Ireland, page 55, where also will be found a description of this mode of fishing, with drawings of the nets, and the manner of arranging them.

This wholesome and judicious regulation ought for a variety of reasons, to be strictly enforced at Saint John; and it is somewhat surprising that "The City Fathers" should have neglected this very important provision in their bye-law.

If the citizens of Saint John desire that laws should be made and strictly enforced, for the protection and preservation of fish after they have ascended the Saint John, and reached their spawning grounds in its tributaries, they must set the example of obedience to the laws within their own limits, by fishing in a fair and proper manner, and only during six days of the week. The fishermen of Saint John exclaim loudly, and not without cause, against mills, mill-dams, and other obstacles to the free passage of the fish up to their spawning beds; they denounce in the strongest manner, and very justly, the practice of taking Salmon by torch and spear, after reaching those beds, and when out of season; they deprecate in unmeasured terms, the casting of saw dust and mill rubbish, into streams frequented by spawning fish, which is undoubtedly productive of serious injury to the fisheries, by diminishing the propagation of the various species which breed in fresh water; but at the same moment, they are very likely prosecuting the fisheries at the entrance of the Saint John every day in the week, Sunday not excepted, and by modes of fishing, which in some respects, are equally objectionable, as well as illegal.

#### THE RIVER SAINT JOHN AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

The Gaspereau and Shad rarely ascend the Saint John higher than Fredericton, about 80 miles from the sea,—four miles above which the swift water and strong rapids commence. Their favourite places of resort are Darling's Lake, (a part of the Kennebecasis River,) the Ocknabog Lake, the Washademoak Lake, the Grand Lake, and the Oromocto River; all pieces of water rather sluggish in their character, and generally with muddy bottoms. In passing up the Rivers to their spawning grounds, many Gaspereau and Shad are caught by the inhabitants, chiefly during the night, in set nets.

Salmon proceed up the Saint John to the Grand Falls, upwards of 200 miles from the sea; they ascend many of its branches and tributaries, for very considerable distances. The writer, at various periods, and at different seasons of the year, having traversed the Saint John, from Partridge Island to the head of Lake Temiscouata, (about 300 miles,) and proceeded up nearly all its principal tributaries, generally in light canoes, is enabled to offer a general view of the state of the different Rivers usually resorted to by spawning fish from the sea.

The first River which the fish enter, after passing the Falls above the Harbour of Saint John, is the Kennebecasis, flowing in from the eastward. Salmon ascend the main stream to Sussex Vale; and also the Hammond River, one of its branches, to Titus' Mill Dam, which has no fishway, and stops their further progress upward to their former spawning grounds, very far up that River. From Darling's Lake to Titus' Mill Dam, on this tributary, and from Hampton Ferry to the head of Sussex Vale, on the main stream, the Salmon are hunted and destroyed in every possible way, by nets, and with torch and spear,—in season and out of season. The inhabitants appear to be actuated by an insane desire to destroy every Salmon which appears in these Rivers; and no sooner is it reported that Salmon have been seen, in any particular pool, than the whole neighbourhood is in commotion, with preparations for their destruction—the fish are pursued with untiring zeal, until all are captured, except a very few, which perhaps escape to some place of shelter and safety.

The next River, in ascending the Saint John, is the Nerepis, which falls in from the westward. This is a swift flowing River, with a rocky and gravelly bed. In the Summer season, there is but little water in it; but it is subject to sudden floods, from the high hills in its vicinity, which pour down great bodies of water after rain storms. Fortunately, there are no mill dams on this River, and therefore no obstruction to the free passage of fish. The spawning grounds are far up the Nerepis, in secluded places near springs of very cold water; and as the Salmon are able to reach these distant spots, they breed in comparative safety. There is a valuable Salmon fishery near the entrance to this River, at Brittain's Point, (Alwington Manor,) where from 1500 to 2000 Salmon have been taken annually for a long succession of years.



The Washademoak is next in order, ascending ; it enters from the eastward. Gaspereau and Shad go into the Lake ; but Salmon pass through it, and ascend the New Canaan River, which feed it. Here they are caught in considerable numbers, without regard to season ; but it is believed that many fish are bred in these waters.

The Jemseg is a narrow, deep channel, which connects the Grand Lake with the River Saint John ; its entrance is three miles above Gagetown, flowing in from the eastward. Salmon pass through the Grand Lake, in order to ascend the Salmon and Gaspereau Rivers, at its eastern extremity. The Gaspereau River is now barred at its very entrance by a mill dam, which wholly excludes fish from that River. The Salmon River was also barred by a dam for some years ; but this was swept away by a flood, about seven years ago, and Salmon have returned to the River in large numbers, as it is a favourite breeding place. They are, however, poached and destroyed in every way, throughout the entire season, both by Indians and lumbermen, in every part of this fine stream, up to the Richibucto Portage, and even beyond it.

The Oromocto, as its name implies, is a deep River, entering the Saint John from the westward. For twenty miles, or more, it is navigable for vessels of sixty tons burthen, or river steamers of large class. Then it separates into two branches, both flowing from large lakes, up to which, Salmon, Shad and Gaspereau formerly ascended ; but now they are prevented by mill dams on each branch, at short distances above navigable water. The dam on the South Branch has no fishway, and that on the North Branch has a sort of sluice, intended as a fishway, but it is not sufficient. Many Gaspereau have been caught below this dam, while struggling to get up to the Oromocto Lake, formerly a favourite haunt.

The Nashwaak flows into the Saint John from the eastward nearly opposite the City of Fredericton. Salmon formerly ascended this river, for forty miles or more, but are now prevented by the substantial mill dam which crosses the river, from bank to bank, about three miles from its mouth. From the vigour with which the Salmon have been persecuted below the dam, while struggling to ascend, very few are now taken in the river, and shortly, they will cease entirely to frequent its bright and swift-flowing waters.

Between Fredericton and Woodstock, several small tributaries enter the Saint John, from both sides, in most of which there are mill-dams. The Maduxnakeag, at Woodstock, formerly abounded with Salmon ; but the mill-dam at its mouth now excludes them altogether. The Begaguimic, above Woodstock, is also closed by a dam at its entrance ; while other small rivers, up to the Tobique, are also obstructed, in a greater or less degree.

The Tobique is a magnificent river, which waters a wide extent of Country, east of the Saint John. A mill-dam which was erected at the Red Rapids, about fourteen miles above its mouth, was cut away by the lumbermen, because it obstructed the navigation, and was therefore a public nuisance. There is nothing now to prevent Salmon ascending this river, and very many still go up it every year ; anciently, they passed up in thousands. There is an Indian village at the mouth of the Tobique, which is the principal settlement of the Milicetes of the Saint John ; and these Indians, aided by lumbermen, and poachers of all shades, from every clime and country, pursue the Salmon up to the very sources of the river, and destroy them by every species of contrivance, without the slightest regard to season, or the condition of the fish.

The Arestook is another noble tributary of the Saint John, entering it from the westward, about two miles above the Tobique, on the opposite side. Owing to some lofty falls on this river, about four miles from its mouth, and within British territory, Salmon can ascend it no further, and here also, they are subjected to great slaughter. Very few Salmon can ascend the Saint John above the Arestook, although some occasionally reach the basin below the Grand Falls ; when they do, they are netted and speared in such an effective manner, that few ever escape.

From this brief notice of the principal tributaries of the Saint John frequented by Salmon, it will be seen how greatly fishways are required in the various mill-dams, and the necessity that exists for some superintendence over these rivers, as otherwise the breeding fish will be wholly destroyed ere many years elapse, and the valuable fishery in the Harbour of Saint John, and along the lower part of the river, will scarcely exist.

The attention of the fishermen of the City of Saint John is especially directed to this important matter ; they, and all others interested in the preservation of the Salmon fishery of the Saint John, now exceedingly valuable, and yearly becoming more so, should exert themselves, by all legitimate means to maintain, and if possible, increase the fishery. A small subscription might be set on foot, to send fit persons up some of the principal rivers, especially the Nerepis, the Salmon River at Grand Lake, and the Tobique, to prevent the destruction of breeding fish there. Under proper enactments, and efficient management, great good would speedily arise, without any very serious expense. The numbers of Salmon would be found to increase, as rapidly as they have done in those rivers of Ireland and Scotland, which, when nearly exhausted, have been again filled with fish in abundance, after a few years watching and preservation.

#### FROM THE HARBOUR OF SAINT JOHN EASTWARDLY TO CAPE ENRAGE.

This line of coast is generally bold and rocky ; up to Point Wolf it is fully entitled to be designated an "Iron-bound shore." The harbours are few and small, and accessible only at high water, or a little before. There are no regular fishing establishments ; and fishing is followed by the Settlers on the coast, in an irregular and desultory manner, just as fish happens to strike in, or as it suits their convenience.

The first inlet east of Saint John, is Port Simonds ; at its head it receives the Mispick River, which flows out of Loch Lomond. Formerly, Salmon ascended the Mispick and were caught in the Loch ; but they were wholly excluded from the River about twenty five years ago, by mill-dams just above the tide-way, and none have since been seen in it. Occasionally, some few Salmon are yet caught in the Port, as also Herrings. In June and July, there is tolerable line-fishing for Cod and Pollack, near Black Rock, at the "slacks" of the tide.

Cape Spencer is a bold promontory stretching out into the Bay, and causing a very powerful race, or tide-rip. In the season, Pollack may be taken in this race in great numbers, but it is considered a dangerous fishing ground. Beyond Cape Spencer, the shore is bold and lofty to Black River, which finds its way to the Sea, through a very narrow gap with high cliffs, on either side. There is a solid Dam without a fish-way across Black River. Beyond this, the shores are not so high, a narrow slip of the red sandstone formation commencing a little east of Black River, and continuing about eight miles along the coast, being in that distance intersected by Emerson's Creek, and Gardner's Creek. Up both these Creeks, Salmon formerly ascended to spawn ; but mill-dams, without fish-ways, now exclude them. At Gardner's Creek, there is an exceedingly fine farm on the red sandstone formation, occupied by Messrs. Dewar, which is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Peter Dewar stated, that Capelin come in on this shore early in June ; he has seen them in great abundance, at various periods, not only here, but also at Quaco. When the Capelin are in, Cod are also abundant ; but after the Capelin leave, Haddock only are taken during the summer, but they are very numerous. Herrings strike in here every season, but the quantity varies greatly. During the season of 1850, Messrs. Cunningham, who live to the eastward of Gardner's Creek, caught twenty five barrels of Herring with one net only, twenty fathoms long and one hundred and twenty meshes deep—the mesh two and a half inches. The Herrings make their appearance about the 15th of June, or soon after, and the fishing for them continues until the end of August ; they are full fish, nearly ready to spawn. No Shad have been caught, but Mackerel are occasionally taken in the Herring nets. During August, every year, Messrs. Dewar have set a Salmon net at the entrance to Gardner's Creek, and caught two or three Salmon every night. Lobsters are very abundant ; almost any quantity may be taken, with proper nets or pots.

The entrance to Teignmouth Harbour, better known as Ten Mile Creek, is very narrow ; the Harbour is dry at low-water ; at high tide, there is sixteen to eighteen feet water. The lower dam on this Creek, is one mile from the Sea ; it is said that Salmon may get over this dam, but they can ascend no farther than the second dam, only half a mile above the first, as that effectually bars their progress. The Harbour was visited on the 17th September ; a Salmon net was then set completely across the entrance, so that not a fish could enter. Within the Harbour, Messrs. Lovett and Parker

Parker were building a Ship of 800 tons. Mr. Lovett said, that fish were abundant at Teignmouth; formerly they had a spring-weir across the mouth of the Harbour, but it was carried away the previous spring, and had not been repaired; it secured a great many Herrings, as also Salmon and Cod. This spring-weir consisted of a strong net, stretched on stout poles; it lay flat upon the bottom while the tide was flowing, and at high-water it was "sprung," or raised to a perpendicular position, by powerful capstans. Messrs. Lovett and Parker caught one hundred and fifty Salmon during the past season, at the entrance to the Harbour, from twelve pounds to twenty one pounds weight each; they also took a number of Grilse. The first Salmon are usually taken at the end of July; but the fishing for them continues as late in the season as any can be caught. Lobsters are abundant here; Capelin have been often taken in the weir, and also very small Gaspereau, but no large ones. Mr. Lovett gave it as his opinion, that a very good Fishery might be established here. One year the firm had no Ship on the stocks; they turned their attention to the Fishery during that season, and succeeded very well. They fished at Stanley's Cove, (about two miles west of Teignmouth,) and caught one hundred barrels of Herrings; they had only two nets of thirty fathoms each, with a mesh of two and a half inches. At Roger's Pond (two miles east of Teignmouth) they found good line-fishing, at a quarter of a mile from the shore; Cod were plentiful during June, and after that, came Pollack and Haddock. Large Halibut, some of them weighing six hundred pounds, were also taken on this ground.

In the roadstead of Quaco, and off the Head, the fishery is of the same general character as that just described. Besides line-fishing occasionally, Herrings are taken in nets, and also in weirs; but the inhabitants are so actively and earnestly engaged in Ship building, which is carried on extensively at Quaco, that they have little time for fishing—and from the want of shelter during southeasterly gales, the place is not visited by fishing vessels.

At Great Salmon River, there is a small but very safe harbour for small vessels, within a high sea-wall of gravel; but it can only be entered at high water. The River is a large and powerful stream; for nine miles from the Sea, it rushes with much impetuosity through a deep, narrow gorge in the hills, the cliffs on either side rising to the height of 600 to 800 feet. Beyond this gorge, the River flows more gently, through an undulating country, with much good land, exceedingly well timbered.

Just where the River makes its final leap into the Sea, there is a solid dam from bank to bank, upon which there are two double Saw-mills; a quarter of a mile above, there is another dam of similar character, upon which there is one single saw-mill. In neither of these dams is there any fish-way, and fish are therefore wholly excluded from the River.

Mr. Patterson, who has charge of the Mills here, said the River formerly abounded with Salmon, and thence derived its name; now, none whatever are taken in it. There is a waste-way for surplus water at the eastern end of the lower dam; and Mr. Patterson admitted, that a fish-way might be placed there without damage or inconvenience, as also at the eastern end of the upper dam, the situations being almost precisely alike. Outside the Harbour, on the sea beach, Mr. Patterson has a small weir; during the last season, he caught 36 Salmon in it, as also some Herrings, and a few good Shad. Capelin appear in June, and while they remain, there is good line fishing for Cod, off the Harbour, at very little distance from the shore; during the Summer, Pollack and Haddock are taken, but there is no line fishing during the Autumn.

Long Beach is about two miles above the entrance to Great Salmon River; there are three families settled close to the beach, who fish a little and farm a little, but do neither effectually, and they appeared in great poverty. A very long and wide gravel bar juts out into the Bay, which is left entirely dry at low water; between this and the shore, wholly within the bar, is a mud-flat, on which stands a brush weir for taking Herrings. It is built in an irregular semi-circle, and is about 200 yards in length; in the centre it is five feet high, gradually diminishing to one foot at each end. Herrings are usually abundant at this place during the month of July; they are then full of spawn, which does not attain its full size until August; after that, it is supposed they spawn on the coast. During the season of 1849, Herrings were unusually abundant here, but the settlers had no salt to cure what were taken in the weir; they gave

gave away Herrings to every body that would come for them. One tide, they gave away five large boat loads to people from Quaco, reserving 30 barrels for themselves; but these all spoiled before they could procure salt.

The settlers here, (Jabez Wright, and two families named Tufts,) cured sixty barrels of Herrings from the catch of this weir, during the season of 1850; these, on examination, were found to be the true Herring, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and of very good quality.

It was stated by Jabez Wright, that in former years, during the month of June, he had seen the Capelin come on shore here in "windrows"—the Pollack would pursue them up to the very beach, upon which the Capelin came in with the surf to spawn, as is their custom; for the last two years they have not been so abundant. There is good line fishing for Cod at very little distance from the beach during June and July, after that, some Haddock and Pollack may be taken; Hake are rare, and Halibut are only caught occasionally.

Long Beach appeared to be one of the best stations on this line of coast for prosecuting the Herring fishery, or for line fishing. Besides the insufficiency and small size of the weir, it has a water gap near its centre, to let out the waters of a brook, which flow through it; and it is only when the fish are sufficiently abundant to choke this gap, that any quantity can be taken. The situation is recommended to the attention of fishermen seeking a location. No set-nets have yet been tried here; it is supposed that sea Shad might be caught by drifting, as they are frequently found in the weir.

The settlers here said, that before the dams were built across Salmon River, the fishing was excellent, and persons came from all parts to catch Salmon there. One man had caught as many Salmon there, during a single season, as sold for £90; and during another season, fifteen years since, Wright and the Tufts caught 40 barrels, while some others who fished in company, caught 20 barrels more; now not a single Salmon is caught in the River!

Little Salmon River was next visited; it is very similar in its character to the larger River, but its banks are even more lofty, being said to be at least 1000 feet high in some places. The mill dam is about half a mile from the sea, and it effectually precludes the Salmon from ascending as they did formerly. The mills and buildings are in a very picturesque situation. Directly behind the dwelling house of Mr. M'Donald, who manages the mills, there is a very steep hill, whose summit was stated to be 800 feet above the sea. There is a road to the interior, which rises from the mill-pond, by zigzags, up the side of another thickly wooded hill, to the height of 600 feet; by this road there is a communication with Sussex Vale, through the valley of Trout Brook.

Mr. M'Donald said he had only caught one Salmon during the season, and that was accidentally left in a pool below the mill, by the ebb tide. He has a small Herring weir on the beach, near the mouth of the River, in which he caught 16 barrels of Herrings during the season of 1850. In 1849, he frequently let out 100 barrels on a tide, having no salt to cure them. There is very fair line fishing off this River, but there is nobody to pursue it.

The singular bluff known as Martin's Head, is connected with the main land by a long gravel beach, which is well adapted for fishing purposes; there is also a fine farm, but it is now tenantless. There is good line fishing off the Head; in July last, two boys in half an hour loaded a boat of sixteen feet with Cod. There was formerly a large brush weir at the beach; last season the millmen at Goose Creek put some nets upon its remains, and caught a fair supply of Herrings. It is to be regretted that so good a farming and fishing station as Martin's Head should remain unoccupied.

At Goose Creek, about three miles above the Head, there is, as elsewhere, a mill dam which wholly prevents the passage of fish. This dam was built twelve years ago; before that time Salmon ascended the stream in considerable numbers, but of late years, none whatever have been seen, even at its entrance. Herrings are taken occasionally near the mouth of the Creek, but the fishing is only followed when the settlers have no other occupation—one person here builds a vessel occasionally, the rest are engaged about the mill, and in lumbering.

At Goose River, a few miles above the Creek, there is a safe harbour for small vessels, which can lay aground at low water without damage. At the lowest neap tides, a vessel drawing nine feet water can enter this harbour; the channel is eighty yards from the base of the cliff on the western side, from which it draws over to the high gravel bank on the opposite side; passing this, the basin is entered; in any part of it vessels may be grounded safely. Two small rivers fall into the basin, but now, Salmon can go up neither; there is a mill dam on one, and the remains of a dam and flume on the other, which effectually stop them. There are four settlers at this place, who have their farms on the elevated plateau, or table land, at the top of the steep hill on the eastern side of the River. The principal settler is Brian Doherty, from whose log house there is an exceedingly fine view, with Isle au Haut and Cape Chignecto in the distance; the ascent to the settlement is exceedingly steep, but the land, when reached, is of good quality, and appeared to yield an excellent crop; the cleared land is probably 500 feet above the level of the sea.

The settlers said that for two miles up each branch of the River the banks are lofty and precipitous; beyond that there is a fine stretch of good land, not stony, and covered chiefly with hard wood—through this there is every facility for a good road, towards the Mechanics' Settlement, crossing the Shepody road. They stated that there was good line fishing off the harbour for Cod, Pollack, and Haddock; of the Cod, 35 to 40 fill a barrel, and the Pollack are even larger. The fishing begins as early as 5th May, and continues until the end of July; before they can procure Herrings for bait, they use small trout, which the boys catch with rod and line in the river; Trout are abundant, but they rarely exceed half a pound in weight. During the past season they caught seven barrels of Salmon at the entrance of the harbour, with a small brush weir and a short net.

As Goose Harbour can be entered by coasters soon after half tide, and is sheltered from every wind, it is very desirable that some distinguishing marks, or beacons, should be set up to denote its entrance. There is very little doubt that a profitable fishery might be established at this place by competent persons possessing sufficient means.

Point Wolf River is a large stream, of similar character with that of the other rivers of this coast. Like those rivers also, a substantial and rather lofty mill dam prevents all fish from ascending, although many Salmon yet enter the large basin beneath the dam. The saw mills are on an extensive scale; they belong to Messrs. Vernon, of Saint John, who procure their supply of logs within twelve miles of the mills. Owing to the difficulty of floating down logs in 1849, from the want of water, the millmen were idle during part of the summer; from lack of other occupation, they were employed in constructing a weir on the flats, within the bar. In this weir, nearly 500 Salmon were caught during that season; of these, 21 breeding fish, heavy with spawn, were taken alive, and carefully conveyed, in casks of water, to the river above the dam, into which they were turned without injury. This was a very judicious step toward preserving the Salmon fishery of this fine river; but it is greatly to be regretted that Messrs. Vernon have not already set up and maintained a sufficient fish-way. The supply of logs decreases annually, and after a short time will cease altogether; but if the Salmon are preserved, they will prove a source of wealth long after the saw mills are worn out and useless.

The weir having been carried away by ice, no Salmon were caught during the season of 1850; and the mills being in full operation, no other fishing was carried on, although Herrings and Cod were to be had outside the entrance to the harbour.

An entire change in the geological character of the coast, begins at Point Wolf. The trap, syenite, felspar, and porphyritic rocks, which, up to this Point, chiefly compose the rugged and precipitous cliffs fronting upon the Bay, here give way to the sandstones of the coal measures; and this formation continues without interruption to the shores of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. With this geological change, there is also a change in the character of the fisheries; the coincidence is somewhat remarkable, although perfectly natural. The Cod delight in clear water, over a hard bottom; while the Shad rejoice in muddy waters, and especially delight in the extensive mud-flats of the upper part of the Bay, from which they procure the food that renders them so excessively fat and delicious.

At Herring Cove, just above Point Wolf, there is very fair Herring fishing during the season; from this Cove a new road has been laid out, and lots surveyed for settlement on the labour system. This road passes through some back settlements, and is continued to the Pollet Lake in the Mechanics' Settlement; it will, when completed, be of much value to the settlers in the forest, by enabling them to reach the Coast with their produce, at a place where it can be shipped to market, and where they may procure fish of the best quality to be carried into the interior.

A little to the eastward of Herring Cove, is a small settlement, called Cannon Town Beach; and here for the first time in going up the Bay, a regular Shad-fishery was found. At this beach, there are two brush weirs expressly for taking Shad; formerly Herrings were plenty at this place, but they have been very scarce during the last seven years. There are 14 shares in the weirs at Cannon Town Beach; and each share gets about 8 barrels of Shad annually. On the 20th September, the fishing was considered nearly over for the season; the Shad taken that morning were exceedingly small—they would scarcely weigh a pound each, and were called by the fishermen "round fish." The greater part of the Shad taken at this Beach, during the past season, were of small size; the weirs, by taking these small fish, must do a great deal of mischief to the Shad-fishery generally. It was stated here, that there was no drifting for Shad west of Cape Enragé, the Bay being too wide and stormy, and the water too clear.

The Upper Salmon River, which falls into Salisbury Cove (generally called Enragé Bay) is muddy at the entrance, and the strong tide of the Bay sweeps in and out with great force. There is a large brush weir here, for taking Shad; those caught in it, during the season of 1850, were of small size—very little larger than Gaspereau. About forty barrels of these small fish were caught in this weir at one time, during August, and there being a flood in the river at the moment, the combined weight of the water and the fish, carried away the centre of the weir. The fish escaped, and the weir was not repaired; this was fortunate, as the weir is calculated to do much damage by taking small Shad. There is a mill-dam at the head of the tide on this river, which the Salmon can get over. It was stated, that nearly all the Salmon which passed, were speared almost immediately after, in the shallows above the mill-pond. This place was visited on the 20th September, and only a week previous, several Salmon had been speared in the stream; of course, they were out of season, and almost worthless at that late period.

To the westward of Cape Enragé, in Enragé Bay, there are three weirs for Shad on the flats; these are said to be very destructive to small Shad, few large fish being caught in this locality.

#### FROM CAPE ENRAGE TO THE BOUNDARY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Above Cape Enragé, the valuable Shad Fishery of the northeastern arm of the Bay of Fundy, may be said fairly to commence. The fishermen here, who chiefly reside in the Parish of Hopewell, near the Shepody River, fish the whole distance from Cape Enragé, to Cape Demoiselle, at the entrance to the Petitcodiac River; above that point, the fishermen of Hillsborough and Memramcook, fish the Petitcodiac up to Stoney Creek, above which not many Shad are caught.

Ezra Bishop, a Shad fisher, residing on the banks of the Shepody River, stated that he usually drifted for Shad in Shepody Bay, between Capes Enragé and Demoiselle. He has six nets to his boat, each twenty five fathoms long; the mesh is five inches—none of the fishers here use a mesh of less size, as they want the fat Shad only. They fish between seed time and hay making; very seldom after that. Bishop usually catches each season, from twenty to thirty barrels of prime Shad; and he supposes, that at least one hundred barrels are taken in Shepody Bay, each day that the boats go out. Very few Herrings are taken above Enragé; but they sometimes catch Grilse, (or "Fidlers" as the fishermen call them,) in the Shad nets. Salmon do not enter Shepody River, the water being exceedingly muddy. There are a few weirs in Shepody Bay, which are not very successful; the Shad caught in them are much smaller than those caught in the drift nets. Only six Shad boats go out of Shepody River, but others fish occasionally—nets are let out on shares by Mr. Isaac Turner, to persons who fish at intervals.

Mr. Bishop is of opinion that more boats than now fish between Cape Enragé and Cape Demoiselle might pursue the Shad fishery with advantage; but in the Petitcodiac, above Demoiselle, he thinks there are quite boats enough. From Grindstone Island down to Enragé, Sharks frequently do much damage to the nets. They come up the Bay in the latter part of the season, and cause the Shad fishers to close their fishing much sooner than they otherwise would. This species of Shark, (*carcharias vulpes*—or “the thresher,”) is usually taken here, of the length of 6 to 8 feet; if one of them strikes the outer drift net, he is generally taken, as this net swings with him, and he becomes entangled by rolling up the net, with its buoy-rope and lead line, in such manner as effectually secures him, by preventing the use of his exceedingly powerful tail. If the Shark strikes one of the nets near the boat, which does not yield to his motions, he destroys it almost completely before he escapes. During the past season, Bishop secured three Sharks, of the length of six, seven, and eight feet respectively: he cut out their livers and let the bodies float away; each of the livers yielded six gallons of oil. At times, Dog-fish are abundant in this locality; Bishop said, he had the past season taken a cart-load out of single Shad net, all caught during one tide.

At Shepody, Shad are cured in the following manner:—the fish, after being split, are soaked in two waters, an hour in each. They are then salted in tubs in the boats, as the Shepody boats usually stay out a week; when the boats come in, the fish are fully salted. In this state, they are sold at 30s. for 200 lbs. They are not packed in barrels; the farmers take them away in waggons, as fast as they are ready, and none are put up for exportation, or for sale elsewhere.

On visiting the Petitcodiac, above Cape Demoiselle, it was found that the Shad boats in general use were about 16 feet in length on the keel, and 18 feet over all; the breadth of beam, 7½ feet. They are fitted with one mast and two sails—a mainsail and a jib. The stem, stern-post, keel, and bottom planks are of birch; the upper streaks of spruce and pine; the boats are generally built by the fishermen themselves, during the winter, and the usual cost of a boat and sails is £10 or £12. The Shad fishing in the Petitcodiac is generally by drifting during the night; each boat has usually 150 fathoms of net, but some fish with 200 fathoms. The nets are from 20 to 30 fathoms in length, 46 meshes deep; the mesh is 4½ inches. All the fishermen complain of the very short time the nets last; if not oiled, tanned, or prepared in some way, they are completely rotten and useless in a month; and even with every preparation yet known here, they will not last a whole season of three months, even with the greatest care.

It was stated by W. H. Steves, Esquire, M.P.P., that from Stoney Creek to Cape Demoiselle, the limits of the fishing ground in the Parish of Hillsborough, there are fifty boats belonging to that side of the river, which catch 20 barrels of Shad each, annually. They use from 80 to 200 fathoms of net; besides Shad, they take the small Salmon of the Petitcodiac, in their drift nets, occasionally.

After visiting Bellevous Village, on the eastern side of the Petitcodiac, and examining the boats and nets there, the writer waited upon the Reverend Ferdinand Gauvreau, Parish Priest at Memramcook, who first induced his parishioners to adopt the mode of fishing for Shad with drift nets, and who has always taken the most lively interest in this fishery. Monsieur Gauvreau stated, that the first Shad which appear each season, are green on the back, with a yellow tinge on the belly; these are good fish. The second run are of a pale green on the back, and as compared with the first, are a poor fish. The third and last run, come very near the end of the season; these have blue backs, and are the best and finest fish.

Since this visit, Monsieur Gauvreau has been good enough to forward a communication in writing, respecting this fishery, which possesses much interest. It is due to Monsieur Gauvreau to state, that he is not accustomed to write in English; but as he has done so on this occasion, his letter is given as written, lest any mistake should occur in rendering his meaning. The letter is as follows:—

Dorchester, 10th December, 1850.

SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 12th August, respecting the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy; and I must state, that I am quite happy in giving you my share of information, respecting the meshing of Shad in the upper part of the Bay.

I will also have a little to say on Codfish, as I have sent my boat down the Bay, for several years, when I gave up fishing altogether, and turned my attention to model farming—but not until my parishioners had become warmly engaged in the Shad fishing.

I will proceed to answer your queries, in the same order they occupy in your circular:—

1st. The mode of conducting Shad fishing in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy is by drift-nets, tied with a rope, about eight yards long, to the forepart of the fishing boat, or to the stern, to take advantage of the wind and stream of the tide, thereby keeping the meshes of the net sufficiently open for the unsuspecting fish.

Our Shad nets are usually made with the finest Russian twine. Some fishermen make them with cotton warp, No. 6, double thread and twisted; or with the home manufactured flax thread, which answers the purpose very well, when the flax crop is seasonably taken from the field, finely passed through the flax comb, and afterwards evenly spun and twisted.

The meshes, stretched on a measuring rule, are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, but are reduced to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches when secured to the upper and lower ropes. The floats, or buoys, are made of cedar, and turned smooth with a turning lathe, in order they should offer no obstruction whatever to the good working of the whole net, when it is lowered down into the water, or taken back into the boat. The floats are secured on the upper rope, which passes through them, by a strong thread, that binds them with the upper row of the meshes; three feet is the common distance between the floats, from centre to centre. The sinking leads are cast, polished quite smooth, and in the same quantity, and distance, as the floats, and tied in the like manner. A net of about 45 meshes wide, would be near 16 feet deep. Made as above described, a net of Russian twine, 100 fathoms long, costs no less than £12; of cotton warp, £10; and of this country thread, something less than £9. A substantial and safe boat, fully rigged, costs £12; and it will stand good from five to six years.

As to any improvement to be introduced in the manufacture of these nets, my opinion is, that none whatever could be devised, for the present. For, such as they are made, all my parishioners agree, they work so well, that if the stream of the tide were strong enough to stretch it properly, a net 100 fathoms long, might be thrown out of a boat, all in a bunch, and it would not get entangled in its sinking leads, nor in its floats.

2nd. The proper and only season for Shad fishing is generally from the month of July to the 15th of September, so that it interferes very little with the farming business of the fishing-farmers.

As you may presume, the Shad is always of great value; as it is caught only in the summer, and in the greatest stir of navigation, it will for a long time command a good price at home, and in any foreign market.

The average quantity of barrels of Shad caught in the upper part of the Bay, among the French Acadians, is from 1000 to 1500 a year. Last summer, Francois Victor Leblanc, cured 30 barrels for his share.

The Shad-fishing ground extends from about eight miles below the Bend of Petiscodiac, at Stoney Creek, as far down as Grindstone Island, in the Bay, and thence easterly into the Bay of Cumberland—on the Nova Scotia side, the fishing is all with stationary nets, as far as the point of Amherst Marsh, directly opposite to the Minudie Village.

There never was to my knowledge, any standing nets on the New Brunswick side, in the Bay of Cumberland; and although the Barnes family, on this side, had at first drifted their nets, they soon abandoned that mode and resorted to the stationary nets, but only on the Nova Scotia flats. These nets would not pay on this side Cumberland Bay, for you will be pleased to know, that Shad always go with the strongest stream; and as the strength of the tide strikes altogether on the Nova Scotia Shore, it is there you will see the whole of these mud-flats entirely covered with stationary nets.

You will be pleased, Sir, to be persuaded of what I have already stated, and what I have to state, upon the Shad fishery, on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Cumberland, when you are informed, that for eleven years, I had to discharge my ecclesiastical duty, two and three weeks at a time, among the French Acadians of Minudie, and in the Shad season very often.



This leads me to your third inquiry ; and for want of Herring, I will satisfy you with Shad :—

3rd. Standing weirs, and standing nets, are unquestionably, the most effective means of destroying Shad altogether, in our Bays, or at least, of thinning their quantity to an incredible degree. Both ought to be discontinued at once, and prohibited by some strict laws, and defaulters heavily fined.

My reasons for condemning both modes are—first, that by a standing weir, Shad of all sizes are stopped, and those which have hardly attained the half of their natural growth, are either left to perish on the mud-flats, or else are cured *pele-mele* with the large ones ; and when sent abroad, have the effect of bringing the good sized ones down to a miserably low standard. I have seen with my own eyes what I here mention, when one summer I went down, with five men, in my own boat—my *St. Peter*,—to the large French weir in *Grande Anse*, or *Grand Tasse*, as Dr. Gesner improperly calls it, in one of his Geological Reports. I had then an opportunity of making my own observations, as I was three days with a company of French attending the weir, sleeping at night on the hard ground in their rough abode, fishing the Dog-fishes on the flood tide, and more particularly enjoying myself at low water in catching the flirting Shad inside the weir.

Destruction of small sized Shad, by both English and French, went on within this weir, and others, for more than forty years, and at that time there was not a single drifting Shad net in the Bay. Then, contrary to their customary way, the English people of *Grande Anse*, (Big Cove,) one summer about ten years ago, without giving notice to the French people, without whom the English could not make it stand before, they put up again the mammoth weir, and thereby deprived my people of their old fishing foundation.

My parishioners, of course, felt very much such an encroachment, and loss ; but to convince them, that they could still have some Shad in their frying-pans, I went to Richibucto and bought a boat of nineteen feet keel, got a net made, and drifted it, and caught two barrels of Shad. As the experiment spoke well, by my example and exertions, I worked so successfully on them, that in the course of three years, there were more than 20 French boats, catching three times over the necessary fish supply for the fishermen.

This year, 100 French fishing boats have been counted drifting down the Bay, all fine and strong boats, sailing well ; in fine, fully prepared for any storm.

Before I finish with this inquiry, you must be told that no less than 15 or 20 large weirs have been put up every year, on the Shepody flats, and so on every flat where the French used to put them up, even before the invasion of the Province by the British, and as early as the year 1749, when the forefathers of these French were dispersed for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the King of England.

Secondly.—As for the standing nets, I positively affirm, they are still worse than the weirs, for the loss of the large sized Shad is greater than that of the small size in the weirs ; this wants some explanation. When the tide comes in both Bays, of Fundy and Cumberland, Shad will not be caught at all by weirs, and consequently lay their course till they reach the further end of the weir, towards the deep channel of the Bay, and thereby are safe on the flood tide ; but on the ebb tide, all the Shad which ventured on the flats along the Bay, will be stopped altogether, large and small, as I stated above.

But with the standing nets it is quite the reverse. Shad will be caught at once on the flood, as well as on the ebb tide, the meshes being all the time open for them. And here is the loss, I mean on the flood tide, for then the owners of these nets cannot save the fish, as they have to wait until the tide is all out. As you must allow, Shad, for the most part, are shaken off by the ebb tide, which keeps these nets in a constant and strong motion. They fall down, are dragged away, and are a great loss to commerce. They become a treat for the Sturgeons, and Dog-fishes, these being numerous and strongly attached to the upper part of the Bay by the lost fish, as the Shad itself is attracted by the worms, which venture out of the muddy flats, heated by the July and August sun.

I reiterate my suggestion, that both weirs and standing nets ought to be prohibited by law, as being destructive to Shad, and very ruinous to our fisheries and commerce.

4th. The mode of curing Shad is this—after they are opened by the back, and their entrails taken off, they are thrown into a large open tub of fresh water, and are soaked therein, until all the blood about the back-bone is got out of it. Then they are taken out and put separately on the edge of a board, or horizontal fence poles, each side of the fish hanging down, on either side of the board or fence poll. When they are sufficiently freed from the water in which they have been steeped, they are then salted, and put in the shade, in some fish-house, which almost every fisherman has built for that purpose.

I am perfectly satisfied, that Shad chiefly feed on the worms of our muddy flats, since they are found in the stomachs of the fish, and hardly any shrimp at all, as I am informed by the fishermen of my Parish. Besides, the Shad is naturally fond of vermiculated food, and must be fonder of worms than of any other kind which have affinity with them. Moreover, to what sort of food would you ascribe that oily taste which we find in Shad, as also that thick yellow oily matter, which we find on the top of every barrel of Shad, if not to the quality of their food, which I contend to be worms, and chiefly worms. Since then, they chiefly feed upon worms, and worms are very abundant on the muddy flats of the upper part of this Bay, I repeat again, that standing nets, and weirs, are destructive to our Shad fishery, as they are an insurmountable obstacle to the growth of fish, that venture on the flats, in search of food. Such obstacle does not exist with drift-nets, as they must keep to the channel of the Bay, on account of their depth.

I conclude with the necessity of your recommending to Government, the appointment of an intelligent impartial Inspector of our Fisheries, having full power to regulate the size of meshes, the length and depth of nets, the quality and quantity of salt in every barrel of cured fish, &c. &c. &c.

J'ai l'honneur, Monsieur, &c.

FERDINAND GAUVREAU,  
*Priest Missionary.*

M. H. Perley, Esq.

In addition to the above interesting communication, the following letter has been received from R. B. Chapman, Esquire, M.P.P., who resides near the Bellevous Village, on the eastern bank of the Petitcodiac:—

*Dorchester, October 10, 1850.*

SIR,—I have received a copy of your circular respecting the fisheries, and regret that I had not the pleasure of an interview when you visited my house. You are aware, that Shad are the only fish taken to any extent in the Petitcodiac River. The number of boats employed, the present season, on the eastern side of the river, is about 75, with probably, an average of 100 fathoms of net to each boat—also, one strong active man, and sometimes a boy, to manage the same. The expense of the boat and net will not be less than £20; the boat, of course, will last for years, and the rope will last 4 or 5 years; but it will require three nets to last two seasons. The average number of barrels to each boat, this season, will not exceed fifteen; price, 27s. 6d. per barrel.

If any plan could be devised to preserve the nets, and make them last longer, a great benefit would be conferred on the fishermen, as some of them are about to abandon the fishery, in consequence of the heavy expense of nets.

There are, certainly, defects in the mode of curing. Sometimes the fish remain too long, after they are taken out of the water, before they are cleaned; and sometimes, they are soaked too long in fresh water before being salted. It is quite certain, that the sooner Shad are salted after being caught, the better they are; and they ought never to be repacked. You are aware, that the Shad taken at the head of the Bay are, perhaps, the best in the world; yet there is a time, in the latter part of July, and beginning of August, when they are quite inferior, both in size and quality, to those taken at any other time during the season.

You will doubtless have had an opportunity, during your tour through this part of the Province, of conversing with persons who have long been engaged in the Shad fishery, from whom you have received more information than I am capable of communicating. Your inquiry, my dear Sir, is an important one; our waters abound with fish  
of

of all kinds, and yet we are strangely apathetic in prosecuting so important a source of wealth. That your inquiry and Report may have the desired effect, is the sincere wish of

Your obedient servant,

R. B. CHAPMAN.

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

Between the mouth of the Memramcook River and Cape Maranguin, the Shad fishery is carried on by weirs, and stake-nets. The settlers do not drift for Shad; it takes too much time from farming, and they have no shelter for boats. Last year there were only three weirs; but nearly every settler had a string of stake-nets. From Red Head, below Dorchester, to Grande Anse ledge, there were 15 strings of nets; and at least 25 strings more from that ledge down to Cape Maranguin. The strings average about 100 fathoms each in length; the mesh, 4½ inches; and the net, 30 meshes deep. The stakes are placed 15 feet apart, on the mud-flats, and the nets are entirely dry at low water. Some fish mesh on the flood, but the greatest numbers are taken on the ebb tide. The fair average catch of each string of nets, in Grande Anse, was stated to be 20 barrels during the season.

Mr. George Buck, an intelligent fisherman, who resides 4 miles below the Village of Dorchester, has fished there for Shad during the last 30 years. He stated, that Shad strike in at this place, from the 1st to the 15th June; they are then large, and pretty fair fish; the next run comes in the heat of summer, these are not so good. As the autumn advances, the fish grow better and fatter; those caught latest being the best. The Shad come to these flats to feed, not to spawn; and Mr. Buck is of opinion, that the Shad which ascend the Saint John in the spring, after spawning, go up the Bay to fatten. Whenever there is a large run of Shad up the Saint John in the spring, there is always good fishing at Petitcodiac in the autumn. It is unusual to find any roe in Shad, caught at this locality; it sometimes occurs, but that is very seldom; he has often found slug-worms in the stomach of the Shad, some of them nearly as large as a man's finger—these are now called "Shad-worms." Mr. Buck usually catches 30 barrels of Shad each season, in his string of nets; he exceeded that quantity last season, as on the 26th September his nets were still down. His nets are tarred, and they last nearly a whole season; he thinks it is the mud which does the mischief, and causes them to rot so quickly. Cotton thread takes the tar well, and therefore stands longest; herring twine fishes well, but only lasts a few weeks.

The mode of curing here, Mr. Buck described as follows:—he cleans the fish as quickly as possible; washes twice—drains quickly—and salts down, once for all. He uses generally about 1½ bushels of salt to each barrel of Shad; the past season he used 50 bushels of salt to 30 barrels of Shad, and these fish will keep any length of time, anywhere. The necessity of strict inspection was strongly urged by Mr. Buck, who expressed his anxious desire to employ, at that moment, an Inspector and cooper to pack his fish for exportation.

From Cape Maranguin to the head of Sackville Bay, on the New Brunswick side, the Shad fishing is followed both by drift-nets and stake-nets. Each boat has usually 100 fathoms of drift-net; the mesh 4½ to 5 inches, and the net 60 meshes deep. The average catch during the last five years has been about 20 barrels to each boat, during the season.

Mr. John Barnes, of Sackville, who understands the Shad fishing of Sackville Bay exceedingly well, stated that he fishes both with drift and stake-nets; the latter are 30 to 40 meshes deep, and set on stakes, 15 feet apart, between high and low water mark. He takes Shad in his stake-nets on the ebb tide; the nets are therefore on the lower side of the stake, fastened at top and bottom. If the tide runs strong the nets must be allowed to bag a little; but if it is not strong, they are better stretched tight.

One set of stake-nets will not last during the season, as they rot out very soon—a new net of herring twine has been known to rot out in eleven days. No net will last more than a month, unless oiled with new linseed oil, or tanned; tanning the net, to be effective, must be repeated every week.

Mr. Barnes concurred in the opinion, that there are three distinct runs of Shad, the first and last being by far the best fish. It is very rare, he said, to find any roe in a Shad,

Shad, and when it was found, the fish was poor and thin, like the Spring Shad caught at Saint John.

The usual mode of curing Shad at Sackville was thus described :—the fish are cleaned as soon as possible after being taken from the net ; they are split, scraped, and washed, after which they are soaked a short time. A second scraping and soaking next takes place, when the fish are hung up to drain for half an hour, and then salted down once for all. Mr. Barnes does not approve of too much soaking ; he thinks the fish should be washed sufficiently to take the blood out, as it is the blood does the mischief. A bushel of salt is not enough for a barrel of Shad, unless they are for immediate use ; a larger quantity is necessary if the fish are intended for shipment, or to be kept for any length of time. The necessity of a rigid inspection was much insisted upon by Mr. Barnes, especially as regarded Shad intended for exportation.

Sharks appear in Sackville Bay, at the end of August ; one was taken there in September last, nine feet in length, by Mr. Boultenhouse. The greatest obstacle to Shad fishing in Sackville Bay arises from the southwest gales, which rush through this narrow part of the Bay of Fundy, as through a funnel, and occasionally blow with much violence ; when these meet the ebb tide, they cause a very heavy sea, which puts fishing wholly out of the question.

*Estimate of the quantity of Shad taken on the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Fundy, from Cape Enrage to the Nova Scotia Boundary, made up from local information, October, 1850.*

LOCALITY.	Boats, Weirs, &c.	Quantity caught.	Total number of barrels.
Shepody Bay, ... ..	8 boats,	25 barrels each,	200
Do. ... ..	stake nets and weirs,	... ..	200
Cape Demoiselle to Stoney Creek, ...	50 boats,	20 barrels each,	1000
Memramcook, (Acadian French,) ... ..	100 boats,	15 barrels each,	1500
Dorchester to Cape Maranguin, ... ..	40 nets,	20 barrels each,	800
Cape Maranguin to Nova Scotia Boundary,	15 boats,	20 barrels each,	300
Do. do.	stake nets,	... ..	100
Total barrels, ...			4,100

The value of pickled Shad in October last, as stated by Mr. Chapman, was 27s. 6d. per barrel ; at this rate, the value of the Shad caught and cured in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy last season, was £5,637 10s.—This amount, large as it may appear for what has been considered one of the minor fisheries of the Bay, is believed to be even below the actual value. The quantity of fish, stated as having been caught, does not include the small Shad caught below Cape Enrage, nor yet those fish caught in a desultory manner within the district indicated, and consumed immediately by the inhabitants.

This fishery may be said to have commenced ten years since, when drifting for Sea Shad, at Petitcodiac, was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Gauvreau, under the circumstances mentioned in his letter. It may be rendered yet more valuable than at present, by an improved system of cure, and careful inspection ; while the quantity of fish caught may be greatly increased, by proper regulations and judicious management.

#### THE SALMON FISHERY OF THE PETITCODIAC RIVER.

Although the lower part of this River, so far as the tide-way extends, is excessively muddy, yet above the tide, its waters are bright, and ripple gently over a gravelly bed, forming an almost constant succession of pools and rapids. Great numbers of Salmon, generally of small size, formerly frequented this River ; but latterly, owing to the unmerciful and cruel manner in which this fish has been hunted and persecuted, as well in the tide-way as above it, they have greatly diminished, and are at present in a fair way of being extirpated altogether.

In August 1848, the writer was on the upper part of this River, near the head of the tide, and at night, saw thirty five haymakers making war upon a few Salmon which had reached a pool the day previous. They built large fires upon the banks, and entering the pool, some wading, and others in canoes with torches, each man armed with a pitchfork, they pursued and mangled the fish, until the whole were killed. At

a pool farther up the river, the next day, the writer saw a boy in a canoe, with a pitchfork, pursuing a solitary Salmon in a shallow pool, from which it could not escape; the fish was killed at last, but so mutilated as to be almost worthless. Every where on the River, the same destruction appeared to be going on; it was said by the inhabitants that no regard was paid to season, but that Salmon were always taken, whenever, and however they could be had.

Unless it be intended, that the Salmon fishery of the Petitcodiac shall be allowed to cease altogether, as a thing of no value, it is absolutely necessary, that steps should be taken to restrain this wanton destruction of fine fish. If the River is not put under some superintendence, to restrain the destructive inclinations of the sojourners on its banks, it cannot be expected, but that the Salmon fishery of the Petitcodiac will shortly be remembered as a fishery that has been, but which no longer exists.

## THE NOVA SCOTIA SHORE.

### CUMBERLAND BAY.

In this Bay, the Shad fishery is also prosecuted to a very considerable extent, and of such value is it considered, that a special Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia was passed in 1840, for its regulation. It is set forth in the preamble to this Act, that the Shad fishery in the County of Cumberland is becoming of importance, and difficulties and disputes have arisen, and are likely to arise, respecting the setting of nets, and the use of drift-nets; to prevent which, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices in Sessions, to make rules and regulations for the setting of nets, the placing of weirs, the number of nets to be allowed to one person, the distance they shall be set apart, and whether drift-nets shall or shall not be allowed. The Act also provides for the appointment of Overseers of the Shad Fishery, each Overseer to be assigned a particular district; and for every net or weir, set or placed within that district, the Overseer is authorized to receive, from the owner of the same, the sum of five shillings, as compensation for his services in enforcing the fishery regulations.

Under this Act, the Justices have established certain rules and regulations, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

After crossing the Missaguash River, (the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,) the writer proceeded to Amherst, passing the La Planche River, and subsequently visiting the Napan and Macan Rivers. At Amherst, much information as to the Shad fishery was communicated by Joshua Chandler, Esquire, High Sheriff of Cumberland, R. B. Dickey, Esquire, and Mr. Gordon, Controller of Customs; at the Rivers, the writer met Mr. Corbett and Peter Niles, both experienced fishermen, and Mr. Coates, an Overseer of the fishery. From these several parties the following information was obtained.

There are no weirs on the Nova Scotia side of Cumberland Bay, nor are any drift-nets used on that side; the people are opposed to drifting. The only mode of fishing for Shad is by stake-nets, on the mud-flats. Each net is 12 fathoms long, from 28 to 40 meshes deep, according to situation; the mesh is from 4½ to 5 inches. Shad have been taken here as early as the 8th of June; but the fishery usually commences on the first of July, and continues until the 1st of October, although fish have been taken at the end of October, when ice was making. From the Missaguash to the La Planche River, there are 12 nets, which, on the average, take 5 barrels each, during the season. From the La Planche to Barron's Point, (so named from Sir Edward Barron, the Grantee of that part of Amherst,) there are 60 nets, the average catch of which is now 10 barrels annually. It was stated by all the fishermen, that the fishing was falling off very much of late, and the average catch the last two seasons was only half of what it was seven years previously. This they attributed to the great increase of drift-nets used in the Bay, by the inhabitants of New Brunswick; when the wind is so high that the boats cannot go out to drift, then they always get twice as many as when the drifting is taking place.

The nets are so arranged, on the lower side of the stakes, as to form a bag on the ebb tide, when most of the fish are caught; but many fish strike the net on the flood, and being shaken out by the strong motion on the ebb, (as described by the Rev. Mr. Gauvreau,) they are scattered over the flats, and much "mud larking" takes place before

before they are all gathered, which sometimes does not happen, and the fish are wholly lost.

There is no inspection of fish in the County of Cumberland, and they are sold entirely on the character of the curer. The mode of curing was described as being the same as that in use at Sackville, but they are soaked longer; a bushel of salt is the quantity generally considered sufficient for a barrel of Shad. In the writer's opinion, the fish are injured here by too much soaking before being salted; and the quantity of salt used in curing, is not sufficient to preserve the fish for any length of time. Liverpool salt is generally used, which is much inferior to that from St. Ube's, or Turk's Island, for curing fish.

It was agreed by all the fishermen here, that there were three distinct runs of fish during the season, as at Petitcodiac, the first and last being the best. It is very rare to find a Shad with roe; the Shad-worm and Shrimps are frequently found in the stomachs of the Shad, which left no doubt as to the nature of their food.

At Minudie, on the River Hebert, there is a valuable Shad fishery; and it is asserted, that the fish caught there are fatter and finer than any others in the Bay of Fundy. The fishing at this place, and in Cumberland Bay generally, is described in the following letter from Amos Seaman, Esquire:—

*Minudie, 11th September, 1850.*

SIR,—In answer to your circular of 12th August, relative to the fisheries at the head of the Bay of Fundy, I beg leave to say, that I will furnish such information as is in my power, relative to the Shad fishery, which is the only kind successfully followed, in the Bay and Rivers around here.

It is only about 15 years since any attention was paid to this business. At first, standing weirs were employed; but, owing to the circumstance of large quantities of inferior and small fish being caught, the raising of the flats, and other undefinable causes, this mode has for some years been discontinued. The only methods now practised are by set-nets and drifting; by the latter, far the largest quantities are taken; sometimes may be seen in Dorchester Bay, and around the shores of Minudie, upwards of two hundred boats out at one time. The boats leave the place of rendezvous with the ebb-tide, drift down the Bay until they meet the flood, and return with it to the place from whence they started. With favourable tides each boat will secure from 100 to 150 Shad, with 80 to 100 fathoms of net. The fishing season commences in June, and terminates in September.

When we consider the great number of nets that are set, almost every resident on the shores having one, and some four or more—besides others who come from miles inland to embark in the business—as well as the great number of boats constantly out drifting, it is not perhaps too much to say, that from five to six thousand barrels are caught and cured every season. When properly put up, in barrels of 200lbs. weight, with care in curing and packing—the fish being split down the belly, the back bone taken out, and the tail cut off, which is the method preferred by the American Merchant, and now followed by many of our fishermen—these Shad will command from nine, to eleven dollars, per barrel, in the American market; leaving from six dollars and a half, to nine dollars and a half to the exporter, after duties and charges are deducted.

It is but a very few years since any Shad were prepared for shipment, the people who followed this fishery being content with securing sufficient for their own wants, and perhaps a barrel or two for their neighbours. But the fame of our Shad went abroad, and some American Merchants were induced to try them in their market; they were highly prized and sought after. From that time, exportations were yearly made, and have gone on steadily increasing. At the present time, there is a great demand for Shad caught at the head of this Bay, as being of superior quality—much fatter, and of more delicious flavour, than any found on the American shores, or in the markets of the United States.

This demand and encouragement, have had a wonderful effect in stimulating our fishermen to increased exertions, and greater care in curing, so that the fish may command the highest price, and sustain their character. That the supply is inexhaustible, is plain to every one; for, notwithstanding the number of persons employed,  
and

and the means for capture have greatly increased within the last few years, there appears not the least diminution in the quantity of fish—none complain. If the contemplated Railroad were once in operation, and the Canadian market, now shut to us by circuitous navigation, should be rendered easily accessible, a large field would be opened for our fisheries. The energies and enterprize of our fishermen would receive additional excitement, and the whole trade would flow in that direction, to avoid the heavy duty of one dollar per barrel exacted by the American Government. We consider our Shad fishery to be only in its infancy ; and not a doubt can be entertained, that when a larger field is opened, and improvements introduced in the mode of capture and cure, that the trade will become extensive, of great importance, and highly lucrative.

You will perceive, that all my observations have been confined to the Shad-fishery, in and around Minudie, and the neighbouring Bay of Dorchester, at the mouth of the Petitcodiac. The same fishery is carried on along the Coast to Chignecto, and about the shores at Parrsboro', and no doubt equal quantities are caught there ; but for more full information, I must refer you to persons in those localities.

I have nothing to say as to other fisheries here, they being too insignificant to demand even a passing notice. With my desire, that the foregoing may be found useful and satisfactory,

I have the honor, &c.

AMOS SEAMAN.

M. H. Perley, Esq. .

From Minudie down the Coast toward Apple River, the Shad fishery extends as far as Mill Creek, below which, the waters of the Bay become perfectly clear, and Shad are not taken. In this distance are the extensive grindstone quarries of Mr. Seaman, at the South Joggins; two miles southwest from these quarries, are the Joggins coal-mines, now being worked by the General Mining Association of Nova Scotia. The coal is bituminous ; the seam is four feet in thickness, with a dip of one foot in three ; underneath this seam of coal, there is a bed of fire clay from two to three feet thick, and below that, another seam of coal, 18 inches thick, of very superior quality, but which at present, is not worked. About two miles farther down the coast, is the Ragged Reef, where very large grindstones are quarried, many of them six feet in diameter, and eight inches thick. Along this line of Coast, the shores are quite perpendicular, and composed altogether of the various sand stones of the coal measures, a fine section of which can be seen in sailing along the shore. At the South Joggins, there are numerous fossil trees in the cliffs, which are well described by Sir Charles Lyell, (who visited this locality a few years since) in the account of his first visit to North America. To the Geologist, this place will be found highly interesting.

Not many fish are caught along this shore, the inhabitants being all engaged in mining coals, or quarrying grindstones. A few Shad are taken at the Ragged Reef, where also, there is Cod fishing early in summer, and again late in the season. Some Haddock and Pollack are likewise taken, and also a few Hake ; but Dog fish are complained of as being very abundant.

At day light on the 27th September, while standing in for this shore, the Cutter fell in with a Shad boat from Westcock, (Sackville) which had been out all night drifting for Shad. There were fifty very large and fat Shad in the boat, caught during the night ; the fisherman stated, that two nights previously, the weather and the tides being favourable, he had caught 260 Shad during a single night's fishing, 70 of which filled a barrel ; his whole catch during the season was no less than 5000 fish, equal to 45 barrels. This boat had 175 fathoms net, 55 meshes deep, the mesh 4½ inches ; the material, linen hank-thread, oiled with raw linseed oil, and the whole outfit was altogether superior. The owner said, that some schooners from Saint John, which had been up the Bay Shad fishing, had failed, in consequence of having made their nets so very black with tar, that the fish saw them and would not mesh.

Off Apple River, some good Cod are caught in June, and Herrings are taken in July, with a mesh of 2½ inches, very fine and fat ; Halibut of exceedingly large size are taken not far from the Light House during the summer, but no Shad are caught at this place, and Hake very rarely. Large quantities of Smelts, and many small Salmon occasionally enter the basin, but there are no preparations for taking either.

In

In consequence of a very violent storm, the Cutter was obliged to remain two days in the inner harbour at Apple River, and during that time, great numbers of Herring Gulls were observed to be busily engaged in taking fish, which appeared to be in large schulls.

At the large rocks called the Sisters, about 3 miles below Apple River, there is very good fishing for Cod during the summer; some boats come over from the New Brunswick shore every season to fish there. A schooner of 50 tons from Shepody, made a fair of Cod on this ground in six weeks during last season; the residents complained bitterly of the damage done to the fishing ground, by the offal of the fish having been thrown overboard from this schooner upon it—a practice which is exceedingly destructive to the fisheries, wherever it occurs.

From the Sisters to Cape Chignecto, there is not much fishing, the coast being lofty, without shelter, and greatly exposed to southerly or westerly gales. Between Isle Au Haut and Cape Chignecto, there is a bank extending almost entirely across that channel, upon which there is good fishing the greater part of every summer. The residents of Advocate Harbour formerly fished to some extent upon this bank; but the want of boat shelter at Isle Au Haut, has induced them to discontinue it almost entirely.

The writer landed above Cape D'Or, at Fisherman's Cove, near Spencer's Island. At this place, there is fishing for Cod, Pollack, and Haddock, commencing about the 10th of May every year; the best fishing is in June and July, and it altogether ceases in August. There are 25 fishing boats at this place, each boat 16 feet keel; the fishing is near the shore, and every family fishes, more or less. Early in the season, they catch a large Herring, in a mesh of 2½ inches; as the season advances they take a Herring that is smaller, but fatter, distinguished as "green-backs;" these are caught in a mesh of 2 inches. At the end of July, or early in August, a small Herring makes its appearance, described by the fishermen as being 4 or 5 inches in length, thickest at one fourth of their length from the head, and tapering off to the tail like a Smelt. What these fish are it is impossible to say from the description given by the fishermen. Flounder fishing begins here about the 1st of June; but these fish are not in condition until August, after which they become fat and good.

From Spencer's Island to Cape Sharp, a distance of 20 miles, there is a wide sweep of coast, known on the Charts as Greville Bay; there is good fishing inshore, nearly the whole extent of this Bay, especially near Ratchford's River, Diligence River, Fox River, and Black Rock River. Inside Fox Point, and at the race off Cape Sharp, there is good Pollack fishing; these fish appeared in great numbers at these localities during the past season; yet few were taken, owing to the inhabitants not being prepared.

At Black Rock River there are several brush weirs for taking Herrings; these first appear at the latter end of April, but the greatest abundance is at the end of May. The first Herrings which arrive are spawning fish; they deposit such quantities of spawn, that it can be shovelled up upon the beach. At the latter end of June, and during July, a smaller description of Herrings come in, which are very fat; of these, large quantities have been seen playing in the tide at a distance from the shore, but they do not approach sufficiently near to enter the weirs, and the inhabitants have no nets. These small, fat Herrings are followed by Pollack in great numbers; and the Pollack fishing is excellent in the vicinity of Cape Sharp, for about six weeks, ceasing at the end of August, with the departure of the Herrings.

In West Bay, there is good Cod fishing until the middle of June; and the fishermen mentioned the taking of Halibut, of such extraordinary size as to be almost incredible. Great quantities of Flounders—or Flukes—*platessa limanda*—are taken along the coast in the autumn, which are first salted, and then dried and smoked.

It was stated at Black Rock Beach, that although large quantities of Herrings had been taken in the weirs there during the season, yet the weir owners had no salt to cure them, and allowed all persons that pleased to take them away; and when this place was visited, on the 1st of October, it was stated by Richard Lank, a resident fisherman, that they had not a single Herring in their houses for winter use. Fishing vessels from Saint John and Grand Manan formerly visited this place, bringing abundance of herring nets; but the inhabitants thought these nets injured the fishery, and by opposition and annoyance, succeeded in driving the fishermen away.



## THE BASIN OF MINES.

At Parrsborough, it was stated by James Ratchford, Esquire, that there are three runs of Herring during the season; the first arrive about the 1st of June, heavy with roe, and the beaches are shortly after covered with spawn. The second run are smaller, but better fish; while the third run are still smaller, but very fat, by far the best fish of the season. The Cod follow the Herrings, and continue as long as they remain. Of late years, Cod have greatly decreased in numbers, while Haddock have been more abundant. Abreast the Village of Parrsborough, long lines have been set for Cod with much success, by an amateur fisherman, who lifted them three times a day during the season, and usually found them loaded with fish. There are no regular fishermen at this place, although during a certain portion of the spring and summer, Herring fishing and line fishing might be prosecuted to some extent, and with considerable profit.

The coast from Parrsborough to Economy Point was visited, and the information obtained from David M'Burney, Esquire, of East River, (Five Islands,) Silas P. Crane, Esquire, of Economy, and other persons on the Coast, may be thus stated:—

On the northern shore of the Basin of Mines, the Shad fishery begins at Herrington's River, to the eastward of Parrsborough River, and extends along the Coast to Port-a-Pique, a distance of 21 miles. The fishing is carried on both by weirs and drifting; in the whole distance there are about 20 brush weirs. Between Graham's Head and Economy Point, the flats for about four miles, were observed to have an almost unbroken continuance of these weirs, crescent shaped, the ends of the weirs touching each other.

Mr. Crane estimated the whole quantity of Shad taken in this district, during the season, by drift-nets and weirs, at 1000 barrels. Drift-nets first came into use here about five years ago, since which the weirs have taken the small Shad only. The fish taken here are of very good quality; but Mr. Crane said, he thought the Minudie Shad a shade fatter and better.

The mode of curing Shad here is as follows:—The fish are split down the back, cleaned, and washed in salt-water; they are then struck in salt, in hogsheads; at the end of a fortnight, they are considered sufficiently struck, and are then packed in barrels for market. There is no inspection of fish, the chief Inspector at Halifax, not having appointed any Deputies in this district. The practice of soaking and draining Shad, is here deprecated, as tending to impoverish the fish, which it is contended can be sufficiently freed from blood and impurities, by cleanliness and care in splitting and dressing.

At Economy Point, Mr. Halliday has a fishing establishment for catching and curing Shad, in connection with Messrs. Snow and Rich, the eminent fish merchants of Boston. As the Shad cured at this establishment are for the Boston market exclusively, they are split down the belly, the back bone taken out, and the head and tail cut off; they are then called "Mess Shad," and are worth, at Economy, 32s. 6d. per 200lbs. It was stated, that Mr. Halliday used nets with a mesh of 5½ inches, the desire being to take the largest and finest Shad only; his nets are 200 fathoms long, and drying frames are used to stretch them upon, after being in use.

Herrings also strike in on this Coast, as at Cape Sharp and Parrsborough, but not in such quantities. Some Cod are taken from early spring until 1st of June, and again in November and December, by lines attached to poles driven in the flats. Pollack do not go up the Basin beyond Five Islands, the waters being too muddy; Basse were formerly abundant, but none are seen now, they having been destroyed by the weirs, and by nets set across the rivers. Many Salmon are taken in Economy River, but they are of very small size, rarely exceeding the weight of 4lbs.; all the Rivers in this locality are frequented by these small Salmon, in greater or less numbers. At Five Islands, and some other places along this Coast, it was stated, that the inhabitants were rarely provided with a sufficiency of salt, when the Herrings first came in the spring; and that numbers were lost and spoiled in consequence.

At Windsor, the writer obtained from Mr. James Burgess, a practical fisherman of much skill and intelligence, some very valuable information; from this and his own observations on the southern side of the Basin of Mines, as well as from conversations with many fishermen there, the following account of the fisheries in that locality is compiled.

The

The taking of Shad by drift-nets was begun in Windsor River, about 12 years ago. The fishing begins in each season, about the 25th June, and continues until about the 10th of August, after which it begins to fail, and is not followed later, the number of fish caught being too few to be profitable. The fishermen drift from Avon Bridge down to Cape Blomidon, dropping down with the ebb, and returning with the flood; they drift both by night and by day, the water being excessively muddy, but as Blomidon is approached, the fishing is only by night, as the water there is clearer. At Windsor, the "Shad-worm" is found upon the mud flats, but the Shad are supposed to feed chiefly on Shrimps, which are in great abundance and of fine quality; they are often found hanging upon the Shad-nets, of large size, nearly as large as prawns. The Shrimps leave the River in August, and the Shad depart at the same time; it is thence inferred that the Shad followed the Shrimps to some other locality.

On the flats below Boot Island, in Windsor River, and thence down to Flat Island, there are standing nets, in which Shad are taken later in the season than by drifting. The quantity taken between the Town of Windsor and Horton Bluff is estimated at 1000 barrels annually, which, last season, were worth there, on the average, 32s. 6d. per barrel, as they are all good fish, and care is taken in curing them. The Windsor Shad are split down the back, well washed, and saited, as at Sackville; thus dressed and cured, 110 fish fill a barrel. Last season they sold at Boston for \$9 per barrel, less by \$1 per barrel than if they had been dressed for the American market, as "mess Shad," in the manner they are put up by Mr. Halliday, at Economy, for the Boston dealers.

The Shad fishing is carried on to the eastward of Windsor, partly by drifting, but chiefly by stake-nets, on the wide spread flat in front of Cheverie; thence the fishing is continued to the Shubenacadie River, up which the Spring Shad ascend, to the Shubenacadie Lakes, for the purpose of spawning. During the past season, a stake-net was put up at Noel, between two and three miles in length, in which several thousand Shad were taken during a single tide; this enormous net is owned in shares by a Company, and such quantities were taken in it, during the height of the fishing season, that the owners were obliged to work without ceasing, and even on the Sabbath, to preserve the vast numbers of fish it secured.

The drift-nets in use at Windsor are 100 fathoms in length, 36 to 45 meshes deep; the mesh is from 4½ to 5 inches—it is being diminished yearly, in order to secure a greater number of fish. The expense arising from the rotting of the nets, after being a very short time in use, was matter of complaint at Windsor, as elsewhere; but it was found that Mr. Burgess, during the past season, had, as matter of experiment, used a composition of his own devising and manufacture, which had effectually preserved his nets from rotting. This composition consisted of India rubber, dissolved in the ordinary burning fluid for lamps, until it became of the thickness of rich cream. To this solution, boiled linseed oil was added, in the proportion of a pint of oil to a gallon of the solution; the nets, made of 3 thread herring twine, were simply passed through the solution, without being steeped in it, and were fully stretched out to dry. They dried in three days, and were then of a light reddish colour, very nearly that of the muddy waters in which they were to be used. The nets thus prepared by Mr. Burgess were fished by him during the whole season of 1850; in October they were examined by the writer, who, with the permission of Mr. Burgess, tested them thoroughly in every part. They were found perfectly sound and strong, fully sufficient for fishing another year.

This mixture having been mentioned by the writer to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the celebrated chemist of Boston, its preservative qualities were at once admitted by him; but he said that something much better, and less expensive, might probably be found by a few scientific experiments. The preservation of Shad nets from sudden decay, is matter of very great importance to the fishery, not only as regulating its extent, but also the profits to be derived from it. No greater boon could be conferred upon the Shad fishers of Cumberland Bay, than the invention of a cheap composition, that would prevent their nets from rotting, and permit their use until fairly worn out.

The practice of drying nets upon the grass was reprobated by Mr. Burgess, as highly injurious under any circumstances; in his opinion, all nets will last longer if stretched on proper drying frames, after being in use.

Salmon ascend the Avon, and its tributaries, in considerable numbers ; many of the smaller size are taken in the Shad nets, but the larger fish break directly through, the thread not being sufficient to retain them. The Spring Shad do not go up the Avon to spawn, nor has any roe been found in the Shad caught there.

Great numbers of Gaspereau every spring ascend the Shubenacadie, the Avon, the Horton, and Cornwallis Rivers, to spawn. Those taken in the Avon are large but poor ; in the other rivers they are much smaller, but thicker and fatter. In the weirs on the flats below Windsor, small fish called "Shiners" are frequently taken ; these are a little fish, shaped like a Gaspereau, very silvery on the belly, and very fat ; they are only used as a pan fish, and are excellent when eaten fresh.

At Pereau, just below Habitant River, a description of very small, but very fat fish, not unlike Herrings, are taken in August. The oil from them stains the hands, and they are so unctuous that they are very difficult to cure. They are often sold fresh from the weirs, at ten pence per bushel ; but cart-loads are frequently used to manure the land. The fishermen are decidedly of opinion, that they are not young Herrings, but a distinct fish ; when taken they are full of roe, and ready for spawning. The writer had not an opportunity of seeing any of these fish and is therefore unable to class them. It is quite possible they may prove to be Sardines, some specimens of which have been occasionally caught in the Bay of Fundy.

Cod are frequently taken at the mouth of the Avon, by single lines attached to stakes. Hake are said to be abundant in that part of the Basin of Mines, between the mouth of Cornwallis River, and Cape Blomidon ; they appear about the 1st of August, and may be taken during the rest of the season, in 7 fathoms water.

Smelts ascend all the rivers in this locality, at the close of winter, in almost miraculous abundance. Basse were very plenty formerly, but are seldom seen now, having been thinned off by the weirs, and other contrivances. Tons of Eels may be taken at any time during the season ; one fisherman said, he had seen a stream of Eels, each as thick as his arm, pass through a gap in a weir, during half an hour.

Very large Sturgeon are also taken here ; but Sharks are only found on the northern side of the Basin, where the water is less muddy ; they are there taken of large size. Mr. Burgess had the tail of one, caught there, of "the thresher" species, which measured 3 feet across ; this fish was probably 8 feet in length.

It was complained by the fishermen, that spring-nets were used at the Cornwallis River, and Habitant River, which, they said, destroyed great quantities of fish of all kinds ; this is a matter for inquiry by the authorities of Nova Scotia.

#### THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.

To the southward of Cape Split, is Scotch Bay, a wide, open roadstead, with extensive mud-flats at its upper extreme. Considerable quantities of Shad are taken on these flats, chiefly in weirs ; but a large seine is also used, of which complaint was made, as being injurious to the fisheries, by taking numbers of small fish of every description. Here the Shad fishery ceases on the Southern Shore of the Bay of Fundy, and the geological character of the Coast changes. The bold and rugged cliffs of the South Shore consist chiefly of *trap rocks*.

From Black Rock down to Brier Island, along the whole South Shore, there are three fishing banks, or ledges, lying parallel to the shore, outside each other ; their respective distances from the coast, have acquired for them the designations of the three mile ledge—the five mile ledge—and the nine mile ledge. On these ledges, there are 60 fathoms of water, but on the crown of each ledge, 30 fathoms only. The 3 mile ledge and the 5 mile ledge, extend quite down to Brier Island ; but the 9 mile ledge can only be traced down the Bay, about 14 miles below Digby Gut, abreast of Trout Cove, where it ends in deep water. Below Digby Gut, the 3 mile ledge and 5 mile ledge are composed of hard gravel and red clay ; above the Gut, the 3 mile ledge has a rough, rocky bottom, on which anchors are frequently lost. Each of these ledges is about a mile in width, the outer one something more ; between them the bottom is soft mud.

In April, the small Rock Cod strike in on the South Shore, which they follow up to Cape Split, whence they cross to the New Brunswick side of the Bay. This is the opinion of the Yankee fishermen, who follow them at that season, fishing close in shore ;

shore ; and with them, they take many Halibut of large size. On the ledges, the best fishing is in June and July ; but the fishing continues until the end of September. The Cod taken on the ledges, in June and July, are well fed fish, 30 of which, on the average, will make a quintal. Pollack strike in generally during July ; but the past season they made their appearance in May ; the fishing for them usually lasts until the end of September—their average size is 40 to the quintal.

On the ledges, line-fishing on the bottom can only be followed on the “slacks” of the tide ; during the run of the tide, the fishermen employ themselves in taking Pollack, by trailing near the surface. Large Hake are often taken on the ledges, with the Cod ; thirty of them will make a quintal. It is supposed, that these Hake feed upon the soft bottom between the ledges, it being such as Hake are usually found upon, and that they venture occasionally upon the ledges, or are in the act of crossing them, when taken.

#### ANNAPOLIS BASIN.

In this beautiful Basin, long celebrated for its Fisheries, Cod, Pollack, Hake, Haddock, and Halibut, are taken, nearly all the year round ; and here also are caught those delicious small Herrings, which when smoked, are known everywhere as “Digby Chickens.” Small Salmon ascend the Annapolis River, and its branches ; Shad are taken in the Basin, in July ; Smelts are exceedingly abundant in the spring ; Flounders are taken during the whole summer ; Cod are best in the autumn ; Mackerel frequently enter during the season, and are caught in the Herring weirs ; Eels may be caught in any quantity ; Lobsters are found in various parts of the Basin ; Clams are to be had everywhere on the flats, and the American fishermen frequently land to dig them for bait ; on Bear Island Bar, there are extensive beds of large Scallops ; Shrimps abound in the Gut, where numbers of Porpoises are shot by the Indians, while chasing the small Herrings.

The principal fishery, however, is that for the small Herrings to be cured by smoking, which are taken altogether in brush weirs, not exceeding 8 feet in height ; these are renewed every season, the ice usually carrying away the greater portion of them, at the close of the winter. The weirs on the Clements side of the Basin were visited by the writer, and the following information was there obtained, chiefly from Mr. Simon Wm. Riley of Annapolis, Messrs. Ditmars and Wm. L. Ray, of Moose River, and Messrs. Ditmars of Bear River. The writer was assisted in obtaining information by George Millidge, Esquire, of Annapolis, to whom his acknowledgements are due.

There was 47 weirs in Annapolis Basin in order for fishing during the past season ; the catch of fish was unusually small, much smaller than it had been for years. Formerly, the quantity of Herrings cured in this Basin, was from 25,000 to 30,000 boxes annually ; and twenty years ago, the average catch of every weir was 2000 boxes each season. The whole quantity cured during the season of 1850, from the catch of all the weirs in the Basin, was supposed not to exceed 2000 boxes.

The small Herrings enter the Basin at the last of May, but the great bodies of fish come in June and July ; after passing through the Gut, they follow up the Granville Shore to the Potter Settlement, near Annapolis, and thence strike over southwesterly, to the Clements side, directly across a large bar, or middle ground. On this bar, weirs were first put up about 3 years since, and they are dry at very low spring tides only ; some of the weir owners on the Clements Shore complained greatly of these weirs, which, they say, have broken up the schulls of fish, and rendered their weirs of no value, as they catch nothing. Mr. Ray said, that he formerly cured 1400 boxes of Herrings every season, from the catch of his weir near Moose River ; the quantity gradually diminished to 400 boxes, and after the weirs were placed on the bar, it fell off to 200 boxes ; during the season of 1850, he did not get a single fish.

The first Herrings of the season are of all sizes, from four inches in length up to the largest. In June and July the schulls are of more uniform size ; the best fish for smoking are 8 or 9 inches in length, a round, fat, handsome Herring ; those less than 7 inches in length are not smoked.

It was alleged by Mr. Riley, of Annapolis, that about one half of all the fish caught in the weirs are entirely lost ; almost all the weirs are dry at low water ; and he stated that he had sometimes seen 300 or 400 barrels of small Herrings taken during a single tide, left in the weir to spoil. The weirs are not opened on Saturday night ;  
and

and as the fish are not removed on Sunday, they are wholly lost; some of the weirs have gates, but very many of them have not. It was further asserted by Mr. Riley, that the people were too lazy to remove the spoiled fish from their weirs, where the mud immediately made over them; and in a good fishing season, the Herrings would accumulate in a weir to the depth of two feet. Some of the fish thus left to be buried in the mud last season, were bought by Mr. George Millidge, who carted up 200 barrels of them, to add to his compost heap; and of this case there was no doubt. But Mr. Riley's statements were denied by Mr. Ray, who said that the weir owners were very particular in cleaning out their weirs, as if dead fish were left in them the live ones would not enter, and no more would be caught. As it is quite certain that this fishery has fallen off to such an extent as forebodes its ceasing altogether, the causes of its decay are suggested as a fit subject of inquiry, in Nova Scotia.

The Messrs. Ditmars are among the best curers in the Basin, and the mode in which they cure "Digby Chickens," is as follows:—the fish are scaled by being washed in bushel baskets with a square bottom, open like a coarse sieve, the men standing in the water up to their knees. The best fish have very few scales, and only half a bushel of them are taken in the basket at once; they are washed and shaken with great care, to prevent their being broken. They are then salted in large tubs, the salt being stirred through them by hand; the quantity used is half a bushel of salt to two and a half barrels of fish, which are a tub full. They lay in salt 24 hours, and are then washed in fresh water to prevent their becoming "salt burnt;" after this, they are strung on rods, with their heads all one way, and then hung up in the smoke house. In Clements, the smoke houses are usually 30 feet square, with 14 feet posts, and a high roof; no fish hang nearer the fire than seven feet, but the most careful curers do not hang them nearer than eight feet. Rock maple *only* is used for smoking; when it cannot be procured, ash is used, being considered the best description of wood after rock maple. Beech and birch are deemed very inferior; and it is thought that prime "Digby Chickens," to possess the most perfect cure and finest flavour, must be smoked with rock maple alone.

The process of smoking usually occupies 8 weeks; and it requires the whole time of one person to watch the fire, and attend to the smoking, in which much judgment and great care are required. The smoke is usually made up at night-fall, and again before day-light, unless the weather is warm and wet, during which no fires are made. In fine weather, the smoke-houses are thrown open during the day to cool; and the greatest care is taken, at all times, to keep down heat, and to render the smoke houses as cool as possible, by numerous windows and openings. After being smoked, the fish are packed in boxes of the established size; these are 18 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, measured on the inside; and there should be 12 rods, or 24 dozen of fish, in a box of prime Herrings. If the fish are large and of the best quality, it requires some pressure to get this number into a box.

The differences between the mode of curing smoked Herrings in Annapolis Basin, and that in use at Grand Manan and Campo Bello, consist principally in the greater care in washing the fish, and handling them in baskets, in small quantities; in hanging them at a greater distance from the fire; in the use of rock maple, almost exclusively, for smoking; and in precautions taken to keep the smoke house cool at all times, while the process of smoking is going on.

In Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, (article "Putrefaction") the process of curing provisions by smoking is thus described:—"SMOKING. This process consists in exposing meat previously salted, or merely rubbed over with salt, to wood smoke, in an apartment so distant from the fire as not to be unduly heated by it, and into which the smoke is admitted by flues at the bottom of the side walls. Here the meat combines with the empyreumatic acid of the smoke, and gets dried at the same time. The quality of the wood has as influence upon the quality and taste of the smoke-dried meat; smoke from beech wood and oak, being preferable to that from fir and larch. Smoke from the twigs and berries of juniper, from rosemary, pepper-mint, &c. imparts somewhat of the aromatic flavour of these plants. A slow smoking with a slender fire, is preferable to a rapid and powerful one, as it allows the empyreumatic principles time to penetrate into the interior substance, without drying the outside too much. The process of smoking depends upon the action of the wood acid, or the creosote, volatilized with it."

The

The writer sincerely hopes, that from the information here given with reference to the cure of smoked Herrings in the Basin of Annapolis—which have hitherto borne the highest character, and obtained the largest price—the curers of Grand Manan and Campo Bello may draw some hints for their guidance, which will enable them hereafter to cure their fish equally well, and compete successfully with the “Digby Chickens.”

#### BRIER ISLAND.

There is a large fishing population in the Brier Island fishing district, which includes Long Island, and part of the adjacent shore. From the best information that could be obtained, it was found that this district sends to the fisheries between 40 and 50 vessels, from 15 to 30 tons each, and upwards of 100 shore boats. The vessels have generally five men, and the boats two men each.

The Cod fishing commences about the 20th of April, and continues until October. The first fishing is inshore, at the distance of half a mile to a mile and a half from the land; as the season advances, the fish go off into deep water, on the ledges. Pollack fishing, the next in importance, begins about the 15th of June, and lasts until the end of September; they are caught chiefly on “the rips” occasioned by the conflict of tides; those caught off Brier Island will average 35 or 40 to the quintal. In the latter part of the season, it requires the livers of 18 quintals of Pollack only, to make a barrel of oil;—they must therefore be in fine condition, and prime fish.

Captain Laffoley, a native of Jersey, who has lived 32 years at Brier Island, stated to the writer, that the principal fisheries there, were those for Cod and Pollack. From that Island, the fisheries are prosecuted chiefly in Chebacco-boats and Shallops, from 16 to 24 tons burthen; in these the fish are split and salted on board. In the spring, they fish off the western part of Brier Island, and thence to Cape Saint Mary, in 15 to 60 fathoms water, with a tide of four knots. At mid-summer, they fish in 60 fathoms water, off Bear Cove, (Petite Passage) and thence to the “west-north-west Bank,” about 9 miles from the land, in 15 to 30 fathoms water, with a 6 knot tide. Of course, bottom fishing can only be prosecuted on “the slacks.” During the summer, the fishing vessels sometimes run down to the Lurcher Ledge, 20 miles S.S.W. from Brier Island, and there fish in 15 to 30 fathoms water; at this ledge they rarely fail to get a full fare of Cod in a few days, with favourable weather. On the fishing grounds mentioned, it is very rare to take either Hake, or Haddock, the bottoms being rocky and very rough. Halibut are very abundant, and of large size, especially upon a bank, 6 miles west of Brier Island. In summer, they are frequently a plague to fishermen, who shift their ground to avoid them, as they soon fill up a boat or small vessel. Captain Laffoley said, he had frequently seen Halibut thrown on the beach as worthless, the fins and napes only being cut off; in spring much Halibut is dried, but in summer it will not dry, as the flies spoil it at that season.

The fair average catch of a Brier Island fishing vessel, by line-fishing during the summer, is 100 quintals of fish to each man.

The mode of curing Cod was thus described by Captain Laffoley, as that generally followed by those who desired to make dried fish of the first quality. Before being split, the fish are washed; after being dressed and split, they are again washed. Cod are salted with half a bushel of salt to a quintal of fish; in summer not quite so much, as then they take salt quicker. They lay in salt five or six days, after which they are washed, and put in pile to drain for 24 hours; they are then put on the flakes to dry. After eight or nine days of fine weather, they are put in press-pile, in which they remain a week or more to sweat; they are then spread out again on a fine day, after which they are put once more in press-pile, in which they remain, until they are put into store, or shipped for exportation. The Cod caught in deep water off Brier Island, are exceedingly large, thick, well fed fish, of the best description. Some of these cured by Captain Laffoley were inspected by the writer; they were 14 to the quintal, and could hardly be surpassed, either in the intrinsic excellence of the fish, or the admirable manner in which they were cured. If the fish caught in the Bay of Fundy were all cured in the same perfect manner, there would be no complaint of the want of markets; wherever they might be sent, they would be highly prized, and would at all times command remunerative prices.

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The superiority of the large well fed Cod, caught in the exceedingly cold and deep water of this part of the Bay of Fundy, especially for table use, is perfectly understood by the American fishermen, who resort to these grounds every season, in great numbers. Whole fleets of American fishing schooners appear off Brier Island in the spring as soon as the fishery commences; and it was complained by Captain Laffoley, as also by other fishermen of the same locality, that these vessels disturb the fisheries in a variety of ways. If they cannot buy bait, these fishermen come inshore, set their own nets in the best places, and in fact, do just what they please from mere superiority of numbers.

Herrings make their appearance about the 10th of April every season; these are the large spawning Herrings, full of roe. At Brier Island, they are chiefly taken for bait; but at Long Island, and on the South Shore, up to Digby Gut, and for some distance above, many are taken in set nets and put up for sale. The nets generally used are 20 fathoms long, and 4 fathoms deep, with a mesh of 2½ inches; these are set "off and on" shore, with grapnels and buoys.

The deep-sea Herring fishery commences at the end of May; it is prosecuted in open day-light, at half a mile to six miles from the land, with the same nets as in spring. Wherever the fish are seen to break, the nets are thrown over and allowed to remain in the water from five to ten minutes only; they are then taken in, cleared of fish, and again thrown over—this is continued as long as any fish can be taken. These are excellent Herrings, and the fishing continues for them until the middle of July. After that time, the Herrings strike over to the "rippings" of Grand Manan, where they continue to play during the rest of the season, these "rippings" abounding with Shrimps in vast quantities. At the full and change of the moon, on the spring tide, the Brier Island fishing vessels go over to fish on the "rippings," as during those tides, the Herrings are found there in greatest abundance.

No Capelin has ever been seen at Brier Island; the shores are probably too rocky, and there is too much tide and surf. Squid, (Cuttle-fish—*sepia arctica*.) in some seasons, appear in August, and continue until October; they are by far the best bait, whenever they can be procured.

Israel Outhouse, a fisherman residing at Petite Passage, said, the average catch of each man, in the shore boats, was 50 quintals of fish during the season. It was formerly much more, but has decreased of late years, owing, as he believes, to their being more fishermen on the ground. The Mackerel fishery, he said, was very uncertain; sometimes very good, and then none at all. A few only were taken during the past season; these were caught solely by line fishing on the trail, and not with jigs, in the American fashion, that mode of fishing not being generally understood or followed.

Mr. Payson, a magistrate of Brier Island, Mr. Robert Cutler Jones, and other gentlemen connected with this coast, are clearly of opinion, that the Herring fishery might be prosecuted profitably to a much greater extent than at present; and they agreed, that the Cod taken off Brier Island, especially on the west-north-west bank, were probably as fine, well fed fish, as could possibly be found anywhere. Their excellence, they said, was fully admitted by the Americans, who came there to fish, expressly with the view of curing the Cod they caught as "table fish," which bring a high price in their own market.

Mr. Benjamin H. Ruggles, of the Customs Department at Westport, Brier Island, furnished the following information as to the fisheries there. After describing the mode of curing Cod, as already stated, Mr. Ruggles says:—

"Herrings, in general, are badly cured with us. The summer Herrings, in particular, require much care; they should be split with a knife, scraped inside, and then passed through clear, cool water. Each fish should be separately filled with salt and packed away, not to be again repacked. None should be branded No. 1, unless cured in this manner; our fishermen are too eager for quantity, without regard to quality; but the law of this Province relative to the inspection of pickled fish, has caused more caution than heretofore.

"I believe that if no Herrings were allowed to be entered at the Custom Houses in New Brunswick, but those legally cleared from some Custom House in this Province, it would prevent much imposition on the country people of New Brunswick.

As

As it is, many Herrings are clandestinely shipped from this Province and sold in New Brunswick, by which many are shamefully deceived, and the character of the fish is greatly injured.

"I am well convinced that if the Americans were allowed to fish in common with our fishermen, in consideration of our fish being admitted in the American market free of duty, it would be to our advantage. The Americans at present enjoy all the fishing grounds of any worth in the Bay of Fundy; and all they require is, the liberty of taking bait freely, of which they now procure a supply clandestinely. The American market, even with the present duty, is a rather better market for our best quality of dry fish, than can be found in the Provinces."

*The following Return of the boats, vessels, and men, belonging to the Parish of Westport and employed in the Fisheries, also the quantity of Fish caught by them during the season of 1850, is furnished by Mr. Ruggles:—*

Number and description of Boats and Vessels employed.	No. of Men.	Fair average catch per man, of the products of the Fisheries.	Qlts. dry Fish.	Barrels of Herrings.	Barrels of Cod.
48 open boats, 2 men each,	96	70 quintals dry Fish per man, 6 barrels Herrings per man, 1 barrel Oil per man,	6,720	576	96
26 decked vessels from 10 to 30 tons, average 5 men to each,	130	90 quintals dry Fish, per man, 100 barrels Herrings, each vessel, 2 barrels Oil, per man,	11,700	2,600	260
6 vessels in all 240 tons, one trip to the Magdalen Islands in the Spring for Herrings,	30	350 barrels Herrings, each vessel,		2,100	
Total, men	256	Total,	18,420	5,276	356

The quantity of Herrings smoked at Brier Island is small, not exceeding 500 boxes in a season.

The valuable and varied Fisheries of Saint Mary's Bay were not inspected by the writer, whose inquiries in the Bay of Fundy, terminated at Brier Island.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

### THE CURE OF FISH.

It is quite clear from what has been previously stated, that all the fish taken in the Bay of Fundy, on the New Brunswick side, are very badly cured, whether pickled, dried, or smoked; and there is besides, great deficiency in the weight of barrels of pickled fish. In fact, no reliance whatever can be placed upon the inspection or the weight of fish, although the barrels may bear the brand of an Inspector regularly appointed. Besides being highly injurious to the interests of commerce, and to the advancement of the fisheries, it is highly discreditable to allow the laws to be thus openly evaded, and set at defiance.

The fish of the Bay of Fundy when drawn from the water, are most excellent; they can scarcely be equalled and certainly not surpassed elsewhere. Yet these admirable fish, either from ignorance, neglect, or laziness, or all combined, are so wretchedly cured, as only to be fit for the poorest markets, and are only sold because there is an insufficient supply of fish generally. While thousands of quintals of Cod, caught in the Bay of Chaleur, and cured in the best manner on the shores of New Brunswick, have been shipped annually by the Jersey merchants from Shippagan and Caraquet to Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, and the Italian States, not a single quintal of fish has been sent from the Bay of Fundy to the markets of the Mediterranean, because none have been cured fit to send! And even of the second and third qualities of fish (distinguished as "Madeira" and "West India") the cure has been so indifferent, that their shipment to foreign markets has almost invariably been attended with loss to the exporter.

The following letter from Edward Allison, Esquire, a highly respectable merchant of this city, who is earnestly engaged in endeavours to open various branches of trade with distant foreign markets, explains clearly, and distinctly, the frauds to which exporters are subjected, and the losses accruing from badly cured fish:—



*Saint John, 20th November, 1850.*

SIR,—For several years past, our house has been among the principal exporters of fish—largely of Alewives to the United States, and to a considerable extent, in Cod, Hake, Haddock, &c. to the British and Foreign West Indies.

Our cure of Alewives has generally given satisfaction; but there is great dissatisfaction as to the inspection, and more especially as regards weight. This is of much consequence, and in seasons like the past, when fish were scarce, and more valuable than salt, there has been a general deficiency of fish in the barrel. In fact, with the exception of a few brands, no dependence as to character or weight is given by the inspection. I believe that the pickled fish are rarely, if ever, weighed prior to packing. An ordinary Herring barrel, which is, I believe, 17 inches in the head, and 31 inches in the stave, will not contain 200lbs. of Alewives, unless packed with great care and attention. The short weight of our Alewives has already produced its effect upon their character, and in the West India markets they will not sell at full prices, *unless subject to being re-weighed*. We are aware of a serious deduction having to be submitted to, in a parcel shipped to Jamaica a few months since. They were sold at a good price, but on delivery, were found so short of weight, that the deduction swept away all profit, especially as duties and expenses were paid as upon a merchantable article. In repacking a parcel also for the ship "Courier," for the market of Mauritius, we found scarcely a barrel to contain more than 160lbs. or 170lbs. of fish, although inspected and branded. "No. 1—200lbs." This is a serious evil, and must be remedied, or it will destroy the export trade in this article.

We are told that the *empty barrels* are frequently branded prior to packing, and I am informed, they are so delivered at the cooperage. The Corporation should nominate only persons of character to fill the responsible office of Inspector; on their being sworn in, they should take substantial bonds for the faithful performance of the duties, and deal rigidly with delinquents. This we think the most salutary way to correct the serious evil which now exists. The Corporation should also take care to prosecute those who act as Inspectors, without qualifying themselves. We could name those who have branded as Inspectors this year, but who have not been licenced to do so, and they escape because not prosecuted.

The Codfish, Hake, and Haddock brought to this market are certainly very inferior in quality to those shipped at Halifax, and I much fear that our exports of dry fish will not be an important item, until the quality has improved. This does not apply so much to the fish, as to the want of care and attention in splitting, curing, and drying. I can safely say, I have not seen a *strictly merchantable fish*, since I have resided here—I mean such fish as are shipped from Halifax, Newfoundland, and Cape Breton. There the fish are so completely cured and dried, that many are shipped *in bulk*, to Europe and South America, and reach their destination in good order; while the best we can get here, carefully screwed, rarely reach their destination in as good order as we would wish. The fault is—want of care in splitting and salting, but more especially in drying; we rarely get them so dry, as not to show pickle under the screw. This is not known elsewhere, and until our fish are better *made*, they are not fit to ship.

During the past five years, we have made various shipments of fish to foreign ports, and with but doubtful success, arising from their delivery in bad order; and we are almost discouraged from shipping dry fish until we can purchase an article better prepared for a sea voyage.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD ALLISON.

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

In a note to the writer which accompanied the above letter, Mr. Allison says—  
 "To contend with, there is much ignorance, carelessness, and unwillingness to learn, and it will require all your patience to accomplish the object you have in view. Much of the difficulty arises from local circumstances. Our fishermen have a choice of markets between Saint John and Eastport, and if they get flour cheaper at the latter, it is an inducement to take their fish there. The evil is, that our people have no certain market; they go to-day to Eastport; to-morrow to Saint John, or elsewhere; in the meantime they get into a careless way of attending to their fish, not preparing them for any market *especially*, and not expecting to keep them long on hand, they do not dry them, as they should do."

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The advantages which have arisen from the careful inspection of Herrings in Scotland, and the great confidence given by the official brand affixed by the Officers of the Board of British Fisheries, to Scottish Herrings in foreign markets, have been stated in the writer's preceding Reports. Since those Reports were presented, certain resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce of Wick and Pulteney Town, and laid before Parliament, have been received, the substance of which may be thus briefly stated. The first resolution states, that before the establishment of the Fishery Board, the total quantity of Herrings cured in Scotland amounted to about 90,000 barrels, which have been increased by the Board's exertions to 600,000 barrels, while the mode of curing, assorting, and putting up, or preparing for various markets, had been improved in at least a similar ratio. The next resolution states, that the increase in the exportation of Herrings to foreign markets could not have been arrived at in so short a time, but for the care taken in affixing the official brand, which serves as a passport in all foreign countries, freeing the trader from many expensive and vexatious regulations formerly enforced by foreign governments.

In consequence of the full reliance placed upon the official brand in Scotland, barrels of Herrings bearing it, are transported from hand to hand on the Continent, with the utmost confidence, and transported to the most distant parts of Europe. In 1849, it was represented to the Fishery Board by the most influential merchants of different cities on the Continent, that the large commercial dealings in which they engage with Great Britain for Herrings, are undertaken and maintained upon the faith of the Government Brand, and that nearer markets would be resorted to, but for this attestation of quality stamped upon British Herrings.

#### FOREIGN MARKETS FOR FISH.

As a knowledge of the markets for fish properly cured, is matter of great importance, the writer has been at some pains to acquire information as to the amount of duties and restrictions on the importation of British fish into various countries in Europe and America, which is here submitted.

A large proportion of the pickled Herrings of Scotland go to Prussia, and the States under the Germanic Union of Customs; this is in consequence of the low duty. In the Germanic Union, the duty is 3s. sterling per barrel on salted Herrings, and 1s. per barrel on smoked Herrings; the quantity of Scotch Herrings sent there annually is 150,000 barrels.

Austria, an adjoining country, to which there is easy access from Prussia, probably receives some of the British Herrings; but the duty there is 4s. sterling per barrel, besides a transit duty of 1s. 6d. per barrel on all Herrings passing through Prussia, to Austria or Poland. In consequence of these duties, British Herrings, instead of becoming a staple export to Austria, as they ought to be to the Catholic population of that large empire, are reserved as objects of luxury for the higher classes. The loss of a direct trade with Austria, deprives the British merchant of a rich market, which would carry off many thousand barrels of Herrings.

Russia is another country to which a large export of Herrings might be made, but a heavy *ad-valorem* duty is assessed upon them, the value being calculated from the first imports of the season, which bring an extravagant price. In Russia, also, fish are exposed to the injurious practice of *braacking*, which consists in opening the barrels, and removing the contents to inspect them.

In France, the duties on the importation of fish are as follows:—Foreign fish by French vessels, per 100 killograms, 40 francs, or £1 12 6 sterling; if imported in foreign vessels, or by land, 44 francs, or £1 15 2 sterling. These high duties entirely exclude British fish from the French market.

In Holland, the importation of all kinds of salt fish is prohibited.

In Belgium, the duties on British fish of every kind vary with the season at which the importation takes place, as also whether imported in a British or Foreign vessel; but all the duties are so high as to exclude Herrings and dried fish.

No British fish have been sent to Sweden or Denmark; the reason for this is not ascertained, but the extensive fisheries of Norway preclude the hope of a market in that quarter.

Smoked Herrings are sent from Scotland to Geneva, Leghorn, Naples, Sicily, Venice, and Trieste. In Naples and Sicily, the duty is estimated at 10s. per barrel, which added to the freight, renders the article a luxury, and keeps it from the greater part of the population.

Imports of British fish, on a small scale, are received in Sardinia, Tuscany, the Roman States, Greece and the Ottoman Empire, with all of which, a trade of some extent might be established, but for the uniform system of high duties kept up in each.

One or two vessels are cleared annually at St. John's, Newfoundland, with dried fish for the Ionian Islands, and for Egypt; but of the value of the trade in those quarters no exact information has been obtained.

In Portugal, the duty on cured fish is fixed at 1,600 reis, or about 9s. sterling per quintal. The object of this high duty was to protect a fishing company whose operations have failed, and it is now urged that Portugal ought to relax this duty, and allow the admission of British fish, on terms in accordance with the reciprocal good relations which subsist between Portugal and Great Britain as to other articles of general commerce.

In Spain, foreign fish of all kinds, fresh, salted, or dried, except Codfish and Stockfish, are prohibited. If these are imported in the vessels of Spain, a duty of 30 per cent. is charged; if in foreign vessels, the duty is 40 per cent., and this difference gives the carrying trade to the Spanish vessels. Great numbers of Spanish vessels resort annually to Newfoundland for cargoes of dry fish, and some of these vessels have also visited Halifax for the same purpose. But none of the vessels of Spain have yet visited the Ports of New Brunswick, although the fish caught near its shores are equally as good as those of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia—their cure is so bad, that they are altogether unfit for the market of Spain.

With the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, an extensive trade might be carried on in fish, in return for tropical products, if the fish of New Brunswick were properly cured and dried to stand the climate, and give satisfaction to the consumers. The writer has procured from Washington translations of the several tariffs of duties levied on fish in Cuba and Porto Rico, from which it appears that there are four separate rates. The lowest rate is on Spanish fish, imported direct in a Spanish vessel; the next, on foreign fish imported from Spain in a Spanish vessel; the third rate, is on fish imported direct from foreign countries in a Spanish vessel; and the fourth and highest rate, is on foreign fish imported in a foreign vessel. Under the last of these rates, pickled Herrings are subject to a duty of 33½ per cent., the value being established at a uniform rate of \$4.50 per barrel; the amount of duty is therefore \$1.52 per barrel. Dried fish of all kinds pay a duty of 27½ per cent., the value being fixed at \$3.50 per quintal of 100 lbs; the duty is therefore 97 cents per 100 lbs. When foreign caught Herrings and dried fish are imported in a Spanish vessel, they pay rates of duty amounting to \$1.07 per barrel on Herrings, and 69 cents per 100 lbs. on dried fish. If vessels load a full cargo of produce at any of the Ports of Cuba or Porto Rico, an allowance of one fifth is deducted from the duty on the inward cargo. The tonnage duty on foreign vessels is 77 cents per ton; but if they load with full cargoes of molasses, they are free from tonnage duty.

Some of the badly cured fish, mentioned by Mr. Allison, which were shipped to Cuba last season, having been sold there, the following is furnished as the account sales, dated Matanzas, November 26, 1850:—

<i>Sales,</i>									
50 drums fish, weighing 22,005 lbs., sold at \$2½,	....	....	....					\$605	1
<i>Charges,</i>									
Note of Duties,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$2	1
Duties on 22,200 lbs., at \$3½,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	217	5
<i>Balanza</i> —1 per cent. on Duty,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1
Freight per Bill of Lading,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	2½
Labour, weighing, and delivering,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	0
Commission, 5 per cent. on \$605 1,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	2
								320	3½
Net proceeds,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$284	5½

In Brazil, the duty on dried Cod is 2,500 reis the quintal of 100 lbs.; on other fish, the duty is 25 per cent. on their valuation. At Pernambuco, on the 21st October, 1850, the price of dried Cod was 10 milreas 200 reis the 100 lbs. The exchange was then at 28½ pence sterling the milrea; consequently the price of dried Cod was equal to £1 4 11 sterling per 100 lbs., and the duty 5s. 11d. on the same. The milrea is an imaginary currency, the value of which is governed by the exchange on London, and fluctuates accordingly.

In the United States, all fish pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad-valorem*, under the tariff of 1846. Besides the markets for fish in the sea-board Cities of the Union, there is a large and growing demand for fish in those States which border on the Great Lakes, and which may be supplied through Canada, by the Saint Lawrence. There would seem to be an almost unlimited demand for pickled Herrings, as well in those States, as in Canada West, if caught in proper season, and well cured; when sufficient care in these respects is taken, the rapidly increasing population of the vast fertile districts of the West, near the Great Lakes, whether Canadian or American, will long continue to offer a sure and profitable market for the products of the fisheries.

The Honorable Commissioners of the Board of British Fisheries having intimated their readiness to furnish information, the writer applied to them for a statement of the prices of Herrings and dried fish in Scotland, with the view of comparing them with the prices obtained in New Brunswick. In reply to the application, the following letter was received:—

*Board of British Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d January, 1851.*

SIR,—I duly received your letter of 19th November, 1851, requesting two copies of Capt. Washington's Report on Fishing Boats, and also a statement of the average prices of pickled Herrings, and dried and pickled Cod in Scotland; and having laid the same before the Honorable the Commissioners of the Board, I have by their directions forwarded to you by mail, the two reports in question. I now beg to sub-join a statement of the prices required by you, which have been taken in the month of September, and for the five years from 1846 to 1850, both inclusive.

The Commissioners have desired me to return you their thanks for the promise of sending a copy of your Report, when published.

I have the honor, &c.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

PRICES OF HERRINGS FROM THE LEITH PRICES CURRENT.

					White Herrings, ♀ bbl.	Red Herrings, ♀ bbl.
September	1846,	....	....	....	14s. to 18s.	16s. to 18s.
"	1847,	....	....	....	20s. to 22s.	20s. to 22s.
"	1848,	....	....	....	17s. to 19s.	17s. to 19s.
"	1849,	....	....	....	10s. to 17s.	6s. to 16s.
"	1850,	....	....	....	15s. to 18s.	14s. to 16s.

PRICES OF DRIED COD FISH, FROM PRIVATE INFORMATION.

September	1846,	....	....	....	average 15s. per Cwt.
"	1847,	....	....	....	do. 14s. do.
"	1848,	....	....	....	do. 14s. do.
"	1849,	....	....	....	do. 15s. do.
"	1850,	....	....	....	do. 15s. do.

Dried Ling fish may be quoted 1s. per cwt. higher than the above.

The fish cured at the Stations, agreeably to the Board's printed directions, and punched by its officers, were sold and shipped for the Spanish market, at prices from 7 to 10 per cent. higher than the above quotations. Pickled Cod-fish per barrel sells generally from 18s. to 24s. London is the principal market for this article; and when the barrels are inspected and branded by the Board's officers, they sell from 25s. to 40s. per barrel.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

The Island of Jersey presents a market for pickled Herrings. A parcel of the "Quoddy Herrings" shipped from Campo Bello, netted the shipper 22s. 6d. sterling per barrel. There are no duties in Jersey, and port-charges are very low.

#### FISH BARRELS.

In connection with the question of foreign markets, the quality of the barrels in which pickled fish ought to be shipped, is very material. In Scotland, heretofore, barrels of hard wood only have been permitted; none other could be used for packing pickled fish. But during the year 1849, the Board of Fisheries arrived at the conclusion, that larch (*hacmatac*) was well adapted for the making of herring barrels. In their Report presented to Parliament in 1850, the Commissioners say, that experiments have been made by them, on the kinds of wood, suitable for herring barrels. The herrings and the barrels which were the subject of these experiments, were sent by long sea and land journies to different places on the Continent; they were exposed to much rough usage, and great changes of climate—some were sent far up the Mediterranean. These experiments have proved, that larch wood may be safely used for barrels of pickled herrings, and that it is equal to the hard wood of which barrels are generally made; whilst ordinary fir is quite unsuitable, and its introduction would be highly prejudicial to the sale of Herrings abroad. The experiments were so decisive, that the Commissioners have issued instructions admitting larch wood in the making of barrels, but continuing a strict prohibition of fir.

#### ALLOWANCES, OR BOUNTIES, TO AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS.

In order to obtain correct information as to the nature and extent of the allowances, or bounties, paid to American fishing vessels, the writer made application at the Boston Custom House, where large sums are paid annually to fishermen, and was kindly and promptly furnished by William A. Wellman, Esquire, the Assistant Collector of the Port, with the following letter:—

CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON,  
Collector's Office, 14th January, 1851.

SIR,—The Statutes under which we pay allowances or bounties to fishing vessels, are scattered through the various volumes of the Acts of Congress from 1793 to 1835; but they may be readily found in Little and Brown's edition of the Public Statutes, published in 1845.

Allowances are paid annually, on the last day of December, to vessels employed during the fishing season, which is accounted to be, from the last day of February, to the last day of November, *vide* Act of March 3, 1819.

By the Act of 1819, chapter 212, we allow to every vessel of 5 tons, and not exceeding 30 tons burthen, \$3.50 per ton; above 30 tons, \$4.00 per ton; above 30 tons, with a crew of 20 and not less than 10 persons, and employed not less than three and a half months, \$3.50 per ton—the bounty on any one vessel not to exceed \$360. Vessels more than 5 tons and less than 20 tons, must land 12 quintals of fish per ton, during the season.

The Act of 1824, chap. 152, prescribes how vessels wrecked may obtain the bounty in certain cases.

The Act of 1813, chap. 2, requires the Skipper of each vessel, before proceeding on a voyage, to make an agreement with the fishermen.

The regulations for fishing vessels to touch and trade at foreign ports, &c. are prescribed in the 21st section of the Act 1793, chap. 99.

The oath of the master, as to the time the vessel has been actually employed in the fisheries during the season, is prescribed by the Act of 29th July, 1813.

By paying monthly wages in money, in lieu of dividing the fish, or the proceeds of the fishing voyage, in the proportions specified by law, the agreement is violated, and the bounty is forfeited. This, by decision of the Treasury Department, 24th February, 1847, confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, January 21, 1836.

A vessel, to be entitled to the bounty, must be actually employed at sea, in the Cod fisheries, a certain specified time, and must dry-cure the fish, *vide* Act July 29, 1813.

The Cod fishery and Mackerel fishery are each a trade and employment, or business, and since the Act of 1828, chap. 109, the Mackerel fishery cannot be lawfully carried on under a licence for the Cod fishery.

I have thus given you a summary of the various laws regulating our fishery allowances; but we have voluminous instructions issued by the Treasury Department, from time to time, to meet the questions presented by those claiming bounty. If there are other particular points not alluded to, I will most cheerfully point them out, if you will indicate them.

We pay at this office annually, about the sum of \$225,000, for fishing bounties. The business is one in which I take great interest, and when your Report is published, I shall hope to receive a copy of it.

Your obedient servant,

WM. A. WELLMAN, *Assistant Collector.*

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

It has been stated to the writer by persons of standing in the United States, that the allowances to fishing vessels are continued, on the ground that fishermen are entitled to a drawback of the heavy duties which they pay on salt, and their outfit for the fisheries generally, besides some compensation for the increased cost of their vessels, arising from the high duties on iron, cordage, canvas, and other articles used in building and fitting them out—such increased cost amounting to ten dollars per ton more than the cost of vessels of similar class and equal description, built and fitted out in New Brunswick.

The regulations for dividing the proceeds of the fishing voyage, instead of paying the crew monthly wages, is intended to compel the crew to catch fish on the voyage, instead of idling away the prescribed time, which the Yankee fishermen call “fishing for the bounty.” But if the American fishermen whom the writer met on the Coast are to be believed, this regulation is constantly set at nought or evaded, monthly wages being paid by a large proportion of the vessels. With the whole system of the American fishing bounties, there appears to co-exist an organized system of frauds; and the voluminous instructions of the Treasury Department, issued from time to time, to meet those cases, clearly prove, that notwithstanding all the care, and caution of the United States Treasury Department, and all the vigilance and astuteness of its many excellent officers, vast sums of money go annually into the pockets of unscrupulous men, while it is exceedingly doubtful if the actual fishermen are at all benefited thereby.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF FISH ON SPAWNING GROUNDS.

The obstructions which exist to the passage of fish up the various Rivers falling into the Bay having been noticed, and the principal Rivers mentioned in which Salmon are destroyed while in the act of spawning, it only remains to advert to the destruction of spawning Herrings on the coast.

The great spawning place for Herrings in the Bay of Fundy, is undoubtedly, that at the Southern Head of Grand Manan. It begins at the eastern part of Seal Cove, at a place called Red Point; thence it extends westerly to the southern extremity of the Island; and thence around the Southern Head to Bradford's Cove, a distance of more than five miles. The quantity of Herrings which strike in upon this ground during the spawning season, is truly wonderful; but their numbers will soon cease to astonish, if such an extensive destruction of spawning fish as now takes place there annually, is permitted to continue much longer.

In Scotland, the destruction of Herrings on their spawning grounds is most carefully guarded against, as being of the greatest importance to the preservation of the Herring fishery generally, and some useful information may be gained from the proceedings of the British Fishery Board in this matter. In the Report of the Board laid before Parliament in 1847, is the following statement:—

“A letter of the 12th March reached the Board from Mr. John Stewart, commander of the ‘Princess Royal’ Fishery Cutter, again pointing out the very serious destruction to the Herring fishery throughout the whole branches of the estuary of the Clyde, by the illegal fishing which is occasionally carried on, and endures for about fourteen days

days only, previous to the above date, opposite to Ballantrae in Ayrshire. This seems to be the great spawning place for the Herrings belonging to the Clyde and Loch Fyne, and for this purpose they congregate in incalculable numbers on a bank, which lies about three miles off the shore, and is about a mile and a half long, by about three quarters of a mile broad, and having about nine fathoms water over it. The spawn lies on this bank to a very great depth, for the smallest net ropes that are let down here are hauled up of the apparent thickness of cables, from the immense quantity of spawn that adheres to them. When taken at this time, the fish are in the worst possible condition as human food, and much more likely to be prejudicial, and to spread disease, than to be nutritious; yet, tempted by the prospect of gain, there were no less than eighty boats engaged in this fishery, which cleared from £30 to £80 each, during the fourteen days it lasted. In order to make their success more certain and effectual, these boats use means which are never resorted to elsewhere. Their nets are only 2½ yards in depth, and 384 yards in length, and they contain about 960 square yards; but they attach a row of heavy stones, four feet apart, to the lower edge of the net, and sink them to the bottom among the spawning fish, so that when the nets are hauled they are covered with a heavier load of spawn than even the weight of their fish, which are so abundant. It is quite impossible to calculate the extent of loss arising to the Clyde and Loch Fyne fisheries, by this fishing, which, though highly remunerative to the few boats' crews which engage in it, must spread disease among the unfortunate purchasers of the fish, who are ignorant where and how they have been caught, and which must bring comparative scarcity on the really sound, productive, and wholesome fisheries, carried on at the proper season in the Clyde and Loch Fyne."

In their Report for 1848, the Commissioners again allude to the destruction of spawning Herrings on the banks at Ballantrae; they state, that they had received numerous petitions from fish curers and fishermen deeply interested in the fisheries of the west Coast of Scotland, complaining of the reckless destruction of spawn, and the fry of Herrings, by which myriads of these useful fish are annually destroyed. The banks at Ballantrae are stated to be well known as the nurseries of the Herrings visiting the western coast, and if the indiscriminate destruction which takes place there, is allowed to continue, the fishermen on that coast will be ultimately ruined, and many thousands of industrious fishermen around the various Lochs reduced to poverty, while the immense capital invested in boats and materials must be rendered wholly unproductive. The Commissioners conclude by urging upon Parliament, the necessity of a Legislative enactment bestowing on them "*certain discretionary powers beyond those they already possess, to regulate both the mode and the period of capture, so that they may be enabled to protect the broods of all kinds of sea-fish.*"

The Herring fishery of the Bay of Fundy will not continue many years longer to any extent, unless an immediate stop is put to the fishery during the spawning season at the Southern Head of Grand Manan. At that season, no Herrings should be caught on any pretence whatsoever; and the necessity of a Legislative enactment, similar to that sought by the Board of British Fisheries, conferring the like discretionary powers on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, would probably have the effect of leading to a discontinuance of this fishery, and a steady increase in the Herring fishery of the Bay generally.

#### BRUSH WEIRS AND STAKE NETS.

So great a difference of opinion exists among the fishermen of the Bay, as to the effect of brush weirs upon the Herring fishery, that it is somewhat difficult to arrive at a correct conclusion on the subject.

The erection of Herring weirs has, by implication, been sanctioned by the Legislature, by the Acts for their regulation, and it is not now so much a question, whether they shall or shall not be permitted, as whether the existing laws are sufficient; and if not, what further regulations and provisions are necessary to prevent their injuring the fisheries.

The weirs between high and low water mark, which are dry at low tide, should be put under careful superintendence, as these, above all others, are calculated to destroy vast quantities of small fish and fry, too small for any useful purpose, except as manure—a dangerous stimulant to the soil. The weirs set up in narrow channels and passages,  
some

some of which were noticed on the eastern side of Grand Manan, must also be destructive from their very position, besides being obstructions to navigation.

The proprietors of lands on the sea shore should be made to understand that their rights do not in any case extend below low water mark; and a careful watch should be kept to prevent encroachments on the rights of the public, by persons disposing of "fishing privileges," to which they are in nowise entitled.

All weirs should be furnished with gates for the free egress of such fish as ought to pass out again to sea, and this also requires careful supervision, as very many weirs were found without any gate or opening whatever.

The brush weirs for Shad, at the Head of the Bay, are believed to be most injurious to that fishery, as in almost every case they were found to take the smallest fish only. In Enragé Bay they ought to be abolished altogether, or at the utmost, only permitted at such season, if any, as might on inquiry, be found not prejudicial to the Shad fishery generally. The stake nets for Shad also require to be limited in their extent, and when permitted to be set, the mesh to be of the same size as the mesh allowed to drift nets, and no smaller.

The size of the mesh, both for Salmon and Shad nets, ought to be regulated in such manner as to prevent the taking of small Salmon and young Shad. In the Shad fishery especially, there appears to have been, and still to be, a gradual diminution of the mesh from year to year, with the view of taking a greater number of fish each season; and the effects of the catch of small Shad will soon be felt in the decrease of the fishery.

The use of small meshed nets in the Herring fishery on the Coast of Scotland, is considered so prejudicial, that they are strictly prohibited by law. To prevent the use of such nets in the Frith of Forth, H. M. Steam Vessel "Dasher" has been stationed there during the last three seasons, and such vigilance has been exercised, and so many illegal nets seized, that this unfair fishing has been broken up. On the west Coast of Scotland H. M. Steam Vessel "Lucifer" has been also employed in a similar manner. Both these steamers, and the "Princess Royal," Fishery Cutter, off the North West Highlands, have at all times been able to render most seasonable assistance to the fishermen, besides repressing the depredations and pilfering of fishing property, which invariably takes place whenever large bodies of fishermen congregate in the prosecution of their business.

#### SUMMARY.

1. It is quite clear from the foregoing Report, that the imperfect and careless manner of curing the fish caught in the Bay of Fundy, whether from neglect or want of skill, is such as to prevent those fish obtaining the best prices, and prohibits their being sent to distant foreign markets, for which they would otherwise be well adapted; thereby preventing an extension of the foreign trade of the Province, and diminishing its general prosperity.

2. The laws which exist for regulating the inspection of fish, are everywhere treated as a nullity, except in cases where it is found convenient to affix what purports to be an official brand, for the purpose of giving character to articles which are short of weight and worthless.

3. The enormous destruction of Herrings, and their spawn, at the Southern Head of Grand Manan, is an evil which demands immediate remedy; if this is neglected, the Herring fishery of the Bay of Fundy will fail altogether in a few years, and line-fishing, which so greatly depends upon the supply of Herrings, will fall off in proportion.

4. The closing of the various rivers flowing into the Bay, and their tributaries, by mill-dams; the injuries arising from saw-dust and mill-rubbish being cast into rivers and harbours; and the wholesale destruction of Salmon on their spawning beds far up the rivers, have all been pointed out in this Report. They are all evils that require an immediate check.

5. The intrusion of American fishing vessels upon the fishing grounds of the Bay of Fundy is loudly complained of every where by the fishermen of the Bay. Measures are required for keeping these vessels within the limits established by the Convention of 1818, either by requesting the services of some of the smaller vessels belonging to the Royal Navy, or else by employing Fishery Cutters at the joint expense



expense of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Despatch from Lord Stanley to Lord Falkland, dated 17th September, 1845, under which the Americans justify their intrusions in the Bay, is given in the Appendix, with a note of the circumstances which led to its being transmitted.

6. The laws relative to the regulation of brush-weirs and the use of drift-nets, require revision ; and enactments are needed to provide for the use of stake-nets and net-weirs, at proper seasons only. Provision should also be made for preventing the use of small meshed nets in every fishery, in order that no fish whatever may be taken until it has attained a sufficient growth.

7. The great step toward increasing the fisheries and rendering them more valuable, is the enactment of a general inspection law, with provisions for the appointment in every County and District, of competent and trust-worthy Inspectors of dried, pickled, and smoked fish ; and a total prohibition of the sale or exportation of any such fish, unless inspected and branded by the proper officer.

8. The employment of persons skilled in the cure and packing of fish, (such as the curers and coopers of Scotland) to be located as teachers in the most populous fishing districts, would soon spread the knowledge of improved modes of cure, and lead to the fish of the Bay of Fundy being cured in such manner as would fit them for the best markets of the world. The employment of such teachers is respectfully recommended.

9. The enactment of a general law for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of the Province generally, is greatly needed, and would seem matter of absolute necessity. In such a law, power might be given to some central authority, such as the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make rules and ordinances with reference to minor points, which although apparently trifling, have an important bearing upon the prosperity and extension of the fisheries.

10. On the shores of the Bay of Fundy, as well as on those of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the fishermen have great need of better accommodations and increased conveniences. They complain, not wholly without cause, of the paucity of the grants made to assist them in their business, in comparison with those made to other and more favoured interests. As stated in the Report of last year, they require in many places, landing-piers, breakwaters, shelter-harbours, boat-slips and capstans, and moorings for boats and small vessels ; these ought to be provided at the public expense, as one of the best modes of assisting and encouraging the actual fisherman who dwells by the sea shore.

11. The establishment of a few superior schools at Grand Manan, Campo Bello, and West Isles, and probably in some other locations, where the young fishermen should be taught Book-keeping, Navigation, some knowledge of Astronomy, and such other branches of learning as might be useful in their calling, would be one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon this class of persons. An improvement would soon take place in their moral and social condition, and they would not be driven out of the Province to seek employment from persons possessing more education, but in no other respect superior to themselves.

12. The neglect to enforce the provisions of existing laws, or to enact other and more stringent provisions in lieu of such as are ineffective, or too limited in their operation, has led to a great decrease in several branches of the fisheries. A longer continuance of this neglect will assuredly lead to the decay of the fisheries generally, which year by year will waste away, until some disappear altogether, and others become of the least possible value.

M. H. PERLEY.

*Government Emigration Office, St. John, N. B., March 12, 1851.*

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**CATALOGUE OF THE FISHES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA,**

[IN PART]

By *M. H. Perley, Esquire, H. M. Emigration Officer at Saint John, N. B.*

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Fishes are described as vertebrated animals, with cold red blood; breathing by gills through the medium of water; without lungs. Body covered mostly with imbricated scales or plates, or with a smooth mucous skin. Move in water by means of fins instead of feet, which vary in number. Reproduction by eggs, which are usually fecundated after exclusion. Heart unilocular, or composed of one auricle and one ventricle. Head various; no neck. Aquatic. Chiefly carnivorous.

Fishes have been divided into two great groups, viz:—The Bony, and the Cartilaginous. The first comprises by far the greatest number of species.

In these two great divisions, the Fishes of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, so far as yet examined or known, are here classified and briefly described.

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**CLASSIFICATION.**

**GROUP I.—BONY FISHES.**

**ORDER 1.—Fishes with spinous rays in their fins.**

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Family 1. <i>Percidæ.</i> | The Perch family.                        |
| 2. <i>Triglidæ.</i>       | Fishes with hard cheeks.                 |
| 3. <i>Scombridæ.</i>      | The Mackerel family.                     |
| 4. <i>Lophidæ.</i>        | Fishes with wrists to the pectoral fins. |
| 5. <i>Labridæ.</i>        | The Wrasse, or Rock-fish family.         |

**ORDER 2.—Soft-finned fishes; the fin-rays almost universally flexible.**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Family 1. <i>Cyprinidæ.</i> | The Carp family.       |
| 2. <i>Siluridæ.</i>         | The Sheat-fish family. |
| 3. <i>Salmonidæ.</i>        | The Salmon family.     |
| 4. <i>Clupeidæ.</i>         | The Herring family.    |

**ORDER 3.—Fishes with ventrals under the pectorals, and the pelvis suspended to the shoulder bones—thus better adapted for ascending and descending than the preceding order.**

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Family 1. <i>Gadidæ.</i> | The Cod family.                    |
| 2. <i>Pleuronectidæ.</i> | The Flat-fish, or Flounder family. |

**ORDER 4.—Fishes in which the ventral fins are always wanting.**

- |                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Family 1. <i>Anguillidæ.</i> | The Eel family. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|

**GROUP II.—CARTILAGINOUS FISHES.**

**ORDER 1.—Fishes with free-gills—they have in their gills a single wide opening, and a gill-lid, like the Bony fishes, but no gill-rays.**

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Family 1. <i>Sturionidæ.</i> | The Sturgeon family. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|

**ORDER 2.—Fishes with fixed gills—these have the gills attached at the outer edge, with a separate opening, through which water from each gill escapes.**

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Family 1. <i>Squalidæ.</i> | The Shark family. |
| 2. <i>Raidæ.</i>           | The Ray family.   |

**ORDER 3.—Fish with round mouths formed into a sucker.**

- |                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Family 1. <i>Petromyzonidæ.</i> | The Lamprey family. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
-

## DESCRIPTION OF GROUP I,

CONSISTING OF THE OSSEOUS, OR BONY FISHES.

**Order 1. Fishes with spinous rays in their fins.**

## FAMILY 1. PERCIDÆ—THE PERCH FAMILY.

## GENUS 1. PERCA.

Species 1. *Perca flavescens*—The American yellow Perch.

This beautiful fish is common in almost all the inland waters of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is of a greenish yellow above, with golden yellow sides, crossed by seven transverse dark bands, the broadest upon the middle of the body; beneath, white. The back, and tail fins, brownish; the other fins, scarlet. Length 6 to 12 inches. It spawns in May, and then resorts to the mouths of rivulets in great numbers.

The common yellow Perch is considered one of the best known, and widely distributed of all the fresh water fishes of North America. It is a northern fish, as its limits extend to the 50th parallel of north latitude.

## GENUS 2. LABRAX.

Species 1. *Labrax Lineatus*—The striped Basse.

This fine fish is found on the sea coast of New Brunswick, and it also frequents many of its Rivers and Lakes. The upper part of the body is silvery brown; lower part of sides and abdomen, a beautiful clear silver colour; eight or more longitudinal black bands running the whole length of the fish, the lower ones terminating above the anal fin. Length, 1 to 3 feet.

The Basse is a salt water fish, ascending fresh water streams to breed, in the spring, and for shelter during the winter. Very large fish of this species have been frequently taken in the Grand Lake, and the "thoroughfares" therewith connected, by night-lines, in the winter season. The Basse abounds in most of the Rivers of New Brunswick which flow into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. It was formerly abundant in the Basin of Mines, and the Basin of Annapolis, but in each has become rare, owing to its unlimited destruction there at all seasons.

Species 2. *Labrax Pallidus*—The little white Basse.

This diminutive Basse is best known by its popular name of "White Perch." It abounds in many of the lakes and streams connected with the River St. John, but it is always found in localities where there is very little current, if any, and upon a soft bottom, in the vicinity of aquatic plants and weeds. The ordinary weight of the "White Perch" is 4 to 6 ounces; in September, they are often taken above half a pound in weight; the largest seen, weighed a pound. They are a very fine fish for the table, when in season.

## GENUS 3. POMOTIS.

Species 1. *Pomotis Vulgaris*—The common Pond-fish.

This description of Perch is very common, in all those waters in which the yellow Perch is found. It is generally from 6 to 8 inches in length, of a deep green colour, mixed with olive, and is easily distinguished by the bright scarlet spot behind the opercle. Among rural anglers it is known as the "Sun-fish," from the glittering colors it displays while basking in the sun. It is seldom dressed for eating, being an exceedingly bony, dry fish, but is often caught for amusement.

## FAMILY 2. TRIGLIDÆ—FISHES WITH HARD CHEEKS.

## GENUS 1. COTTUS—THE SCULPIN.

Species 1. *Cottus Virginianus*—The common Bulhead.2. *Cottus Groenlandicus*—The Greenland Bulhead.

The Sculpin is very numerous on all the fishing grounds of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Coasts, and is sometimes a great annoyance to line fishers, who regard it with much aversion. When freshly taken from the water, and irritated, it presents rather a formidable appearance; but nevertheless, it is said not to be a bad article of food.

When

When the line fishers in the Bay of Fundy find the Sculpin biting too freely, they immediately change their ground to avoid it.

Besides the two species named, it is believed that there are several other species, as well as some varieties. The Sculpin ranges the Coast of North America, from Virginia to Baffin's Bay, and is a favourite food of the Greenlanders.

#### GENUS 2. GASTEROSTEOUS.

##### Species 1. *Gasterosteus Biaculeatus*—The two-spined Stickleback.

This diminutive fish abounds in the estuaries of rivers, and in the creeks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to which the sea has access. It is usually found about two inches in length, with two distant spines on the back, and a third near the dorsal; and a strong serrated spine on each side, representing the ventrals. It is exceedingly active in its movements, and will throw itself a considerable distance out of water. Its appetite is voracious; it feeds on worms and insects, and the fry and roe of other fish, great quantities of which it devours.

It is believed that more than one species of Stickleback exists in the waters of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They are all very pugnacious, and when confined will destroy each other. They are only worthy of notice on account of their destructive propensities, and because they are sometimes used as bait for larger fish. In some parts of England they are so abundant that they are employed as manure.

#### FAMILY 2. SCOMBRIDÆ.

##### GENUS 1. SCOMBER—THE MACKEREL.

##### Species 1. *Scomber vernalis*—The Spring Mackerel.

##### 2. *Scomber grex*—The Fall Mackerel.

These two species of Mackerel are generally believed to be but one; but Cuvier considers them as different, and in this has been followed by Dr. DeKay of New York. The *Scomber vernalis* is the ordinary Mackerel of commerce, while *Scomber grex* would seem to be those little Mackerel about ten inches in length, which are found in scattered numbers every where, and are called by the fishermen of the Bay of Fundy, "tinker Mackerel," from their wandering habits.

Although the Mackerel is caught in great quantities on the northern Coast of New Brunswick, and within the Bay of Chaleur, as also around the Magdalen Islands, yet it is rarely known to visit the Coast of Labrador. It is stated by Mr. Horatio Robinson Storer, of Boston, who visited the Labrador Coast in 1849, that Mackerel appeared there in great abundance that season, at the Island of Little Mecatina; but no fishing vessels being at hand, they departed again unmolested, the few settlers on that desolate coast having neither nets or lines for taking them. The Mackerel fishery of Nova Scotia furnishes one of its largest exports. In 1850, no less than 96,650 barrels of Mackerel were exported from the port of Halifax alone.

#### GENUS 2. XIPHIAS.

##### Species 1. *Xiphias gladius*—The Sword-fish.

This fish is met with in the lower part of the River Saint Lawrence, where it enters the Gulf, and is often seen attacking the Whales which frequent that locality. It has been also seen in the Bay of Chaleur, where it was likewise noticed in pursuit of the Whale, to which it is a deadly enemy.

On the coast of the United States, the flesh of the Sword-fish is eaten both fresh and salted. Before being pickled, the flesh is cut into slices, and it is said to remain good for a year; about 200 barrels are put up annually at Martha's Vineyard.

These fish are taken about 15 or 20 miles from land, in pursuit of shoals of Mackerel, on which they feed. They are taken by means of an instrument called a "lily-iron," from the form of its shaft, or wings, which resemble the leaves of a lily. This instrument is thrown like a harpoon, with great force into the fish, the attempt being always made to strike it in front of the dorsal fin.

## FAMILY 4. LOPHIDÆ.

## GENUS 1. LOPHIUS.

Species 1. *Lophius Americanus*—The American Angler.

This fish has a very disgusting appearance, and its monstrous form has given rise to many popular names, such as "sea-devil," "fishing-frog," "bellows-fish," "goose-fish," "monk-fish," and various others.

The Angler belongs to a small and singular group of fishes, designated by Cuvier, *Pectorales Pédiculées*, from the peculiar formation of the pectoral fins, which are palmated, and shaped not unlike the hand of a child; they are placed very far forward on the body; by these and the aid of the ventrals, which from their position perform the office of hind feet, the fish can creep on the bottom like a little quadruped.

A specimen about 3 feet long was observed on Long Beach, above Great Salmon River, in the Bay of Fundy, in September, 1850. It was taken in the weir there, which it had entered in pursuit of Herrings. Several specimens were seen in November, 1850, on the shores of Annapolis Basin, near Digby, where they were thrown up by a severe storm. They are said to abound in that Basin, and to be very destructive to the shoals of Herrings which resort there.

Yarrell says, that this fish in its appetite is very voracious, and as it is not a rapid swimmer, has recourse to art to satisfy its appetite. Upon its head are two long slender appendages, the first of them broad and flattened towards the ends, and at the dilated part, having a shining silvery appearance, not unlike a little fish. While couching close to the ground, the fish by the action of its ventral and pectoral fins, stirs up the sand, or mud; hidden by the obscurity thus produced, it elevates these appendages, moves them in various directions by way of attraction as a bait, and the small fishes, approaching either to examine or seize them, immediately become the prey of the Angler, and thence it derives its general name.

The head of this fish is wide, depressed; the mouth nearly as wide as the head. The gape of the mouth in the specimens seen was 9 inches; and the numerous double rows of teeth, some recurved and conical, and others long and acute, give the enormous gaping mouth a frightful appearance. These fish are never eaten, but they are sometimes opened for the sake of the numerous fishes found in their stomachs, which are monstrously large, as compared with the length of the fish.

## FAMILY 5. LABRIDÆ.

## GENUS 1. CTENOLABRUS.

Species 1. *Ctenolabrus Ceruleus*—The Sea Perch, or Cunner.

This fish is common on the Atlantic Coast of North America, from Delaware Bay to the Shores of Newfoundland, and is known by a variety of names. In New York, it is called the "Bergall," a name of Dutch origin; and also the "Choget," derived from the Mohegan dialect. On account of its prevailing color, it is often called "Blue-fish." At Boston where this fish is taken in myriads, it is called "Blue-perch;" but among eastern fishermen generally, it is known as the "Cunner."

There is scarcely any fish whose colors are so variable as this species. In the smaller individuals, the general color is blue, more or less mixed with brown; and faint, dusky, transverse bars may frequently be seen. In the large species, such as are 12 inches long, the colors are bright and showy, a light orange colored tint pervading the whole body; the head and gill-covers of a beautiful chocolate color, mixed with light-blue; the fins of a blue, more or less brilliant.

The jaws of the "Cunner" are covered with thick fleshy lips, whence this family derives its name of *labrus*, lipped—that is, thick-lipped fishes.

The only specimens of these fish seen by the writer in the Bay of Fundy, were taken with hook and line, in 1844, from the rocks on the sea-shore near Black River, east of the Harbour of Saint John. These were of a reddish brown color; the body elongated, compressed, the depth equal to one-fourth of the length.

These fish frequent deep pools among rocks, hide themselves in *fuci*, and are said to feed chiefly on crustacea. Where their haunts are known, and are accessible, there is much fishing for them, on the Coasts of Maine and Massachusetts, with rod and line,

for

for they take bait very readily, the first taken being generally the largest. They are skinned before being dressed; the flesh is sweet and palatable.

Mr. H. Robinson Storer says, that they are so plentiful in the Gut of Canso, that by sinking a basket with a salt fish tied therein, he continually caught them by the score, for a supply of fresh fish while at sea.

**Order 2. Soft-finned Fishes; the fin-rays almost universally flexible.**

**FAMILY 1. CYPRINIDÆ.**

**GENUS 1. CATOSTOMUS.**

**Species 1. *Catostomus Communis*—The common Sucker.**

This fish abounds in all the Rivers and Streams of New Brunswick. It is from 10 to 14 inches in length; the flesh is meagre and tasteless, therefore never used as food.

It is believed that more than one species of the Sucker exists in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but the fish being of no value, it has received very little attention.

**GENUS 2. LEUCISCUS.**

**Species 1. *Leuciscus Chrysoleucas*—The yellow Shiner.**

The general color of this very pretty fish, is a beautiful golden; the top of the head and back, black; the gill-covers, a brighter yellow than the sides. Its usual length is from 5 to 7 inches, and it is found in great abundance in those parts of ponds and quiet streams which are frequented by the yellow and white Perch. The writer has taken them in great numbers in the latter part of summer, in the waters near Hampton Ferry; they are an exceedingly delicate, finely flavoured fish, when eaten fresh, and may be considered one of the most savory of the smaller fresh water fishes of New Brunswick. It has received the popular name of Carp, to which family it properly belongs.

**Species 2. *Leuciscus Cornutus*—The Red-fin.**

This beautiful little fish is found in many of the swift and limpid streams of New Brunswick, associated with brook trout. It is generally about 5 or 6 inches in length, very lively and active in its movements. All the fins are broadly margined with deep scarlet, whence it gets its name of the "Red-fin," although it is also generally known as the Roach. The top of the head is covered with minute pointed tubercles, which are also seen on the sides of the snout, and form a regular series along the sides of the lower jaw.

**Species 3. *Leuciscus Pulchellus*—The Roach Dace, or beautiful Leuciscus.**

This fish is somewhat larger than the species last mentioned, but its colour is more silvery, and it has not the brilliant scarlet fins of the Roach, all its fins being light coloured; nor has it the roughness on the top of the head. It is not generally found in swift water, but appears to delight in eddies and pools, where it may be caught in great numbers, when on the feed.

**Species 4. *Leuciscus Argenteus*—The shining Dace.**

This pretty little fish varies from 2 to 6 inches in length. The whole surface of the body is silvery; rather darker on the back. From its brilliancy, it is usually called the "Shiner."

The three species last mentioned, all take the artificial fly readily, and are often caught by fly fishers while angling for Trout; the Red-fin is the best for the table.

**Species 5. *Leuciscus Cephalus*—The Chub.**

The Chub is well known in every river and stream of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia frequented by other fresh water fishes; it is taken of all sizes, from 4 to 16 inches. In the River Saint John, in the Miramichi at Boiestown, and in the Hammond River, the writer has taken Chub by fly fishing, weighing three pounds and upwards. The Chub also takes bait readily, but is a very timid fish; and if once disturbed

disturbed or frightened, will not bite again for some time. It is considered a coarse fish, but those of large size, eaten fresh, are very palatable. Mr. Yarrell says, that broiling Chub, with the scales on, is the best mode of preparing it for table.

Species 6. *Leuciscus Atronasus*—The brook Minnow.

This very little fish is found in almost every brook in great numbers. It is usually about an inch and a half in length, and has three bands on its sides, running longitudinally; the lower a broad black band, then a golden yellow band somewhat narrower, and above that, a narrow dark band; when the fish is swimming, these three bands give it a pleasing appearance. It is only caught as bait for larger fish, especially for large Trout, which prey upon it greedily.

GENUS 3. FUNDULUS.

Species 1. *Fundulus fasciatus*—The striped Killifish.

In all the salt water Creeks and Bays of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, this fish abounds. In length, it is from 1 to 3 inches, the sides of a brassy yellow tinged with green. It presents much variety in its markings, having from twelve to eighteen blackish bars, often obscure, and two to five longitudinal stripes.

Its popular name is derived from its abundance in creeks and estuaries, which the Dutch settlers at New York termed "Kills." It is also known by its Indian name of "Munmachog," corrupted by the English settlers on the Gulf Shore of New Brunswick where it abounds, to "Mammychub."

It is only taken as bait for other fishes. Some of these fish which were caught in the harbour of Shediac in a landing net, were observed to be remarkably tenacious of life, and to live a long time out of the water after being hung up in the net.

FAMILY 2. SILURIDÆ.

GENUS 1. PIMELODUS.

Species 1. *Pimelodus Catus*—The common Cat-fish.

This unsightly fish is found in all those ponds and streams where the yellow and white Perch are taken, and is sometimes called the "Horned Pout;" its length is from 6 to 10 inches. The Cat-fish is not eaten in New Brunswick, but in Maine and Massachusetts it is highly esteemed as an article of food, and by many preferred to every other species of fresh water fishes, except Trout; it is usually fried, the skin being first removed.

FAMILY 3. SALMONIDÆ.

GENUS 1. SALMO.

Species 1. *Salmo Fontinalis*—The brook Trout.

Nearly every lake and stream in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is furnished with a greater or less number of this species of the Salmon family. It is taken of all sizes, from 6 to 20 inches, and is so well known, as scarcely to need a description. Its principal characteristics are—the vermilion dots and larger yellow spots in the vicinity of the lateral line, and the tri-colored fins, these being blackish on their edges, broadly bordered with white, and the rest scarlet.

The brook Trout is a migratory fish; when in its power, it invariably descends to the sea, and returns to perpetuate its species, by depositing its spawn in the clearest, coolest, and most limpid waters it can find. The opinion of Mr. Herbert, ("Frank Forrester,") that there is but one distinct species of the brook Trout in North America, cannot be disputed. During the last thirty years, the writer has caught many thousands of these Trout, in numerous rivers, lakes, streams and estuaries, in the lower Provinces and in Maine, and can safely say, after close and attentive examination, that he has never seen but one species of the brook Trout, whatever naturalists may say to the contrary.

Various causes have been assigned for the great variety in the color of the brook Trout. One great cause is the difference of food; such as live upon fresh water shrimps and other crustacea, are the brightest, those which feed upon May-flies and other common aquatic insects, are the next; and those which feed upon worms are the dullest and darkest of all.

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The color and brilliancy of the water has also a very material effect upon the color and appearance of *Salmo fontinalis*. Professor Agassiz has made some very curious experiments with respect to the colors of fishes, especially the Salmonidæ; and he has ascertained beyond a doubt, not only that Trout of different neighbouring waters are affected by the color and quality of the water, but that Trout of the same river vary in color, accordingly as they haunt the shady or sunny side of the stream.

The fish of streams rushing rapidly over pebbly beds, are superior both in appearance and quality to those of ponds, or semi-stagnant brooks. But this may arise not so much from any particular components of the waters themselves, as from the fact, that rapidly running and falling water, is more highly aerated, the atmosphere being more freely intermingled with it, and therefore more conducive to the health and condition of all that inhabit it.

The Brook Trout of America, says Mr. Herbert, is one of the most beautiful creatures, in form, color, and motion, that can be imagined. There is no Sportsman actuated by the true animus of the pursuit, who would not prefer basketing a few brace of good Trout, to taking a cartload of the coarser and less game denizens of the water. His wariness, his timidity, his extreme cunning, the impossibility of taking him in clear and much fished waters, except with the slenderest and most delicate tackle—his boldness and vigour after being hooked, and his excellence on the table, place him without dispute, next to the Salmon alone, as the first of fresh water fishes. The pursuit of him leads into the loveliest scenery of the land; and the season at which he is fished for, is the most delightful portion of the year.

The Brook Trout rarely exceeds three pounds in weight; and no well-authenticated case is on record, of one of the species having reached the weight of six pounds, in these Lower Provinces.

#### Species 2. *Salmo Ferox*—The Great Grey Trout.

This fish is found in all the large Lakes of New Brunswick, and in very many of those in Maine; it is called by the Lumberers the "Togue;" the Indians designate it by a name equivalent to "Fresh Water Cod."

In Lake Temiscouata, this fish has been taken of the weight of 21lb; it is there called the "Tuladi." It is often taken of the weight of 12lb and upwards, in the Cheputnecticook Lakes, at the head of the eastern branch of the Saint Croix. One sporting friend informs the writer, that he caught two of these fish on the Saint Croix Grand Lake, one of which weighed 8lbs., and the other 13lbs.; but that he saw one, taken by a night line, which weighed 25lb. Another sporting friend, a resident of New York, informs the writer that he has visited the Lakes on the western branch of the Saint Croix, where he caught several of the "Togue," weighing from 4lbs. upwards. The largest he caught measured 29 inches in length, but weighed 8lbs. only, not being in good condition.

It has been found of late years, that this species of fish exists in considerable numbers in Loch Lomond, 12 miles from the City of Saint John; and they have in consequence, been sought after by sportsmen who take them from a boat, by trolling over the deepest portions of the Loch.

A specimen of this fish, taken in Loch Lomond in 1848, was sent to the writer by Charles Johnston, Esquire, High Sheriff of Saint John, which was 24 inches in length, and weighed 7½lbs. On a careful examination and dissection of this fish, it was found to correspond exactly with the fish described by Mr. Yarrell as *Salmo ferox*, the great Grey Trout of Loch Awe.

In Scotland, this fish is taken from a boat rowed gently through the water; the bait, a small fish guarded by several good sized hooks. They are extremely voracious, and having seized the bait, will allow themselves to be dragged by the teeth for forty or fifty yards, and when accidentally freed, will again immediately seize it. The young fish up to 3lbs. weight rise freely at the usual Trout-flies; the writer has often taken them up to that weight by fly-fishing, but never larger.

When in perfect season and full grown, it is a handsome fish, though the head is too large and long to be in accordance with perfect ideas of symmetry in a Trout. The colors are deep purplish brown on the upper parts, changing into reddish gray, and thence into fine orange yellow on the breast and belly. The body is covered with



markings of different sizes, varying in number in different individuals. Each spot is surrounded by a pale ring which sometimes assumes a reddish hue; the spots become more distant from each other as they descend below the lateral line, and the lower parts of the fish are spotless. The fins are of a rich yellowish green color, darker towards their extremities. The tail is remarkable for its breadth and consequent power.

The flavour of this fish is coarse and indifferent; the flesh is of an orange yellow, not the rich salmon colour of the common Trout in good condition. The stomach is very capacious, and generally found gorged with fish; it is very voracious, and well deserves the name of *Salmo ferox*.

Species 3. *Salmo Trutta*—The Salmon Trout, or White Sea Trout.

This beautiful Trout abounds in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; it is found on the northern shores of New Brunswick, and in the estuaries of those Rivers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which flow into the Gulf, early in June—it is caught in nets at the Magdalen Islands in summer, and salted for export. Many sportsmen resort annually to River Philip in Nova Scotia, during the month of June, to fish for these Sea Trout, which enter the estuary of the River at that season. No specimen of this fish has yet been seen in the Bay of Fundy, which it is supposed not to frequent.

The flesh of the Salmon Trout is of a brilliant pink colour, and most excellent; its exceeding fatness early in the season, when it first enters the mixed water of the estuaries, is such, that it can be preserved fresh but a very short time.

The body of the fish is rather deep for its length; the lateral line is very nearly straight, passing along the middle of the body, the scales adhering closely. The upper part of the head and belly, a brilliant silvery white. The fins white, except the dorsal, which is nearly the color of the back.

Sir William Jardine in speaking of this fish, accurately describes its habits, as observed in New Brunswick. He says, "In approaching the entrance of Rivers, or in seeking out as it were some one they preferred, shoals of these fish may be seen coasting the bays and harbours, leaping and sporting in great numbers, from about one pound to three or four pounds in weight; and in some of the smaller bays, the shoal could be traced several times circling it, and apparently feeding."

Mr. H. Robinson Storer on his visit to Labrador in 1849, met with a single specimen of the Salmon Trout of the Gulf, at Red Bay in Labrador, and not being acquainted with the fish, designated it *Salmo immaculatus*. The scientific description he gives is accurately that of the *Salmo trutta marina*, and is as follows:—"Color. Silvery on sides and abdomen; darker on back; no spots. Description. Length of Head about one-sixth length of body; depth of head, two-thirds its length; greatest depth of body, directly in front of dorsal fin, equal to length of head. Upper jaw the longer. Jaws with numerous sharp incurved teeth. Eyes laterally elongated; their diameter one-third the distance between them. Opercles rounded posteriorly; lower portion of operculum naked, marked with concentric striæ; preopercle larger than in the *fontinalis*. Scales larger than those of the *fontinalis*. Lateral line commences back of superior angle of opercle, and, assuming the curve of the body, is lost at the commencement of the caudal rays. The first dorsal fin commences just anterior to median line; is nearly quadrangular. Adipose fin situated at a distance back of the first dorsal, little less than one-half the length of the fish. Pectorals just beneath posterior angle of operculum; their length three-fifths that of the head. Ventrals just beneath posterior portion of first dorsal; the plates at their base very large. The anal is situated at a distance back of the ventrals just equal to length of head, and terminates directly beneath the adipose fin; of the form of first dorsal. Caudal deeply forked; its length equal to greater depth of body. Dorsal 9. Pectorals 13. Ventrals 9. Anal 11. Caudal 30. Length 13½ inches."

To the epicure, a fresh caught Salmon Trout of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, especially early in the season, will always afford a rich treat. The sportsman will find it a thoroughly game fish, rising well at a brilliant fly of scarlet ibis and gold, and affording sport second only to Salmon fishing. The writer has caught this fish with the scarlet ibis fly in the break of the surf at the entrance to Saint Peter's Bay, on the north side of Prince Edward Island, of the weight of 5lbs.; the largest in the Gulf rarely exceeds the weight of 7lbs., and those are taken at the Magdalen Islands.

Species 4. *Salmo Salar*—The Salmon.

The noble Salmon which honest Izaak Walton justly calls "the king of fresh water fish," is so well known in the North American Colonies as to need no description.

As in Europe, so in America, it is agreed that there is but one species—*Salmo Salar*—THE Salmon. And so also is it agreed, that the Salmon of Europe and that of America, are precisely similar; the same fish identically.

The Salmon enters the rivers of Nova Scotia during the latter part of April. Those rivers of New Brunswick which fall into the Bay of Fundy, the Salmon enters at the latter part of May; while the Salmon does not enter the rivers which fall into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence until the month of June. The female Salmon first enters the rivers; the male fish follows, about a month later than the female; and lastly comes the Grilse, or young Salmon, which continues to ascend the rivers during July and August.

Salmon swim with great rapidity, shoot up the most oblique and glancing rapids with the velocity of an arrow, and frequently leap falls 10 and 12 feet in height. It is believed, that the utmost limit of perpendicular height which a Salmon can attain in leaping, is 14 feet; but their perseverance is remarkable, for although they may fail time after time, yet after remaining quiescent for a few moments to recruit their strength, they renew their efforts, and generally succeed; but it is said they sometimes kill themselves by the violence of those efforts.

In New Brunswick, Salmon deposit their spawn in September and October, perhaps even later; and they return to the sea before the rivers become ice-bound in December. Before entering the rivers, they live a while in the brackish water of the tide-ways, as they do also when they descend to the sea, to render the change from one to the other less abrupt, and to rid themselves of certain parasitical animals which attach to them, when they remain long either in fresh water, or in salt, as the case may be.

The spawn is not deposited until the water is greatly below its summer temperature. Professor Agassiz stated personally to the writer, that 42° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, or 10° above the freezing point, was the temperature at which Salmon usually cast their ova. It is absolutely necessary, that the water should be aerated, or highly supplied with oxygen; hence the Salmon resort to shallow, pure water, and swiftly running streams, the rapidity and frequent falls in which, impart purity and vitality, by mingling their waters with the atmosphere.

A series of interesting and carefully conducted experiments in Great Britain, have within a few years, led to a much more accurate knowledge of the habits of the Salmon, than was before possessed, and corrected many erroneous impressions. It has been found, that the eggs of the Salmon are hatched in 114 days, when the temperature of the water is at 36°—in 101 days when it is at 43°—and in 90 days when it is at 45°. At the end of two months, the young fish attains the length of an inch and a quarter; at the age of six months, he has grown to the length of three inches and a quarter.

In this state the young Salmon Fry are called Parrs, and are readily known by their silvery scales, and by their having perpendicular bars, of a dusky gray color crossing the lateral line. In this state, the Fry remain a whole year in the fresh water, not going down to the sea until the second spring after being hatched. As they readily take both fly and bait, great numbers are often destroyed in mere wantonness; and it is desirable all Colonists should know, that the destruction of these fry, (which from their dark cross-bars and small red spots like the young of Trout are supposed not to be the young of Salmon) will inevitably destroy the run of Salmon in any River, and tend with other causes to the extirpation of this magnificent fish. When Parrs are taken in angling, they should, if uninjured, be immediately returned to the stream, and every true sportsman will carefully do so.

The growth of the Parr is very slow, but when it has attained the length of 7 inches, a complete change takes place in its color. The dark cross-bars disappear, as also the small red spots, and the fish assumes a brilliant silvery appearance. It then bears the outward semblance of what it really is, a young Salmon, and is termed a Salmon-Smolt.

As soon as the change has taken place, the Smolt evinces the most anxious desire to visit the sea; and it is alleged, that if it is prevented doing so, by any insuperable obstacle, it will throw itself on the bank and perish. Up to this time the growth of the

the young Salmon has been very slow, but on reaching the sea, it is exceedingly rapid; a Smolt of six or seven ounces in weight, after two or three months absence in the sea, will return as Grilse of four or five pounds weight; this has been proved beyond all dispute. Smolts have been taken by hundreds, marked with numbered tickets of zinc attached to their dorsal fins, then set at liberty, and recaptured in the autumn of the same year, as Grilse, varying from two to eight pounds in weight. These have been released with the labels unremoved, and have been seen in the spring of the third year returning to the sea with weight not increased; in the succeeding autumn they have been once more taken as full grown fish, from 16 to 25 pounds weight.

The microscopical researches of Dr. Knox have shown, that the food of the Salmon, previous to its quitting the salt water, consists of the eggs of *echinodermata* and *crustacea*, this rich aliment giving the colour and flavour for which its flesh is so highly prized. This is sustained by the observations of Professor Agassiz, who states, that the most beautiful Salmon Trout are found in waters which abound in *crustacea*, direct experiments having shown to his satisfaction, that the intensity of the red colour of their flesh depends upon the quantity of *gammarina* which they had devoured.

#### GENUS 2. OSMERUS.

##### Species 1. *Osmerus Viridescens*—The American Smelt.

This beautiful and savoury fish abounds in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; it is sometimes taken a foot in length, but its average size is about 5 or 6 inches.

Very soon after the rivers are freed in spring from their icy fetters, the Smelts rush in to the smaller streams in countless thousands, and are then taken with the most wasteful profusion. The popular name of Smelt is given to this fish from its peculiar smell, which resembles that of cucumbers; this is strongest when the fish is first taken, but it may be perceived by raising the gill covers after the fish has been some time out of the water.

On the Gulf Coast of New Brunswick, large quantities of the Smelt are used every season as manure.

#### GENUS 3. MALLOTUS.

##### Species 1. *Mallotus Vallosus*—The Capelin.

This, the smallest species of the Salmon family, inhabits the northern seas only, never ranging further south than the shores of New Brunswick. It is very nearly allied to the genus *Osmerus*, from which however it differs in the smallness of its teeth, and in certain other particulars. Some naturalists have called this fish *Salmo Groenlandicus*, while others have classed it among the Herring family. Cuvier has decided that it belongs to the Salmonidæ, to which it seems now settled it properly appertains.

The Capelin is from 4 to 7 inches in length, the under jaw longer than the upper; the back and top of the head a dull leek green, with bright green and yellow reflections when moved in the light; sides and belly covered with delicate and very bright silvery scales, which are dotted on the margins with black specks; the back covered with small smooth grains like shagreen.

The manner in which the Capelin deposits its spawn is one of the most curious circumstances attending its natural history. The male fishes are somewhat larger than the female, and are provided with a sort of ridge projecting on each side of their back bones, similar to the eaves of a house, in which the female Capelin is deficient. The latter, on approaching the beach to deposit its spawn, is attended by two male fishes, who huddle the female between them, until the whole body is concealed under the projecting ridges, and her head only is visible. In this position, all three run together with great swiftness upon the sands, when the males, by some inherent imperceptible power, compress the body of the female between their own, so as to expel the spawn from an orifice near the tail. Having thus accomplished its delivery, the three Capelins separate, and paddling with their whole force through the shallow water of the beach, generally succeed in regaining once more the bosom of the deep, although many fail to do so, and are cast upon the shore, especially if the surf be at all heavy.

Like the common Smelt, the Capelin possesses the cucumber smell; but it differs from the Smelt in never entering fresh water streams.

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As an article of bait for Cod, and other fish of that class, the Capelin is a fish of much importance; wherever abundant, the Cod fishing is excellent. It has been found as far north in the Arctic regions as man has yet penetrated; and it forms so important an article of food in Greenland, that it has been termed the daily bread of the natives. In Newfoundland it is dried in large quantities and exported to London, where it is sold principally in the oyster shops.

GENUS 4. COREGONUS.

Species 1. *Coregonus Albus*—The White Fish.

This fish, the celebrated *attihawmeg* of the Great Northern Lakes, so frequently described by Arctic voyagers as the most delicious of all purely fresh water fishes, is found in considerable numbers in Lake Temiscouata, where many are taken every autumn by the French Canadians, who come over from the Saint Lawrence to fish for them, and call them *Poisson Pointu*; The English lumbermen call them "gizzard fish." They are taken occasionally along the Madawaska River; and the writer has caught them with rod and line below the Falls of that river, at its confluence with the Saint John, in the early part of summer. At these Falls the inhabitants take about forty barrels every autumn, which are cured in pickle for winter use.

Some years since, this fish was abundant in the Grand Lake, where the writer in the month of May, saw great numbers taken out of gill nets set for Gaspereau, and thrown away by the fishermen as worthless. At the same time the writer caught a number of them, with rod and line, in one of those small pieces of water connected with the Grand Lake, usually called "key-holes." It is occasionally taken in the Saint John, between the Jemseg and Fredericton; but has never been noticed below the Jemseg, and is supposed not to visit the sea, although it has full opportunity.

The fish of this species seen by the writer have not exceeded a pound and a half in weight; but they are taken in Lake Temiscouata of the weight of three pounds, and even more. It is an inhabitant of all the interior Lakes of America, from Lake Erie to the Arctic Sea; several Indian tribes mainly subsist upon it, and it forms the principal food at many of the fur posts, for eight or nine months of the year, the supply of other articles of diet being scanty and casual. Its usual weight in the northern regions is from two to three pounds, but it has been taken in the clear, deep, and cold waters of Lake Huron, of the weight of thirteen pounds. The largest seen in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, weighed between four and five pounds, measured 20 inches in length, and 4 in depth. One of 7 pounds weight caught in Lake Huron was 27 inches long.

As the White Fish has been more scarce of late years in the Grand Lake, and lower part of the Saint John, it is quite possible that those formerly found, were swept over the Grand Falls by some extraordinary flood, and once over the Falls, there was no possibility of return.

Very recently, the writer had an opportunity of seeing some fresh specimens of the White Fish of Lake Erie, and was perfectly satisfied of their identity with the "Gizzard-fish" of the Saint John and Lake Temiscouata.

During the summer the White Fish is not seen in Lake Temiscouata, and it is then supposed to retire to the depth of that unusually deep and cold lake. In October it draws near the shores, and ascends the Tuladi River for the purpose of spawning. It ascends the river during the night, and having deposited its spawn, returns as quickly as possible to the lake. It is when this fish draws near the shore, prior to spawning, that the fishery is carried on, chiefly at a little bay in Lake Temiscouata, into which the Tuladi discharges its waters. At the same time, the Great Grey Trout (*Salmo ferox*) follows the White Fish to the shore, and preys upon it. While the nets are set for White Fish, the fishers, with torch and spear, attack and capture the *Salmo ferox*, frequently of large size; and hence this latter fish has acquired the name of "Tuladi," from the river to which it is attracted by its favourite prey.

The White Fish feeds largely on fresh water shell-fish and shelly mollusca; its stomach thereby gains an extraordinary thickness, and resembles the gizzard of a fowl, hence its popular name of "Gizzard-fish." The stomach, when cleaned and boiled, is a favourite morsel with the Canadian voyageurs.

## FAMILY 4. CLUPEIDÆ.

## GENUS 1. CLUPEA.

Species 1. *Clupea Elongata*—The common American Herring.

As the Herring of North America has been found to differ greatly from the Herring of Europe, (*Clupea harengus*,) the naturalists of the United States have distinguished it by the name of *Clupea elongata*. Fishermen designate it by the name of "blue back," and sometimes they call it the "English Herring;" very often, they add the name of the locality where it is taken, to distinguish particular varieties.

The statements made by the older naturalists, as to vast armies of Herrings coming down annually from the Arctic Ocean, and making the circuit of the seas, is now supposed to be wholly imaginary. It is generally believed, at present, that the Herring fattens in the depth of the ocean, and approaches the shore in shoals, merely for the purpose of depositing its spawn. In this opinion, Mr. Yarrell fully coincides, and there can scarcely be a better authority. It is quite certain, that the common Herring is caught on the shores of New Brunswick during every month of the year, which quite precludes the idea of its being a migratory fish.

It is found everywhere on the Coast of Nova Scotia; and from the information obtained by the writer during his official inspection of the Fisheries, it appears certain, that there are several varieties of the common Herring, some of which spawn early in the spring, and others in August and September; also, that the quality varies very considerably in different localities. The habits, haunts and seasons of this fish are only beginning to be understood, and accurate observations on these would be highly useful to all who are interested in the Herring fishery.

Species 2. *Clupea Minima*—The Britt.

Dr. Storer in his Report on the Fishes of Massachusetts, says, that this pretty little specimen of Herring, is found, at certain seasons, in incredible numbers on the Coast of that State, and serves as food for several other species of fish. It varies in length from one to four inches; the back, nearly black; the upper parts of the sides, dark green; sides silvery, with roseate and golden reflections.

The fishermen of the Bay of Fundy speak of this fish as having been formerly very abundant, but now seen only occasionally. As the writer has not been fortunate enough to see a specimen, he cannot describe it from his own observation.

## GENUS 2. ALOSA—THE SHAD.

Species 1. *Alosa Sapidissima*—The American Shad.

The Shad of America, like the common Herring, having been found to differ materially from the Shad of Europe, has received a distinct name; the designation given by Wilson, and adopted by Dr. Storer, *alosa sapidissima*, is here followed.

Unlike most fish which frequent the northern seas, this species comes from the south to deposit its spawn. Dr. DeKay in his Report on the Fishes of New York says, he infers this to be the fact, from the order of its appearance along the American Coast. At Charleston, Shad appears in January; at Norfolk, in February; on the coast of New York, at the latter end of March, or beginning of April; at Boston, in the latter part of April. In the Bay of Fundy, they seldom appear until the middle of May. The first fish which arrive ascend the River Saint John to spawn; it is believed, that they remain in the fresh water no longer than is necessary to deposit their ova, and then proceed up the Bay of Fundy to their favourite feeding grounds, there to fatten upon the Shrimp and "Shad-worm," until they attain that degree of excellence which renders them so much sought after. The other Shad which are found in the autumn upon the same feeding grounds, and in which no roe has yet been seen, are probably fish that have not attained a sufficient age for spawning, as those which ascend the River for that purpose, are of large size and apparently old fish.

Very few Shad are seen on the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia; in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, it is comparatively rare; the few that are taken there, are very inferior, and also much smaller, than those of the Bay of Fundy.

Species 2. *Alosa Tyrannus*—The Gaspereau or American Alewife.

The Alewife appears in great quantities in the Chesapeake, in March; at New York, it appears with the Shad. The earliest fish appear in the harbour of Saint John, in April, but the main body does not enter the River before the 10th of May. It would therefore appear, that the Alewife also comes from the south, like the common Shad, to deposit its spawn in northern Rivers.

The usual length of this species of Shad, which is best known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the name of Gaspereau, is from 8 to 10 inches; the back a blue green approaching to purple; sides silvery. The head dark green above, and the tip of the lower jaw of the same colour; opercles yellow.

In the Bay of Fundy this fish is abundant; in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence it is more rare, and of much smaller size; in the Bay of Chaleur it has not yet been noticed, and the Bay of Miramichi would seem to be its extreme northern limit.

The catch of Gaspereau in the harbour of Saint John, varies from 12,000 to 16,000 barrels each season, and sometimes reaches 20,000 barrels.

Species 3. *Alosa Menhaden*—The Mossbonker.

This fish is known by a variety of popular names, among which are "Bony-fish"—"Hardhead"—"Pauhagen"—and "Menhaden." It is seldom eaten, being dry, without flavour, and full of bones. On the coast of the United States, it is used as bait for Cod, and also extensively as manure, for renovating old grass fields, but not without injury to the health of those who reside in the vicinity. The Mossbonker is sometimes caught in the weirs, within the harbour of Saint John, in considerable numbers; it has occasionally been sold to the ignorant as fall Shad, to which it bears some resemblance.

Species 4. *Alosa Mattowaca*—The Autumnal Herring.

Dr. DeKay says the Autumnal or Fall Herring, or "Shad Herring," is a common fish at New York; he has adopted the designation of that excellent naturalist Dr. Mitchill, who having first observed this fish at Long Island, near New York, conferred upon it the aboriginal name of the Island—*Mattowaka*.

A careful examination has been made of the "Quoddy Herring" taken near Campo Bello, and it has been found to correspond so exactly with the description given by Dr. DeKay, that the writer, until better informed, ventures to class it as a member of the Shad family. In flavour and excellence, it ranks only second to the best Shad of the Petitcodiac.

All the members of the Shad family are serrated, or toothed like a saw, on the belly, which is carinate, or shaped like a keel.

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**Order 3. Fishes with ventrals under the pectorals, and the pelvis suspended to the shoulder bones.**

**FAMILY 1. GADIDÆ.**

This Family is one of the most important to man in the whole Class of Fishes.

**GENUS 1. MORRHUA—THE COD.**

Species 1. *Morrhua Vulgaris*—The common Cod.

2. *Morrhua Americanus*—The American Cod.

The first of these two species, is the common Cod of Newfoundland, well known as an article of food the wide world over. Among fishermen, it is designated the Bank Cod; it is taken in deep water off the coast of Nova Scotia, and also in the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, between Brier Island and Grand Manan. It is always a thick, well fed fish, and often attains a great weight, sometimes 70 or 80 pounds, and even more. The color varies much in individuals, but is generally a greenish brown, fading into ash color when the fish is dead, with many reddish yellow spots; the belly, silvery opaque white, the fins pale green, the lateral line dead white.

This

This fish is taken from the coast of Maine northwardly, as far as man has penetrated. Captain James C. Ross states that on the west coast of Greenland, latitude  $66^{\circ} 30'$  north, a number of very fine Codfish were caught by the crew of the "Victory," on a bank consisting of small stones, coarse sand, and broken shells, with 18 to 30 fathoms over it. At the Peninsula of Boothia, Captain Ross purchased Cod from the Esquimaux, who caught them through holes in the ice.

The Commissioners of British Fisheries, in their Report to Parliament for the year 1846, state that two vessels in that year, proceeded for the first time, from the Shetland Islands to Davis' Straits, for the prosecution of the Cod fishery, and were very successful, the number of fish taken having been 29,403 Cod. The fish were caught in the ordinary manner, with hand lines and bait. So plenty were they in some places not far from the shore, that they were caught with *raspers*, or by letting down and drawing up a line with several bare hooks fixed thereon, tied back to back. The fish were however chiefly caught upon a bank, with a depth of water from 15 to 40 fathoms, in latitudes  $66^{\circ}$  and  $67^{\circ}$  north, and  $55^{\circ}$  west longitude, from 30 to 40 miles off the land. The Codfish were in so great abundance, that nearly 2000 fish were caught by the 20 men on board, in the course of 24 hours; the whole quantity was fished in 28 days, being an average daily catch of 1000 fish. Some of the fish when taken out of the sea, weighed about 80 lbs., and when dressed, about 60 lbs. They were of excellent quality, and their livers were so rich, that they were preserved with the firm conviction they would produce six tons of oil. In 1847, another successful attempt was made by a vessel from Lerwick, to prosecute the Cod fishing at Davis' Straits. The vessel reached the fishing ground on the 23d of June, and continued to fish until the 16th of August, during which time 42,143 Cod were caught. This was considerably above the take of the previous year, and but for the stormy weather, the voyage would have been even more successful.

The second species named above, the American Cod, is slightly though permanently distinct from the common or Bank Cod. The back is of a light olive green, (becoming pale ash in the dead specimens,) covered with numerous reddish or yellowish spots, to a short distance below the lateral line, which is an opaque white, throughout its whole extent.

There are several varieties of the American Cod, the most usual of which are the *Arenosus* or shoal Cod of Dr. Mitchill, with a greenish brown hue, and inconspicuous spots; and the *Rupestis* or rock Cod of the same author, of a smaller size, with a reddish hue, occasionally a bright red, very numerous on the whole coast of Nova Scotia, and in the vicinity of Grand Manan. Fine specimens of this variety may be seen in the fish market of Halifax during the season; their quality is admirable.

The southern limit of the American Cod is New York; thence it ranges northwardly, along the whole Coast of North America.

The Cod is an exceedingly voracious fish. It attacks indiscriminately every thing in its way, devouring smaller fish, crustacea, and marine shell fish. Its stomach is the great repository from which naturalists have lately obtained so many rare and undescribed species of shells, inhabiting deep water, and which are unattainable by any other means.

A fisherman at Brier Island assured the writer, that he had often seen the Cod in shoal water, with their heads straight down and tails up, working mussels and clams off the bottom.

### Species 3. *Morrhua Pruinosa*—The Tomcod.

The average length of the Tomcod is about 6 inches. This fish also ranges the whole American Coast from New York northwardly; it is taken on the shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick throughout the year. It frequently ascends rivers even into fresh water.

In the early part of winter after the first severe frost, it becomes very abundant in the mixed waters of estuaries, and hence the name of "frost fish" which is frequently applied to it. The color of the Tomcod vary greatly, scarcely any two individuals being exactly alike; five varieties have been noticed, and it is thought the number may be still further increased. It is a savoury fish, and may be taken in large quantities with the greatest ease.

Species 4. *Morrhua Eglefinus*—The Haddock.

This fish is found every where on the American Coast north of New York. Its distinctive coloring is blackish brown above, and silvery gray below the lateral line, which is jet black. The back and sides are varied by purplish and gold gleams, which disappear very soon after the fish is dead. The body of the fish is stout forward, and tapering backward, the head large and arched; the eyes large; the lower jaw the shortest.

This is an exceedingly fine fish when eaten fresh, or when slightly salted and smoked, in the same manner as the Findhorn Haddock of Scotland. It is too thin a fish for salting and drying like Cod, and has only half the commercial value.

## GENUS 2. PHYCIS.

Species 1. *Phycis Americanus*—The American Hake.

The geographical range of this fish appears to be from Cape Cod, northwardly. It is taken largely on muddy bottoms, both in the Bay of Fundy and in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, chiefly by fishing during the night, at which time it feeds on the smaller crustacea, with which its stomach is generally found to be filled. In the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur, it is invariably called "Ling," under which name, when salted and dried, it is exported by the Jersey merchants, who have fishing establishments there, and who probably introduced the name.

This fish is frequently taken of the length of three feet, especially in the Gulf; it is of a reddish brown color, with slight metallic reflections on the cheeks, and a dark patch beneath the orbits; abdomen lighter, mixed with gray. It has one barbule under the chin; the ventral fins are simple rays, divided or forked, one of the divisions longer than the other. Head pointed, flattened above; snout prominent; the upper jaw projects beyond the lower; both jaws are arched with several rows of sharp, incurved teeth, which render necessary an armature of six or eight inches above the hook, as this fish readily bites off a common cod-line.

## GENUS 3. MERLUCIUS.

Species 1. *Merlucius Albidus*—The Silver Hake.

This fish has the same geographical range as the American Hake last mentioned. It is abundant around the Island of Grand Manan, and is known as the Silver Hake; in the market of Saint John, it is sold under the name of "Whiting."

When quite fresh, it is an exceedingly sweet and palatable fish, but it soon become soft and tasteless. As it is never salted, the fishermen attach no value to it whatever. At Grand Manan, the Silver Hake, of small size, is often taken in the Herring nets, in which it becomes entangled while pursuing its prey. The writer observed the fishermen of Grand Manan throwing away this fine fish by dozens, when clearing their herring nets. It is a most voracious fish, as implied by its name, *merlucius*—the Sea Pike.

The head and upper part of the body are of a dull lead color; the sides and abdomen white. The eyes are very large, the pupils black, the irides silvery. There is a sensible depression on the top of the head, between the eyes. The lower jaw is the longest; both jaws are armed with ill-defined series of very sharp recurved teeth, some of which resemble the fangs of serpents; these long fang-like teeth are distant, the intervals being filled up with smaller teeth.

This fish is from one to two feet in length, and is of roving habits, following the shoals of Herrings, of which it devours great quantities. It has been generally confounded with *merlucius vulgaris*, the common Hake of Europe, but Dr. DeKay considers it distinct by its radial formula, long palatine teeth, deeply concave caudal, and other particulars; he therefore confers upon the American species the name of *Albidus*.

## GENUS 4. MERLANGUS.

Species 1. *Merlangus Carbonarius*—The Coal Fish or Pollack.

According to Dr. DeKay, this is one of the few oceanic fishes which range on both sides the Atlantic. It is a northern fish, and the coast of New York is assigned as its southern limit on this side the Atlantic. It is found far to the north, and was the only



fish met with by Lord Mulgrave on the shores of Spitzbergen; the fry, only 4 or 5 inches in length, were caught with the trawl net on the west coast of Davis' Straits, during the first voyage of Captain Sir Edward Parry.

The writer has not seen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence a single specimen of this fish; nor has he ever met a fisherman who had taken one within the Gulf. In the Bay of Fundy, the Pollack abounds almost every where, except in the muddy waters of Cumberland Bay and the Basin of Mines.

The head and body of this fish are elegantly shaped; from its beauty of form and quickness of motion, the Bay of Fundy fishermen often call it the "Sea Salmon."

The upper part of the head, and the back above the lateral line, are almost black; between that line, (which is silvery white,) the fish is much lighter in color, becoming greyish white with golden reflections on the sides and belly; the head tapers to the snout; the upper jaw rather the shortest; the mouth black; the teeth very small.

From almost every projecting point in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, where there is a run of tide, young Pollack may be taken during the summer with rod and line very rapidly, either with bait or any gaudy artificial fly, even of rude construction. The most attractive is the scarlet ibis with gold, the same as used in the Gulf for white Sea Trout.

The season for spawning is early in spring; in the early part of summer, the fish is lank and almost worthless. It becomes in good condition in August, and improves as the season advances; it then prowls after prey in large companies. It swims at no great depth, and when attracted by bait, will keep near a boat or vessel until all are taken.

#### GENUS 5. BROSMIUS.

##### Species 1. *Brosmius Vulgaris*—The Torsk, Tusk, or Cusk.

This is a northern fish, and its southern limit on the North American Coast is Massachusetts Bay; even in the Bay of Fundy it is not very abundant. It is taken in deep water while fishing for Cod, and is said to prefer a rocky bottom, on which sea-weed grows. Its usual length is from 18 inches to 3 feet, which it rarely exceeds.

The color of the body is a uniform dark slate, the head rather darker than the body. The mouth large, the jaws filled with large, recurved teeth; the upper jaw is a very little longer than the lower; a single barbule under the chin. The dorsal fin begins well forward on the fish, and terminates just in front of the tail; the anal fin is continued to the tail, and nearly joins it. The caudal fin is round, and like the dorsal and anal fins, is margined with blue and edged with white. This latter peculiarity renders the Torsk, or Cusk, easily distinguished among all other members of the Cod family.

Dr. Storer is of opinion, that the Torsk of America cannot be distinguished from the Torsk of Europe, although LeSueur conceives there is a difference, and designates the American species *B. Flavescens*. In Europe this fish rarely appears below 60° or above 73° north latitude. It is plentiful on the coast of Norway, as far as Finmark, and also on the west and south coast of Iceland, but rare on its north and east coast.

The fish of this species taken in the Bay of Fundy, are usually caught in the latter part of winter or early in spring. When eaten fresh, it is very fine, but rather tough; it is therefore generally preferred after being dried. It then swells much in boiling, and parts into very thick flakes. In Boston, this fish is considered a delicacy, and when dried, is by many thought preferable to Cod.

#### GENUS 6. LOTA.

##### Species 1. *Lota Maculosa*—The Spotted Burbot, or Fresh-water Cusk.

This is the only member of the Cod family which resides permanently in fresh water. Some hundreds are taken annually in the River Saint John, by night-lines dropped through the ice, at the beginning of winter. Many are thus taken near Fredericton, but the best fishing ground is on the sand bars, a little above the mouth of the Oromocto river, where this fish resorts previous to its spawning, which takes place in February or March.

The length of the fresh-water Cusk, is from 18 inches to 2 feet. The body is compressed, and somewhat eel-shaped; the head broad, depressed; jaws nearly equal; the gape large. The teeth are in the jaws, small and recurved, distributed in bands.

The

The color of the body is a yellowish brown, clouded and spotted with darker brown spots, and it is covered with a mucous secretion. The fins partake of the color of that part of the body from which they emanate, those of the lower surface being much the lightest.

In July 1841, the writer caught one of this species of fish on a night-line in lake Temiscouata, which weighed seven pounds. Dr. Richardson (*Fauna Boreali Americana*) says, it is common in every river and lake, from Canada to the northern extremity of this Continent. The Cree Indians call it the "Methy;" the Canadian voyageurs name it "La Loche," and by these two names it is known in the fur-countries. Within the limits of the United States, it is called the "Eel Pout." It is very voracious, feeding on smaller fish, and Cray-fish; these last abound in lake Temiscouata. Dr. Richardson says he opened several of these fish taken at Pine Island Lake, in the month of March, which were filled with Cray-fish to such a degree, that the form of their bodies was quite distorted, the soft integuments of their bellies admitting of great dilatation.

The flesh of the "Fresh-water Cusk," is white, firm, and of good flavour; the liver and roe are considered delicacies. When well bruised and mixed with a little flour, the roe can be baked into very good biscuits, which are used in the fur-countries as tea-bread.

This fish is not unlike the Eel in many of its habits, concealing itself under stones, waiting and watching for its prey; it feeds principally at night, and is therefore generally taken by night-lines.

FAMILY 2. PLEURONECTIDÆ—THE FAMILY OF FLOUNDERS,  
POPULARLY CALLED FLAT-FISH.

The peculiarities of this family are thus described: "Body flat, compressed vertically. Upper surface dusky, and of various colors; beneath, white. Dorsal single, extending the whole length of the back. Both eyes placed on the same side of the head. No air-bladder; branchial rays, six."

With such peculiar characteristics, the members of this family are readily recognized everywhere. In some of the members, the eyes are placed on a different side from their usual situation, and these are termed *reversed* individuals; more rarely it happens, that both sides are colored, when they are said to be *doubled*. As some confusion has arisen, as to whether a fish is right or left, *dextral* or *sinistral*, the following is the rule adopted. The fish is placed on its edge with the tail to the observer, and the dorsal fin uppermost; the fish is then said to be *dextral* or *sinistral*, according as the colored side is on the right, or left hand.

All the fishes of this family are very tenacious of life.

GENUS 1. HIPPOGLOSSUS.

Species 1. *Hippoglossus Vulgaris*—The Halibut.

This is a very large fish; it is found on the coast of North America, from Nantucket to Greenland; and is frequently taken of the weight of 200lbs. Dr. Storer mentions one of these fish brought into Boston market, that weighed 420lbs. after the head and bowels were removed; and another, that weighed upwards of 600lbs., which was taken on a bank, sixty miles southeast of Portland, Maine.

The Halibut is very voracious; it swims near the ground, and devours other flat-fish, as well as shells and crustacea. In summer, it is caught in shallow water, and often quite near the shore; in winter it retires to deep water. The flesh is rather coarse and dry, but it is much esteemed by many; the fins and flaps are delicacies, if the fish is in good condition. When the fishermen of the Bay of Fundy, take a number of these fish at one time, they salt the flesh lightly, and then dry and smoke it for winter use.

GENUS 2. PLATESSA.

- Species 1. *Platessa plana*—The common Flounder.
2. *Platessa pusilla*—The Sand Flounder, or small Dab.
3. *Platessa limanda*—The Fleuk, or common Dab.

These several species of Flat-fish are found every where on the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; very likely, other species exists, and will be hereafter noticed.

The

The first, or common Flounder, is from 6 to 18 inches in length; the eyes and colored surface are on the right. The color is variable; some are greenish, others slate-colored, but generally, rusty brown prevails. In Boston, this fish is called the "Winter Flounder," and its flesh is highly prized.

The next species, the Sand Flounder, or small Dab, is a little fish, from 4 to 6 inches in length, nearly of a uniform olive brown; the eyes and colored surface on the right; found in shallow and sandy bays and coves. It is very abundant during summer, on the sand to the eastward of the City of Saint John, and is taken at low water by hundreds, in the shallow pools of the estuary of the Marsh Creek. The Shrimp fishers on these sands also take them in great numbers in their shrimp nets.

The third species, the Fleuk, or common Dab, as it is called in Scotland, also abounds. It is generally taken towards autumn, when it approaches the shores prior to spawning. Several of this species were taken by the writer in October, 1850, in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, near Parrsborough; it was found a very sweet and delicate fish, eaten fresh. It is readily distinguished from the common Flounder, by its more uniform and lighter brown color, its more curved lateral line, and the greater roughness of the scaly surface. The eyes and color are on the right side; it is from 8 to 12 inches in length.

Another small Flat-fish was observed by the writer at Point Miscou in August 1849, where it was taken in a smelt-seine, the Smelt being used there as bait for Cod. It had several of the characteristics of the European Plaice; but as it was evidently the young of a larger fish, no decided opinion could be formed.

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**Order 4. Apodal, without ventral fins.**

**FAMILY 1. ANGUILLIDÆ—THE EEL FAMILY.**

**GENUS 1. ANGUILLA—THE EEL.**

**Species 1. *Anguilla Vulgaris*—The common Eel.**

The Eel inhabits both fresh and salt water, and is taken in every situation in these Colonies which it can reach. Its color is greenish olive above, yellow beneath; this color extending along the base of the anal fin, nearly to the end of the tail. It is caught in a variety of ways; but taking the Eel with hook and line is considered much too tedious and troublesome. In summer it is caught in long round Indian baskets, called eel-pots; it is also taken by torch light, with the spear. In winter it is taken through holes in the ice, by spearing it in the mud, where it then lies torpid. The places where this fishing takes place are generally well known, and are termed "eel-grounds."

It is very voracious, feeding on aquatic insects, small fishes, and all dead animal substances that come in its way. The structure of its branchial pouches enables it to live out of water for a long time; and as it can move along the ground, it is not uncommon to find the Eel shifting its quarters from one creek or lake to another, by crawling through the grass.

The common Eel, when in good condition, is a very excellent, well flavoured fish. It varies greatly in size, being taken from 6 inches to 2 feet or more in length.

Dr. DeKay says he has examined the "Silver Eel," so called, and considers it only a variety of the common Eel. Its general color is silvery gray, darker above, and a clear white belly shining like satin.

**Species 2. *Anguilla Oceanica*—The Sea Eel.**

Dr. DeKay gives this name to a Sea Eel found on the coast of New York, which the writer has also noticed in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. It is described as brownish on the back; pale on the sides; beneath, smutty white; fins tipped with blueish white, or pale blue. It was first observed in June, 1842, at Lennox Island, in Richmond Bay, on the north side of Prince Edward Island. The Indians had there taken several with torch and spear, which were three feet in length. A specimen was also shown to the writer at Pokemouche, (north of the Miramichi,) in October, 1849, by a Micmac Indian, who had split, salted, and smoked it. In that state, without the head,

head, it was about the size of an ordinary smoked Salmon, and fully as thick; it was taken in Pokemouche Gully, by torch light, with a Basse spear.

The Micmacs say, that this Eel is exceedingly shy, and cannot be induced by any means to enter an eel-pot. Those seen by the writer were excessively fat, the flesh very white, and exceedingly well flavoured.

The Sea Eel, described by Dr. DeKay, is stated to be fifty inches in length, and weighing nine pounds. It is probably found along the whole North American Coast, north of New York.

## GROUP II. CARTILAGINOUS FISHES.

### Order 1. Fishes with free gills.

#### FAMILY I. STURIONIDÆ—THE STURGEON FAMILY.

##### GENUS I. ACCIPENSER.

##### Species 1. *Accipenser Oxyrinchus*—The Sharp-nosed Sturgeon.

This fish is taken in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from 2 to 8 feet in length. The body is pentagonal; the skin rough; the head flattened above, and slightly depressed between the eyes. The whole upper portion of the head, bony; the head elongated, spatuliform, and covered with strong bony shields, roughened above and beneath. The upper part of the body is of a greyish brown color; inferior portion of the sides, silvery; beneath, white.

This fish ascends the River Saint John in considerable numbers, in May, and is then often taken in the Harbour of Saint John, of the length of six feet or more, in weirs, seines, and gaspereau nets, to which last it is very destructive. In the summer, it basks on the Oromocto Shoals, about 70 miles from the sea; during very hot days, some one of these monsters may be seen every few minutes flinging its whole length into the air, apparently in mere wantonness, but probably to disengage itself from the Lamprey Eel, which fastens upon its belly and eats into the flesh. Instances have occurred of the Sturgeon having leaped into a canoe, in its efforts to disengage itself from several Lampreys that had fastened upon it at the same time.

The fish also basks on an extensive sandy shoal to the southward of Grand Point, in the Grand Lake, about 60 miles from the sea. The Micicete Indians, who formerly encamped in that vicinity, were accustomed to take Sturgeon on this shoal after their own fashion. They used a harpoon of iron, with two barbs, both on the same side, the one about two inches above the other; this was attached to a wooden handle, or pole, of 10 or 12 feet in length. One Indian paddled the canoe in that still and noiseless manner so peculiar to the aborigines of North America, while another Indian stood in the bow, balancing the harpoon, and with it making signs to the other, as to the management and direction of the canoe. If a Sturgeon was struck which the Indian could not lift, the wooden handle was slipped from the harpoon, to which however it still remained attached by a long thong of leather or moose skin; the Sturgeon would then make off with the handle in tow, closely followed by the canoe; before the fish was killed, some very animated struggles often took place, and not unfrequently the canoe would be upset. Other canoes would come to the rescue; more Indians would be tumbled in the water, not of very great depth; and the scuffle and splashing made by them and the fish, with the wild shouts and whoops of the Indians, rendered the whole an interesting and somewhat exciting scene.

The flesh of the Sturgeon is like coarse beef, quite firm and compact, but very rank and unsavoury. The Indians cut it up in large pieces, and salt it for winter use; it is only eaten by those who can obtain no better fare. The flesh of a young fish is much more delicate than that of an old one; when stewed with rich gravy, its flavour is not unlike that of veal.

In the north of Europe, extensive fisheries are established for taking Sturgeon. The celebrated *caviare* is made of the roe of the female; and isinglass is obtained from the dense membrane forming the air bladder.

The Sturgeon spawns in fresh water, before leaving it in the autumn to return to the sea. It is said to spend the winter in very deep water, quite beyond the reach of

nets, and as it has not been known to take a hook, is quite safe from the fishermen. The fry of Sturgeon have never been noticed in the Saint John, and it is supposed that so soon as they escape from the eggs, they descend immediately to the sea, and do not return until they come again in their turn to deposit spawn.

**Order 2. Fishes with fixed Gills.**

**FAMILY 1. SQUALIDÆ—THE SHARK FAMILY.**

**GENUS 1. CARCHARIAS.**

**Species 1. *Carcharias Vulpes*—The Thresher Shark.**

This Shark is said to be common on both sides the Atlantic; it is known from New York to Nova Scotia, by the various popular names of the "Thresher," "Fox Shark," and "Swingle Tail." It pursues schulls of Mackerel, Mossbonkers, and Shad, which it devours in great numbers. In pursuit of Shad it is frequently taken of large size, both in Cumberland Bay and the Basin of Mines, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. It sometimes attains the length of 12 feet; is of a slate blue color above; beneath, solid white, marked with faint bluish spots. The first dorsal fin is triangular, a foot high, and nearly as long as its base; the second dorsal similar in shape, but much smaller. Its principal organ of defence, appears to be its long, broad, and flexible tail, with which it attacks, and literally *threshes* its enemies.

**GENUS 2. SPINAX.**

**Species 1. *Spinax Acanthias*—The Spinous Dog-fish.**

This fish is found everywhere on the Coast of North America, from the Delaware to Davis' Straits. It varies in length from one to five feet; is of a slate colour above, dull white beneath. The skin is used for various purposes, but chiefly by cabinet-makers and others for bringing up and smoothing the surfaces of hard wood. The livers furnish a valuable oil; the fish themselves are often dried as food for cattle. In Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, it is dried in great quantities; and in the winter is fed to pigs, which are said to thrive well upon it.

The Dog-fish, according to Dr. Storer, is so numerous about Cape Cod that in spring and autumn, it furnishes an important fishery solely for its oil. It assembles in large schulls, and feeds upon the offal and garbage thrown down by the fishermen; it cleans the ground so perfectly, that it is called the true "scavenger of the sea."

The Dog-fish brings forth its young alive. In August 1849, at Point Miscou, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the writer opened a female fish in a gravid state, and found the young perfectly formed; they were placed in the water with the sac attached, and appeared quite lively.

Mr. Crouch, an English naturalist, asserts of this species, that it bends itself into a bow for the purpose of using its spines, and by a sudden motion causes them to spring asunder in opposite directions. So accurately is this intention effected, that if a finger be placed on its head, the Dog-fish will strike it, without piercing its own skin.

**FAMILY 2. RAIDÆ—THE RAY FAMILY.**

**GENUS 1. RAIÆ.**

**Species 1. *Raia Lavis*—The Skate.**

This fish is known on the North American Coast, as the smooth backed Skate, and is found from 2 to 4 feet in length. It is of square form; the body smooth, elevated in the centre; of a uniform light brown color above; the tail long and slender, longer than the body, with three rows of spines.

The peculiar form of the Skate adapts it admirably to exist near the bottom, and it may with more propriety be called a flat fish, than any of the flounder family. Its mode of progression is not very easily described; when the fish is not alarmed, it is performed with a slight undulating motion of its pectoral fins, something between flying and swimming. When a Skate is making its way to seize food, or to escape from an enemy, great muscular exertion is evident.

The

The young are produced in the latter part of spring, or during summer. They are deposited by the parent fish in thin horny cases, in form nearly square; these are often found along the coast, and being empty, are jocularly termed "sailors' purses."

As food, the Skate is held in very different degrees of estimation in different places. In London, large quantities are consumed, and the flesh is considered delicate and well flavoured; but on some parts of the English coast, although caught in considerable numbers, the flesh is seldom eaten, and is used for baiting lobster pots. The French are great consumers of Skate; and its flesh is used extensively both at New York and Boston; by many it is deemed a great delicacy. After the fish is skinned, the fleshy part of the huge pectoral fins, which is beautifully white, is cut into long, thin slips, about an inch wide; these are rolled like ribbon, and dressed in that form.

The Skate is found everywhere on the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and is frequently taken of large size, with hook and line, by Cod fishers. The writer, while Haddock fishing in June 1848, in the Basin of Annapolis, saw two fine Skate caught at once, each 30 inches over, which were in prime condition. In August 1850, while Pollack fishing in 26 fathoms water off the eastern end of Campo Bello, near Head Harbour Light House, a Skate was taken 3 feet over, weighing full 60 lbs. It was not in good condition, having probably spawned; from the difficulty in bringing it to the surface, for the Skate is exceedingly violent when hooked, it was supposed to be a Halibut.

Dr. Storer states, that Skate are sometimes met with near Boston, weighing 200 lbs., and in his Report he describes a male specimen sent to him from New Bedford, 54 inches long, and 36 inches wide.

With its powerful spade-like snout, the Skate roots up Clams, and crushes them between its flattened teeth, which appear to act upon each other like the cylinders of a rolling mill. It also feeds on other fish, for five different species, besides crustacea, have been taken from the stomach of a Skate.

#### Species 2. *Raia Erinaceus*—The Hedgehog Ray.

While the writer was at anchor in Whale Cove, near the Northern Head of Grand Manan, in August 1850, a Ray was caught 18 inches long and 9 inches wide, which so closely resembled the Hedgehog Ray described by Dr. Mitchill, that it is believed to be the same fish. The form was more rounded than that of the Skate; the surface of a pale brown color, with several groups of prickles arrayed in regular lines. A double series ran along the vertebral line, and extended the whole length of the tail; on the sides of the tail, the prickles were very stiff and stout. It was caught near the shore, in less than two fathoms water, with a large sized Trout hook, used for taking small Pollack. When brought on deck, it rolled itself almost into a ball, displayed its prickles, and bore very great resemblance to a young hedgehog; if struck with a stick, it lashed about its tail in all directions, and seemed bent on defending itself to the uttermost. One of the men belonging to the vessel, after teasing it some time, threw it overboard, when it swam away, although it had been a long time out of water.

A careful examination of this genus will probably show that several other species exist on the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, besides those now mentioned.

### Order 3. Fishes with round mouths, formed into a sucker.

#### FAMILY 1. PETROMYZONIDÆ—THE LAMPREY FAMILY.

##### GENUS 1. PETROMYZON.

#### Species 1. *Petromyzon Americanus*—The American Lamprey.

The Lamprey is very common in the fresh waters of the lower Provinces. It ascends the St. John in May, and passing into the smaller streams, generally selecting those which have stony or gravelly bottoms, it there deposits its spawn, among conical heaps of stones. They have been often seen in the summer, in pairs, at work together, constructing these mounds, which are about three feet in diameter at the base and two feet high, composed of stones from the size of an ounce bullet to that of the fist; they often aid each other in carrying the same stone.

It is not known at what time the Lamprey returns to the sea, as it always moves in the night; but there is an impression, that it dies in the fresh water after spawning. This impression may have arisen from the fact, that dead Lampreys are often seen in the streams towards autumn. In August, 1840, the writer, while Trout fishing in the Nerepis, saw dead Lampreys along that river for miles.

The Lamprey is usually of a blueish brown color, mottled with dark olive green along the back; beneath, a uniform dull yellowish olive. The fore part of the body is round; the posterior part flattened. There are several large branchial apertures back of each eye, passing backward in nearly a straight line, the first smallest. When the Lamprey is unattached, the mouth is a longitudinal fissure; but when attached, it is circular, the lip forming a ring, furnished with hard horny teeth of a yellow color, within.

This fish is believed to do much damage to mill-dams built upon gravelly or sandy foundations, by working its way beneath the dam, through the sand and gravel, and occasioning leaks, which gradually undermine the dam and eventually lead to its destruction.

LeSueur, a French naturalist, in describing a Lamprey from the Connecticut River, says, the annular or ribbed appearance of the fish, is owing to the muscles, which are endowed with great strength, in order to enable it to burrow in the muddy sands of rivers, which it penetrates in a serpentine manner by means of its snout, the large lip performing the functions of a terrier.

The Lamprey has been known to attain the length of 30 inches, with a girth of 6 inches. The writer has never known it to be eaten in New Brunswick, but in the United States and elsewhere, it is held in high estimation by epicures.

LIST OF THE POPULAR NAMES OF FISHES MENTIONED IN THE FOREGOING CATALOGUE.

I. *The Perch Family.*

1. The American yellow Perch.
2. The Striped Basse.
3. The White Perch.
4. The common Pond Fish.

II. *The hard cheeked Family (Sculpin.)*

1. The common Bullhead.
2. The Greenland Bullhead.
3. The two-spined Stickleback.

III. *The Mackerel Family.*

1. The Spring Mackerel.
2. The Fall Mackerel.
3. The Sword Fish.

IV. *Fishes with wrists in their Pectoral Fins.*

1. The American Angler.

V. *The Wrasse or Rock Fish Family.*

1. The Sea Perch, or Cunner.

VI. *The Carp Family.*

1. The common Sucker.
2. The yellow Shiner.
3. The Roach, or Red-fin.
4. The Roach Dace.
5. The Shining Dace, or Shiner.
6. The Chub.
7. The Brook Minnow.
8. The striped Killifish.

VII. *The Sheat-fish Family.*

1. The common Cat-fish.

VIII. *The Salmon Family.*

1. The Brook Trout.
2. The Great Grey Trout.
3. The Salmon Trout, (White Sea Trout.)
4. The Salmon.
5. The Smelt.
6. The Capelin.
7. The White Fish, (Gizzard Fish.)

IX. *The Herring Family.*

1. The common American Herring.
2. The Britt.
3. The Shad.
4. The Alewife, or Gaspereau.
5. The Mossbonker.
6. The Shad Herring.

X. *The Cod Family.*

1. The Bank Cod.
2. The American Cod.
3. The Tomcod.
4. The Haddock.
5. The Hake.
6. The Silver Hake.
7. The Pollack.
8. The Torsk, or Cusk.
9. The Fresh Water Cusk.

XI. *The Flat-fish Family.*

1. The Halibut.
2. The common Flounder.
3. The Sand Flounder.
4. The Fleuk.

XII. *The Eel Family.*

1. The common Eel.
2. The Sea Eel.

XIII. *The Sturgeon Family.*

1. The sharp nosed Sturgeon.

XIV. *The Shark Family.*

1. The Thresher Shark.
2. The Dog Fish.

XV. *The Ray Family.*

1. The Skate.
2. The Hedge-Hog Ray.

XVI. *The Lamprey Family.*

1. The Lamprey.

In all sixteen Families, comprising thirty two genera, and fifty five species of fish.

LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED.

In preparing the foregoing Catalogue, the classification of Baron Cuvier has been followed, as that generally adopted in the present day by the most eminent naturalists and men of science, and best understood.

The following is a list of the various works consulted, to each of which the writer is under greater or less obligation:—

*Regne Animal*, Par M. le Baron Cuvier; translated with supplementary additions to the class Fishes, by Edward Griffith, F.R.A., and Lt. Colonel C. Hamilton Smith.

*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, par Cuvier et Valenciennes, Tom. 21.

History of British Fishes, and Supplement, by Wm. Yarrell.

*Fauna Boreali Americana*, or Zoology, of the northern parts of America, by Dr. Richardson.

Report on the Fishes of New York, by Dr. J. E. DeKay.

Report on the Fishes of Massachusetts, by Dr. D. Humphreys Storer.

Synopsis of the Fishes of North America, by Dr. D. H. Storer.

Observations on the Fishes of Nova Scotia and Labrador, by Horatio Robinson Storer—in the Boston Journal of Natural History for October 1850.

Fish and Fishing in the United States and British Provinces of North America, by Henry Wm. Herbert.

The Deep Sea and Coast Fisheries of Ireland, by Wallop Brabazon.

Parliamentary Reports of the Board of British Fisheries, from 1843 to 1850 inclusive.

The writer earnestly requests, that this attempt to classify the Fishes of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, may be viewed with every indulgence, as the work of one who does not profess to be a Naturalist, but simply an occasional observer of nature.

M. H. PERLEY.

Government Emigration Office, Saint John, N.B., March 12, 1851.



## APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

Copy of Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.



By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

To all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Revenue Officers, and others, inhabitants of said Province:—

Moses H. Perley, Esquire, having been instructed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in Council, to inspect and report upon the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, during the present season, and having requested from me permission to prosecute the necessary inquiries on the Shores of Nova Scotia, within the Bay of Fundy, which permission is hereby granted—

I do, by these Presents, instruct and require you to give to the said Moses H. Perley such information and assistance as he may request from you, or any of you, in reference to the said Fisheries.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this twenty ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

*By His Excellency's Command.*

JOSEPH HOWE.

## No. 2.

[Circular.]

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,

*Saint John, N.B., 12th August, 1850.*

SIR,—Having been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick in Council, to inspect and report upon the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy—and His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, having, by Commission under Seal, authorized me to prosecute the necessary inquiries on the Shores of Nova Scotia, within the same Bay—I beg to acquaint you that I am desirous of obtaining information on the following points:—

1st. As to the present mode of conducting the fisheries for Herrings, Shad, Salmon, Cod, Pollack, Haddock, Hake, and Mackerel—as also descriptions of the nets, lines, and other tackle now employed, in order to know if any, and what, improvements may be introduced.

2d. As to the proper season for each fishery; and whether fish, of any description, are now caught, at times when they are of no real value.

3d. Whether Herrings are now taken by “driving,” with torch-light; and whether the use of standing weirs are, or are not, injurious to the Herring fishery, and destructive to the fry of other fish.

4th. As to the modes now in use of curing and packing the several descriptions of fish, with the view of ascertaining what defects exist in these important particulars.

5th. As to the extent to which the fisheries are injured, as is said, by the use of Herrings, and the fry of other fish, for manure.

6th. As to the extent to which the fisheries, in the Bay of Fundy, are encroached upon by foreigners.

7th. As to the extent to which the fisheries, in the various Rivers flowing into the Bay, have been injured by mill-dams and other obstructions, or by illegal modes of fishing.

8th.

8th. The Shad fishery in the upper part of the Bay being of much importance and value, and that description of fish becoming every year in greater demand, at an increased price, it is extremely desirable that the most full and accurate information, respecting this fishery, should be obtained, with the view of ascertaining the quantity of fish now caught annually, and the extent to which the fishery may be safely prosecuted.

I respectfully request you to furnish me with whatever information you possess, in connection with the foregoing inquiries, or which may be interesting or useful, as regards the fisheries generally. Any observations as to existing nuisances, obstructions to the sea or river fisheries, the destruction of fish by extraordinary means, or at unusual seasons, and as to the means of remedying these grievances, will be gladly received.

As the work in which I am engaged is of great importance to the interests of the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I venture to rely upon your assistance and co-operation in carrying it out as fully as possible. Any communications upon the subject, you will please address to this Office.

M. H. PERLEY.

No. 3.

Letter from Cochran Craig, J.P., of Grand Harbour.

*Grand Manan, 10th December, 1850.*

SIR,—According to promise, I proceed to give you my views as required by your Circular of 12th August, respecting the fisheries. In reply to your first inquiry, I beg to say, that the fisheries around this Island are those for Herring, Cod, Pollack, Haddock and Hake, which alone are steadily prosecuted.

Herrings are taken in nets with meshes suited to the different sizes of the fish, set in-shore during the night, and on the outer soundings in the day time, when only it is practicable to fish there. They are also taken in weirs, which are now put down here on every bar, and in almost every channel which those fish play through, and even around our shores. This mode, I think, must be most destructive, as in securing such as are generally fit for use, they destroy double the quantity saved, of those that are entirely too small for any purpose whatever, but manure.

All other fishes are taken here by hand lines calculated for the various currents and depths of water.

In answer to your second inquiry, I have to state, that from what I learn from the most experienced fishermen here, the only improper season for fishing for Herrings with nets, is from the middle of July till the middle of September, on the spawning ground at the Southern Head, as they are then and there taken in the act of spawning, and not good; the fishery must be injured from the very great destruction of spawn by the working of the nets. All seasons are considered proper for the catch of every other fish, they always proving good, and no damage being considered to arise to the fishery from their being so taken.

To your third inquiry, I reply, that few Herrings are now taken here by driving with torch-light, as at the proper times of tide for this business there are none to drive, they being principally, as it were, in pound, in the weirs, and often kept there, dead or alive, big or little, until damages are paid before even a few can be got out for bait. That these standing weirs are most injurious to the Herring and in-shore line fisheries, none that I have talked with on the subject pretend to deny, and they lately have been many of our oldest and best fishermen, and among them, several of the weir-holders themselves. The injury the weirs do to the Fry of other fish than Herring, is very little I believe, as it is very rare for the weirs here to take any other fish.

To your fourth inquiry, I answer, that after a perusal of the directions you handed me, as to the curing of Herrings and other fish, I consider the curing and packing of fish taken here as quite defective, and conclude that to remedy the evil, the fishermen cannot do better than adhere closely to those directions, and adopt the modes of curing and packing therein set forth. But instead of this, they will tell you, that they can do better by selling fish, and can find a quicker market for them, as now cured and priced, than if managed agreeably to those directions.

To

To your fifth inquiry, as to the extent to which the fisheries here are injured by the use of fish for manure, I will with a large majority on my side say, that I consider the extent to which our in-shore fisheries are, and have been, for ten years back injured by the destruction of Herrings, both fit and unfit for proper use, taken in the weirs, is almost endless. The heavy schulls of Herring Fry being yearly cut up by those weirs, and the Cod and Pollack having no bait to draw them in-shore, they are only to be found far out in deep water, where boats and small vessels, (the poor man's dependence) cannot follow them, and there even generally scarce.

To your sixth—The extent to which our fisheries are encroached upon by foreigners, both by their fishing within limits for Hake, and netting for bait at the Southern Head in the spawning season, is I believe very considerable, but might, I think, be prevented by a more rigid enforcement of the existing laws. Our Overseers of Fisheries are all fishermen themselves; none other can here be had, and they cannot be expected to complain of their neighbours to their loss. There is here much inefficiency in this respect, but I must leave the prescription of a remedy to yourself.

I am unable to give any reply to your other inquiries, as there are no river fisheries in this Island, nor any Shad fishery.

I find the views of the different investigators of these matters sent here by the Government, about as various as the different kinds of fish. Some of them say, that all the Herrings taken here by weirs, are not at all missed in the sea. They say the weirs would always be filled up with Herrings, if the weir stakes and brush wood did not frighten them off into deep water; my reason for their leaving is, that they are all killed. With my neighbours here, experienced fishermen, I agree, that Herrings do not come in from sea at all, but are spawned on our spawning ground, and play round our shores until taken; and that such as are not taken, continue to do so, until they are full grown; when they know our shores as well as sheep know their pasture. Then they go off to sea, where they remain, frequenting shoals and in-shore places only to deposit their spawn. We catch no spawning Herrings, and but few large enough to spawn in our weirs. It is considered a settled point by all experienced fishermen on this Island, that while so many weirs as are now erected here, are allowed to stand, so long will our Herring and in-shore fisheries continue to decline. So long also must we be annoyed with obstructions to our navigation, which many of the weirs are at present.

Next to the weirs, the falling off of our fisheries may be attributed to the very great destruction of spawn for many years past at the Southern Head, by the catch being allowed there at all seasons, without proper restrictions. I think this might be remedied by re-enacting the expired law relating to this fishery passed in 1834, which prohibited all netting on this ground from 20th July to 20th October, with an amendment allowing only one boat to each vessel. During the continuance of this law, our Herring and other in-shore fisheries, upon which the main body of our Islanders depend for support, was remarkably improved; at that time however, there were no weirs here.

The practice of throwing offal upon the fishing grounds by foreigners and careless persons, should be prevented by permanent fishery laws. The preservation of spawn ought also to be attended to; but what will be the use of this, if the Herrings are to be fenced in, and killed, before they are the length of your finger?

Your obedient servant,

COCHRAN CRAIG.

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

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No. 4.

Letter from Daniel M'Laughlin, Esq., Capt. of Militia.

*Grand Manan, S. W. Head, Oct. 9, 1850.*

SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to furnish you with information respecting the fishery at the S. W. Head of Grand Manan. I have resided here 21 years, and during 18 years of that time was Overseer of the Fishery. When I first came, the Americans set nets, and robbed the Saint John Fishermen of their warps and anchors at  
noon

noon day. I complained of this to their officers, who took two of the vessels, with the anchors and warps on board of them. At that time, not more than eight Saint John vessels fished here for Herrings. But at the present time there are from 40 to 50, all on a small space of ground, with ten, twenty, and thirty nets to each vessel. When the nets are taken up in the morning, they are replaced by others, so that the passage of the fish is obstructed. The nets will become so loaded, that the webs drop from the cork rope, and are then left to rot upon the bottom, except what few they can grapple up. By these means, the fish are driven from their spawning ground; for this mode of fishing is constantly kept up, Sunday not excepted.

It is well known that Grand Manan is the key of the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy. The passage of fish is obstructed by weirs in every place where the fish resort, and not one with a lawful gate; some without any, and those chiefly owned by foreigners, which I beg to say, are no benefit to any but those that own the privilege. Some of them even bring their building timber, their box stuff, and barrels; when the fishing is over, they take all their fish to Campo Bello, or Indian Island, where they remain until opportunity serves to get them into the United States, and get the American brand upon them. Not one of these fish goes to a British market.

In 1834, the inhabitants petitioned and got a law passed, which remained in force until May 1837. They want the same law in force now with a little amendment, as to vessels having boats attached to them—only one boat for the use of the vessel. By this law, the fisheries for Cod-fish and Herrings both revived, while it was in force. I took 70 barrels of the best of Herrings, with 15 fathoms of net, 2½ inch mesh, in November 1835; at that time they were worth 20s. per barrel.

Yours, &c.

DANIEL M'LAUGHLIN.

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

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No. 5.

*Copy of Regulations for the Shad Fishery in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia.*

I. It is ordained, that the rules and regulations made at a Special Sessions of the Peace on the 14th day of April 1840, for the District of Fort Lawrence in the said County, be continued and in full force, as they were made aforesaid, on the said day, viz:—that the Fort Lawrence District have liberty to make their own regulations relative thereto; that no net shall exceed fifty fathoms; and that no family be allowed to set more than that number of fathoms in different nets.

II. That all the nets shall be set on lines, from the shore toward the bank of the River or Bay, and that no two lines of nets shall be set in the range of the tide or current, nearer than one hundred and fifty yards of each other; provided nevertheless, that the Overseer be permitted to allow of the setting of nets, either above or below said lines of nets.

III. That the Overseer lay off these several lines, as many as he may deem necessary, for the accommodation of the inhabitants for the District of Fort Lawrence interested in the fisheries; and that each person ballot for his right to a place in such line or lines, each right or share not to exceed twenty five yards in each line, which he may ballot for, according to the number of fathoms in first section.

IV. That the Overseer be required to give six days notice, by advertisement, previous to said laying off and balloting.

V. That these fisheries are the undoubted right of the inhabitants of the District of Fort Lawrence, but it is their opinion that whenever the ground for the inhabitants be laid off, that the Overseer shall admit of any other person to participate in the same advantage, until the ground be taken up under these regulations.

*For the Township of Amherst.*

I. It is further ordained, that there shall not be any drift-net or nets allowed to be drifted from the mouth of the River Missaguash up to Amherst Point Marsh, opposite Barronsfield in said County.

II. It is further ordained, that one net and no more be allowed to each householder, so that only one net be allowed to each house, and that no other person or persons be allowed a net or nets in any of the strings of nets hereafter mentioned.

III. It is further ordained, that whenever ground for the householders of the Township of Amherst be laid off, that the Overseer or Overseers be allowed to admit of any other person or persons, being householders, so that only one net be allowed to each house.

IV. It is further ordained, that no net or nets of any person or persons shall be more than twelve fathoms in length, and the depth thereof as each individual may think proper.

V. It is further ordained, that five strings of nets be allowed to be set, from the mouth of the River LaPlanche, to what is called M'Cully's Upper Creek; and that other strings of nets be allowed from M'Cully's Upper Creek to Amherst Point Marsh, allowing that no string of such nets be nearer to each other than five hundred yards.

VI. It is further ordained, that the first mentioned five strings of nets be numbered from the mouth of the River LaPlanche upwards.

VII. It is further ordained, that the owner or owners of the soil opposite the strings of nets, or ground taken up for the same, shall have the first privilege or choice; and that the person or persons who had set nets on previous year or years, shall have the second privilege; and in case of any difficulty with either of the above parties, the Overseer or Overseers shall draw lots, in relation for either of the above parties, as the case may require, either for the first, second, or third.

[For a breach of any of the above Regulations, a penalty not exceeding forty shillings is imposed.]

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No. 6.

Letter on the Deep Sea Fisheries, from the Honorable John E. Fairbanks, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

*Woodside, 18th November, 1850.*

DEAR SIR,—Previous to the receipt of your kind favour of the 12th, I had made a few notes relative to our fisheries. I much regret that my practical information is so meagre, in a branch of industry of such vital importance to the people of these Colonies; such as it is, however, with the result of some recent inquiries, I now give it you.

The Custom House Returns as to fish will give you some idea of the Imports and Exports of this article. From them you will learn how large a quantity we receive from Newfoundland, for which cash is paid to a great extent; but no information can be obtained as to our domestic consumption. It is doubtless very great, as there is scarcely a family but uses fish, in various shapes; yet this demand would be greatly increased, if the modes of cure were improved, and the quality could be relied upon. The farmer who teams a barrel of fish a long distance into the interior, and then finds them bad, is cautious how he buys in future. A rigid inspection law, properly carried out, would be of great service.

I think there is scarcely a man in the Province who has a correct idea of the *present* value of our fisheries; and I am sure that few can conceive to what extent they are capable of being carried under sound and judicious legislation and management. We have not only no bounties, but not one shilling of public expenditure has ever been disbursed, in improving a fishing port or station. All our nets, lines and twines are imported, the light and simple manufacture of which, might I think be introduced, and thus furnish employment to the families of fishermen during the winter season.

With respect to the modes in which our fishing is conducted, there is—first, the Bank fishery; and second, the Shore fishery. Our “Bankers” are generally of small size, from 20 to 50 tons, neither so well constructed, fitted, or found, as those of the Americans. Our vessels go to sea, from the 1st of April to the 1st of May. They continue Cod fishing on the various banks between Cape Sable and Cape Canso until about the 10th of June. The Cod they take are very fine, thick, well fed fish. If well cured in pile, not pickled in casks, they would suit the Spanish market, and get there

there earlier than those from Newfoundland, by two months. Those pickled in casks before being dried, *give* on the voyage; and this, no doubt, has caused the loss of many cargoes, by what is called "sweating."

These "Bankers" also take Halibut, sometimes in large quantities; but the fins only are used, whereas the whole bodies, when properly preserved and dried in strips, would meet a good market in the United States. The tongues and sounds are also generally thrown away, in the hurry of cleaning.

Much time is lost by these "Bankers" in coming home on Saturday night, as part of the following week is spent in returning to their fishing ground. The Americans cannot do this, consequently have more time to secure their fares.

In June, our "Bankers" proceed to Cape Breton, the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, or the Labrador, whence they return with cargoes of Cod, Seal skins, &c. Many reach home about the last of August, and commence the catch of Dog-fish, which are valuable on account of the oil their livers yield. Eight hundred Dog-fish, if of good size, yield a barrel of oil of 31½ gallons. Their dried bodies are sold at 2s. 6d. per hundred, for feeding pigs during the winter. Two fish, boiled or roasted, per day, will feed a good sized store pig, from November until May, when the food must be changed, and the flavour given by the fish will be entirely obliterated. This is one of the most valuable branches of our fishery; its outfit costs very little, but it is limited, both by neglect and an unfortunate prejudice against the use of the fish as food for pigs.

The fishing for Dog-fish having slackened, our vessels are next engaged in taking Herrings and Mackerel, continuing to fish for the latter until late in November. During some seasons, this is done both with nets and seines; but the quantity taken in the seines is sometimes very large, and then the cure is not so good, which causes a decided preference to be given to the net fish.

The second branch, the shore or boat fishery, is carried on to a greater or less extent, along our whole coast. Whale-boats manned by 2 to 4 men, and large sail boats, undecked, are used. They commence about the 20th of May, and fish within the distance of 10 to 15 miles from the land. The diligent and active make a tolerable living, and keep out of debt; but as these men have generally a few acres of land, with some cattle and sheep, their time is divided between fishing and farming, which operates injuriously to both; many of them are therefore poor, and unable to pay for their outfit. This compels them to hire with others the following year; after that, they seldom redeem their promises to the merchant.

With regard to the fishery within this Harbour, I may observe, that it is chiefly carried on in boats, and where any number of "Bankers" might be employed, I may say we have not one deserving the name.

Between Halifax and Cape Sambro, about 12 miles, there are three fishing stations on the western shore, viz:—Ferguson's Cove, Herring Cove, and Portuguese Cove. I regret that I cannot give you either the number of men or boats, or the quantity of fish cured; it is however very considerable. The fishermen there cure a large quantity of Cod, Mackerel, and Herring; they have many seines and nets, and generally are in comfortable circumstances. They supply the Halifax market with Cod, Haddock, Mackerel, Halibut, Salmon, Herrings, Lobsters, and a few other varieties of fish.

Few fish markets in America are better supplied, or at cheaper rates, than that of Halifax. With a little more exertion, and by good prices, it might be made equal to the demands of the population, however extensive.

On the eastern side of the Harbour, south of Woodside, there is a population of about one thousand, many of whom reside on their own farms, and prosecute the shore fishery; they have also two or three small "Bankers," and although either the fishing or farming might afford them a living, I attribute all the poverty that exists among them, to the union of the two pursuits, which has invariably ended in disappointment.

I will now give a short detail of my own experience at Woodside, where I recently had the pleasure of seeing you. About three years since, I visited Cape Cod and Marblehead, in order to learn their mode of conducting the fishery, and to procure some experienced men. I was told, that the best they had were Nova Scotians. They were surprised to find us behind them, with advantages so much superior to their own—they having to sail one thousand miles to the fishing banks, out and home, while those banks are almost at our very doors—this, with the low cost of our vessels,  
salt,

salt, &c., naturally induced them to think, that it would be a more profitable pursuit with us, than with them. So I thought, and I still continue of the same opinion. On my return, I bought a small vessel, built the flakes, and commenced a small establishment. There has been no scarcity of fish on the ground; those cured were of good quality, early in market, and sold well. Had I been able to offer 1000 to 1500 quintals of Codfish in the market, I have little doubt but 15s. per quintal might have been obtained for them; but the quantity was too small to make up a cargo, except for the West Indies, with other parcels. The result, however, of the three years has been unfavourable—the vessel's half of the fish not producing more than enough to pay the provisions and supplies, leaving nothing for wear and tear. The want of exertion on the part of the crew, their insubordination, carelessness, and improvidence, have led to these results, and deterred me from increasing an establishment, which, I feel assured, would not only be profitable to me, but beneficial to the community; but I am not without hope, that fitter men may yet be found.

We ought to have five hundred sail at least out of this port. They should not come into port during the season, unless to land fish, or from unavoidable necessity. A shore crew should make the fish near the city, where suitable labour could be easily got. Fish can be made, in clear weather up the harbour, while the coast is enveloped in fog.

From my own experience, corroborated by practical men, I entertain the opinion, that the fishing on our coast could be made more profitable than that of Newfoundland. There the season is short, and the weather more uncertain, while from hence, including a Bay voyage, the fish may be taken the whole year. Our fisheries however, receive no support from the Government; our merchants furnish the provisions and supplies only, not owning the vessels themselves. The American bounties, and protective duties, enable them to give our fishermen high wages, and we cannot be surprised that our best men leave us.

New Brunswick has, I think, acted wisely in directing the inquiry you are now engaged in making, and must feel much indebted to you, for your exertions in exploring this valuable branch of her resources. I wish our Government would copy the example, for the period will soon arrive when our attention must be turned more seriously towards the fisheries, and then, the value of these investigations will be duly appreciated.

The Mackerel fishery on the Sable Island banks, has this season been productive, and seines have been used in hauling on the shores of that Island. This will induce a larger outfit next season, the prices in the United States being now very high.

I have often thought, that when men of capital and enterprise turn their attention to this branch of industry, as they no doubt will do hereafter, many improved modes of conducting it will be introduced. Steam, which has been pressed into the service of every other business, will I think be found equally applicable to this. Propellers of a cheap cost might be employed; they would carry a larger crew, who could catch fish, as it is a simple act, once they are hooked. They could speedily weigh anchor, shift their ground, keep their crew comfortable when off work, and run into and out of Port without loss of time, leaving to shoresmen the labour of making the fish, and so fishing the whole season with little interruption. This is one idea.

Next, steam is employed in drying many articles of merchandise—why not fish? How much labour is lost, after the fish are taken and salted! How many cargoes are spoiled in making from exposure to bad weather, and destroyed by becoming salt-burnt, mildewed, and slimy! Could science not discover some practical plan of curing them in suitable buildings by steam? I think it may, and yet will be done.

I met a fisherman yesterday from Canso, who had been driven off the land some forty miles. He assured me, that he ran all night through unbroken schulls of Mackerel, steering south-west. Now, on our shore, this fishery has been a failure this fall, and this man's report tallies with those of many old fishermen with whom I have formerly conversed, namely, that Mackerel are abundant every season, but from some cause, at times, pass to the westward in the Fall, at a great distance from the land. This fact, although well known, has not yet led to the introduction of the deep-sea net fishery as followed in the North Sea, where at times 300 fathoms of net are used for one vessel in taking Herrings; this mode may one day be used here, with advantage.

The bultow fishing, as followed by the French on the Grand Bank, is not known on our shores; some fishermen think it would do, but they have not the enterprise to try it.

These

These ideas have frequently occurred to me; it is now rather late in life for me to engage in a pursuit of this nature, but the field is boundless. The supply can never be exhausted, nor the demand that exists in almost every country be satisfied. In a few years, America itself will consume all these Provinces can furnish, and I hope the inventive spirit of the age will apply itself to the investigation of these subjects, and point out to the young and enterprising, improved modes of applying their exertions to this most valuable branch of North American industry.

I regret that this communication, instead of these discursive remarks, does not contain that precise statistical information of which you were in search. I would gladly have substituted it instead, but as I had prepared you to expect that it could not easily be procured, I hope you will not feel disappointed. I so highly approve of the service in which you are engaged, that I was willing to give you my ideas on the subject, however imperfect they might be; but I shall neglect no opportunity of furnishing you with any further information I may acquire on this interesting subject.

I am, my dear Sir, &c.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS.

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

No. 7.

*Extract of a Despatch from Lord Stanley to Lord Falkland, dated 17th September, 1845, preceded by a note of the circumstances which led to its transmission.*

In 1841, Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, addressed a Note to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, complaining of the authorities of Nova Scotia for having seized a number of American vessels, which were fishing within headlands, but yet at a greater distance than three miles from the land.

This complaint led to a case being submitted by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, as to the construction of the Convention of 1818 relative to the Fisheries, and the opinion of the Queen's Advocate General and Attorney General of England was thereupon given, that the prescribed distance of three miles was to be measured from the headlands, or extreme points of land, and not from the indents of the coast. This opinion will be found in the Appendix to the Report on the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1850, as Document No. 11.

The American Minister continued to reiterate his remonstrances until 1845, when Lord Stanley, by a Despatch to Lord Falkland, dated 19th May, 1845, intimated that Her Majesty's Government deemed it advisable for the interests of both countries, to relax the strict rule which excluded American fishing vessels from entering the Bays on the coast of British North America.

Lord Falkland immediately communicated to Lord Stanley his objections to the proposed arrangements, which were couched in very strong terms. The Honorable Mr. Simonds, then a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, being about to proceed to England, was instructed by the Council to oppose the proposed concession. In London, Mr. Simonds met the Honorable George R. Young, who immediately bent his energies to the same end. On the 4th of August, 1845, Mr. Young presented to Lord Stanley a most able and elaborate paper upon the fishery question, which appears to have had great weight; it is to be regretted that this valuable document has not yet been published. The exertions of Mr. Simonds and Mr. Young were successful, and the following statements made by those gentlemen on their return, in the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, of which they were respectively members, will best explain their proceedings.

On the 2d of February, 1846, in the House of Assembly, Mr. Simonds rose and said—"He had some explanations to make relative to the right of the Americans to fish, under the Convention of 1818. It had been the intention of the Home Government to concede to the fishermen of the United States, the right to fish in our waters. At a meeting of the Council in this Province, it was considered highly important that personal remonstrance should be made on the subject to the authorities in Great Britain; and as he (Mr. Simonds) was about going to Europe, an Order in Council was passed, authorizing him to make the proper representations. He was the only



person officially appointed by the Colonies ; but on his arrival in London, he found a distinguished Nova Scotia gentleman, (George R. Young, Esq.,) who was anxious to join him. The Gaspé Fishing and Mining Company were also anxious to depute a gentleman to join with him. Believing that he would be materially assisted by these gentlemen, he gladly acceded to the propositions, and they waited first upon a member of the Board of Trade, whom they made acquainted with the facts of the case. They then had an interview with Mr. Hope, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, to whom they represented the case in its strongest light. They next saw Mr. Addington and Mr. Hope together, and went thoroughly into the case with them, showing the injury the contemplated measure would inflict upon the Colonies. These representations, they had good reason to believe, were effectual. They then had an interview with Lord Stanley, to whom they made the same representations. In this duty, it fell to him (Mr. Simonds) to state the case, he being the only person officially appointed, but he was ably assisted by the other gentlemen. From Lord Stanley they received assurance that nothing should be done in the matter to injure the Colonies ; and he (Mr. Simonds) had no doubt, the representations made had induced Her Majesty's Government to decline, for ever, the proposal of yielding to the United States any further rights to fish in our waters, than those already granted before he (Mr. S.) had gone to England. The Americans, under this arrangement, were at liberty to fish in the Bay of Fundy, provided they did not come within three miles of the shore."

On the 14th February, 1846, the Hon. Mr. Young laid on the table of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, copies of the documents which he had prepared in England on this subject, including the able letter to Lord Stanley already mentioned, accompanied by the following memorandum :—

"After the transmission of my note of 1st August, Mr. Simonds and myself had a long interview by appointment with Mr. Hope, and Mr. Addington of the Foreign Office, on the subject of these concessions, and before whom the effect of them was fully discussed. Our strong ground of argument was, that the right of the Colonies being determined by the Treaty of 1818, the interpretation of that Treaty should be left without further negotiation, to the action of the High Court of Admiralty.

"By the Steamer which left Liverpool on the 4th August, I sent a letter to the Speaker, and my other political friends, requesting them to take such action on it, as they might deem advisable.

"On the 6th of August, the second note and the letter which accompanied it, were sent in, with the full approval and sanction of Mr. Simonds.

"A note from the Honorable Colonel Wilbraham, the Private Secretary of Lord Stanley, was received, appointing a day for an interview.

"Such interview was accordingly held ; and at the same time, Mr. Norman, and other gentlemen representing the interests of the Gaspé Fishing Company, Mr. Simonds as the Agent of New Brunswick, (Henry Bliss, Esquire, not being then in London,) and myself, as a Member of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, were received by Lord Stanley and Mr. Hope, at the Colonial Office. The question was then fully discussed in all its bearings ; and Lord Stanley said, at the conclusion of the conversation, that no decision should be come to, until we were further consulted. On behalf of the Legislature and the country, I earnestly entreated, that the concessions sought for by the American Minister should not be ceded, until the question should be submitted to the Assembly.

"On my return to London, from Scotland, in September, I ascertained at the Colonial Office, that the Government had determined not to grant the concessions sought for, and that a Despatch, of which I saw the copy, had been sent to their Excellencies Lord Falkland and Sir William Colebrooke, by the Mail of the 19th September, to that effect."

The following is an Extract from the Despatch alluded to, as being addressed to Lord Falkland :—

*Downing Street, 17th September, 1845.*

Her Majesty's Government have attentively considered the representations contained in your Despatches, No. 324 and No. 331, of 17th June and 2d July, respecting the policy of granting permission to the fishermen of the United States to fish in the Bay  
of

of Chaleur, and other large Bays of similar character, on the Coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and apprehending from your statements, that any such general concession would be injurious to the interests of the British North American Provinces, we have abandoned the intention we had entertained upon this subject; and shall adhere to the strict letter of the Treaties which exist between Great Britain and the United States, relative to the Fisheries in North America, except in so far as they may relate to the Bay of Fundy, which has been thrown open to the Americans under certain restrictions.

In announcing this decision to you, I must at the same time direct your attention to the absolute necessity of a scrupulous observance of those Treaties on the part of the Colonial authorities, and to the danger which cannot fail to arise, from an overstrained assumption of the power of excluding the fishermen of the United States from the waters in which they have a right to follow their pursuits.

STANLEY.

**Report on Fisheries by Captain M. S. Nolloth, H. M. S. Plumper.**

*Her Majesty's Steam Sloop Plumper, Halifax, N. S., Oct. 1850.*

SIR,—Having commanded the Vessel of War stationed in the Bay of Fundy during the fishing season, I consider it my duty to send Your Excellency the following statement, although I am aware that I have been able to gather little fresh information on the subject of the Fisheries.

The Cod fishing has been considerably below the average this year; of Pollack there has been a fair catch; that of Hake is considered "average;" the Herring is said not to have struck into the Bay this year, and this branch of fishing is in most parts of the Bay considered almost a total failure. I am informed that Shad have been abundant in the upper part of the Bay, not visited by the Plumper, but that few have been caught, owing to the roughness of the weather.

The times of commencing and ending the different kinds of fishing are generally as follows:—

Herring are caught in weirs from July to the end of October; Pollack, by the open boat fishermen, from June to the end of October; Haddock, Hake, and small Codfish, by them also, during that period; net Herrings during the Fall months. The deck vessels usually start early in the Winter to Newfoundland for Herrings, and early in April to the Magdalen and Tusket Islands for the same. Vessels for Codfish also start in April for Nova Scotia, and make two trips. In Summer they variously go to the Labrador for Codfish and Herrings, to Grand Manan for Herring and Pollack, and in the Fall months for Markerel or Herring, or "line" fish, wherever they hear they are most abundant. The smaller class of vessels generally lay up from the middle of November until April.

Commencing with Campo Bello, one of the most important stations in the Bay, the subjoined is a statement of the quantities of fish bought by wholesale traders on the Island, up to the end of September. As considerable quantities are carried to Eastport, and other Ports of the United States, by the fishermen themselves, this and the following statements can only be considered as approximations to the whole quantities caught:—

Number and description of Vessels, &c., employed.	Number of men.	Quantity and kinds of Fish, &c.	Usual price.	Gross value.
50 open Boats,	100	5,000 quintals Pollack,	5s. 6d.	£1,375 0 0
		500 barrels Herring,	12s. 6d.	312 10 0
		100 barrels Oil,	65s.	325 0 0
		150 barrels pickled Fish,	11s. 3d.	84 17 6
11 decked Vessels, 400 tons in all,	52	1,750 quintals Codfish,	11s. 3d.	1,093 15 0
		340 quintals Pollack,	5s. 6d.	93 10 0
		4,600 barrels Herring,	12s. 6d.	2,875 0 0
		480 barrels Mackerel,	30s.	720 0 0
21 Weirs,	100	21 barrels Oil,	65s.	68 5 0
		100 barrels pickled Fish,	11s. 3d.	56 5 0
		40,000 boxes smoked Herrings,	1s. 6d.	3,000 0 0
Total, ... ..				£10,004 2 6

The average catch is substituted for that of the small portion of the season not expired.

*West Isles, 30th September, 1850.*

At this date, between 9,000 and 10,000 quintals of fish had been taken, principally Pollack, Cod, Hake, and Haddock; also 3,000 barrels of pickled fish, and a few smoked Herrings.

*Saint Andrews, 30th September, 1850.*

There has been no decked vessels employed fishing this season, and but few open boats.

*L'Etang, 27th August, 1850.*

The only particulars learnt of this place are, that Mackerel which were formerly abundant in this neighbourhood, have not been seen for several years, and that a considerable quantity of Pollack, and but few Herrings, have been caught in Quoddy River this season by the L'Etang people.

*Digby, Bay of Annapolis.*

At this place, which was formerly a considerable fishing station, and which produces the well known "Digby Herrings," the business is said to be so neglected that there was not one decked vessel last year, and only one at present. The few fish exported are taken in weirs, or in small boats, around the shores of the Bay and Harbour of Annapolis, by persons who also follow agricultural pursuits. The most thriving of the inhabitants are said to be those who follow farming exclusively. At this place they are exceedingly careful of the character of their smoked Herrings. They use white ash for their fuel; avoid the use of damp wood, and keep a very moderate fire; they are also careful to rub the scales well off the fish before curing them, and avail themselves of every opportunity to admit a current of dry air, through shutters, to carry off any moisture, and consider it of importance to the flavour of the fish to notch the tails of the fattest of them to facilitate the escape of the oil after they are strung up.

At Grand Manan, I was informed that they were not so careful in these particulars, and that the wood nearest at hand (unseasoned and even drift wood) were commonly used. I am assured by a fisherman of 50 years standing, that the celebrated Digby Herring, which fetches nearly double the price, cannot be distinguished from many others till after it is cooked and eaten.

*Brier Island, 21st September, 1850.*

This Town has an appearance indicating greater wealth than most of the fishing stations visited. Through Halifax it has long had a footing in the British and West India markets, and possesses several vessels which carry fish and lumber to Spain and other European Ports. There is but a small space of ground to divert the attention of the inhabitants from the fishing business, which they are said to follow more exclusively than is usual in most other parts of the Bay of Fundy.

*Statement of the fish taken by the fishermen of the Township of Westport, Brier Island, in 1850, the average catch being substituted for that of the small portion of the season not yet expired, 20th September, 1850.*

Number and description of Vessels employed.	Number of Men and Boys.	Quantities and description of Fish.	Usual prices.	Gross value.
40 open Boats,	92	1,725 quintals Scale Fish,	5s. 3d.	£452 16 3
		1,725 quintals Codfish,	11s. 3d.	970 6 3
		450 barrels Herring,	12s. 6d.	287 10 0
		92 barrels Oil,	70s.	322 0 0
		150 barrels pickled Codfish & Scale,	10s.	75 0 0
26 Decked Vessels, in } all 520 tons, }	120	4,500 quintals Codfish,	11s. 3d.	2,531 5 0
		4,500 quintals Pollock,	5s. 3d.	1,181 5 0
		2,080 barrels Bay Fundy Herrings,	12s. 6d.	1,300 0 0
5 Vessels one trip in } the spring to Mag- } dalen Islands, 185 } tons, }	20	480 barrels Oil,	70s.	1,680 0 0
		2,000 barrels Herrings,	10s.	1,000 0 0
1	10	250 smoked Herrings,	2s. 3d.	28 2 6
Total, ... ..				£9,828 5 0

*Three Islands east of Gannet Rock.*

Here are only two decked Vessels, and no open fishing Boats this season. They are of 14 and 7 tons respectively.

*Grand Manan Islands.*

These Islands contain a few more than a thousand inhabitants.

The following has been furnished to me by a Merchant who has for many years taken a principal share in the business of this Parish, as an approximation to the exports of the year ending January 1850 :—Produce of the weirs £5,000. Cod, Hake and Pollack, Oil, and barreled Herrings, £7,000. Agricultural produce, (including cattle, sheep, potatoes, butter, eggs, chiefly to Saint John and Saint Andrews,) and cordwood, £1,000. Total, £13,000.

The cattle of Grand Manan are said to be excellent for labour ; there is an abundance of good grazing ground on the east Coast of Grand Manan, and some of the farms in the interior appear, and are said to be in very good order ; they are worked by persons who devote their time exclusively to them. Beach, birch, maple, and various other woods, well suited to the American markets, are plentiful, but the duties amount to a prohibition of their importation.

The largest vessel which I could ascertain to have been built on the Island, is the " St. John," of 650 tons, (old measurement,) the spars only were produced elsewhere. I am informed that timber for a vessel of 1,000 tons could easily be procured on the Island.

The fishing grounds most commonly resorted to by the inhabitants, are the Southern Head of Grand Manan, the Grand Manan Bank, and the Riplings. There were 24 schooners and nearly 100 boats employed fishing this season, besides 13 boats with men from Nova Scotia, encamped on Long Island. The number of weirs is 27. A considerable number of these 27 weirs are wholly leased to Americans, and in several others the Americans have shares. The poorer class of fishermen when questioned on this subject, stated that they were glad to get the Americans among them, as they stuck closer to the business than our own people, who generally having farms to attend to less frequently require their assistance, and cannot so often supply them at a cheap rate with Herrings.

But it appears that the foreigner brings with him nearly all the stores required for the business, the frame work of his smoke houses, the wood for his boxes, and most of his provisions ; consuming little of the Island's farm produce. He does not permanently settle in the place, and his profits of trade are consumed in his own country where he has his permanent dwelling ; it is true that the resident proprietor receives the rent of the privilege. It is admitted by our own fishermen that they have profited by the example of the Americans in the increase and management of weirs. The small Herring bait is almost wholly caught in the weirs—before weirs were so numerous, driving by torch light in our own waters was the chief means employed, and it is common for our fishermen to complain that it is principally our own bait which enable the American fish to keep our fish out of their markets.

It is not unusual for our fishermen to assert that the fish are not so abundant in the Bay as in former years, and many supposed proofs of the fact are offered ; but from all I have been able to gather from old and intelligent fishermen, there is no material difference in the quantity caught, if the result of a succession of years be considered, and there never has been any ground for apprehending that on this account, any one branch of the fishery has permanently failed or retrograded. The fishing season appears to be uncertain as are the agricultural crops, and no farther ; for although now and then the fish of a particular kind, especially Mackerel and Herring, may not appear in their usual quantity, they are sure eventually to come back in as large quantities as before. Pollack which had always been so abundant in the neighbourhood of West Isles as to give its Indian name " Quoddy " to the neighbourhood, appeared for the last four years to have deserted these waters till a short time since, when the shores were suddenly revisited by them in such swarms that they appeared in many places to be raised above the surface of the water, and women and children flocked to the beach to dip them up with their aprons, or draw them to the land with garden rakes, and many instances might be adduced of the like tendency.

Sometimes a total extinction of the fisheries is predicted to follow from various supposed injurious modes of catching the Herring—the prey followed by all the “Line” fish—and each method in its turn has some grave and specific evil alleged against it. The weir fishing which can be practised comparatively by few, appears to be the most generally opposed; it is frequently and confidently asserted, that as weirs have increased in numbers, the Herring has gradually receded from our shores, and that in many places where the fishermen in small boats used to catch, without trouble, as many as they wanted close to their homes, there are now few to be caught, and that they will not, where they do exist, “rise to the torch,” as formerly; that the schools being constantly broken up by these permanent obstacles to their free course in playing along the shores, are scared away from the neighbourhood. Great waste of Herring and destruction to the fry of other fish, are also said to result from the use of fixed weirs. Vast numbers of small Herrings unfit for sale, are, it is affirmed, taken, and many fish frequently left by neglect to perish in the weirs, and to be afterwards used for manure; also that it frequently happens that too many are taken to be cured at the time, and that instead of being let loose, they also are used as manure. On the other hand it is asserted that great destruction is caused by the use of nets on the spawning grounds. Again “driving by torch light” is said to break up a school and frighten it away from the neighbourhood more than any other mode adopted. An argument seemingly too absurd to be mentioned, but as an instance of the bias with which each interest generally views the rest, is against the Indians who hunt the Porpoise for its oil—it is by many believed that the late scarcity of Herrings is in some measure caused by the destruction of a fish which, when in pursuit of the Herrings, instinctively drives it towards the shore. The only point in which all agree is, that the Herrings, and also the “line-fish” which prey on them, keep farther off than formerly, and that when the former are to be found near the shore, they will not rise to the torch as readily as before.

The principal weir grounds are Campo Bello and the West Isles, where the same streams of fish meet American weirs; on the former Island there are weirs within a few yards of those on the American side. Various islets and rocks have been purchased from the Government solely for their weir privileges. The waste of Fish, (if the term be at all applicable,) said to be caused by weirs, appears to be greatly exaggerated; it is seldom that Herrings are allowed to die in the weirs, for besides the immediate loss of fish, such an occurrence is too injurious to the weirs, by fouling them, to be very frequent. I have not seen fish used in manure compounds, and their application to the soil appears confined to the careless spreading over the grass lands near the smoke houses, the small and the spoilt or broken Herrings. Indeed when a stranger sees the little care taken in the management of the soil, and considers the abundance of the Herrings when they do strike in, he is inclined to regret that so excellent a manure should not be more extensively used, rather than that a farmer-fisherman should not return to the sea the fish he cannot cure, that they may afterwards be caught by others who may make a better use of them.

The spawning ground on the Southern Head of Grand Maman is about two and a half miles in extent, and two separate schools of Herrings are said to resort there—one in June, and one at the end of August; at these times the whole space is covered with nets, not a spot being left undisturbed; the spawn is so thick that small ropes when left by the tide, are by its clinging to them, increased to the size of a man's leg, and the fish are often caught in such quantities that the lines break, and the nets, together with the fish, fall to the bottom, where the latter remain putrefying and tainting the water around. The whole space being thus occupied by fishermen, it seems reasonable to suppose that injury may be done in the spawning season, more perhaps from the disturbance caused than from the quantity of seed fish taken or destroyed. The “Gurry nuisance,” or the practice of throwing overboard the offal of the fish, is always denounced in the strongest terms. It appears that the most desirable sites for weirs are on the tide points, long rocky points jutting out from the shore, which are dry or nearly so at low water, and over which at other times the tide sweeps with great rapidity. The weirs are therefore commonly between rocks or small Islands, forming narrow passages which afford shelter for fishing vessels. In such spots it is common for the offal of fish to be thrown overboard, and to be carried by the currents into the neighbouring

neighbouring weirs, which are then said to be "gurried," and to have little or no chance of success for a considerable time, the water being fouled for some distance around, and the surface covered with an oily substance.

In the Hake season, when vessels commence to catch fish near the shores of Grand Manan, the Herring are said to be at once driven from the vicinity of the vessels, and in a very great proportion of the Hake caught, are found the bones and heads of the Hake which have been thrown overboard, the former sometimes protruding through the body of the fish; the practice is universally condemned, but commonly followed, the feeling being that one may as well do it as his neighbour. The land wants manure, and the fishery suffers from this wasteful disposal of it.

Our fishermen generally are said to be careless in curing their fish. This appears to arise more from a wish to save expense than from want of knowledge of curing. They state that the price will not admit of a proper expenditure of time, labour, and salt; when large hauls of Herring are taken, the crew generally is insufficient to pack them away properly, and it is necessary to make up their load and complete their voyage speedily, in order to make it pay expenses. These motives operate in a great measure with the fishermen best fitted out, and I am told that it is an evil which must be rectified by the wholesale purchasers, and by a rigid inspection by public officers, rather than by attempts to instruct in curing. At present there is virtually no inspection; those who are supposed to perform this office, being themselves fishermen, or persons too busily occupied in their own concerns, to go to a distance without being well paid by the parties requiring their inspection; and I am informed by wholesale traders, that they usually affix their own mark as having greater weight in the market than the "brand" of the inspector. The markets for which fish are intended should influence the choice of fish taken, and the mode of curing, packages, &c. Our scaled Herrings, (smoked,) which are in quick demand in the market for which they are proposed, would be dull of sale in those markets where the Scotch and Dutch Herrings only are known, and large Herring when smoked, which would be suitable to the European markets, are unsaleable in the United States. Also our Pollack fish, which are intended for the Eastport market, as slack salted and not thoroughly dried, would in Saint John, N.B., be rejected. Poor Herrings, caught out of season, (and I am informed that such are three quarters of the barrel Herring taken by our fishermen,) which are highly adapted to the hot weather and slave population of the Southern States, would be unsaleable in any large quantity in more northern climates and better fed people. Our fishermen are certainly more anxious for a rigid inspection of their fish, and especially for useful particulars respecting markets, than for any instruction in the art of curing. I have seen fish covered with offal and dirt, tossed with a pitchfork into the salt-tub, the person admitting that it was "bad for the fish, and that considerably more salt would be required from their not having been washed after dressing, but that it would take too much time, and that they were more particular with Cod." I am informed that the barrels in which our pickled fish are frequently stowed, are such, (as to both material and manufacture,) as would not be tolerated in the United States.

Some of the Campo Bello Herrings, in the preparing of which great care has of late years been taken, frequently fetch as high a price at Eastport, where they are best known, as those of Digby. Fishermen who acknowledge the superiority of the smoked Herrings of the latter place, assert that the same kind of Herring is caught in other parts of the Bay of Fundy, but does not, when cured, (nor would, if equally well cured,) fetch much more than half the price,—the commercial value so much depending on the curing or general character (well or ill founded as to individual cases) of the fish.

Our fishermen universally complain that they cannot compete with those of the United States, especially in the more expensive but more lucrative branch, "line-fishing," from the Americans having a bounty, and from the principal markets being the United States, to which they have no access without paying a considerable duty, or smuggling, under the disadvantage or risk, delay and intermediate agency, which lessen their receipts by two shillings or two shillings and six pence on every quintal, average price twelve shillings and six pence. They state that the last bounty was not continued long enough to produce the encouragement intended, and that it being extended to the "catch" of fish as well as to the tonnage of vessels, unprincipled men frequently obtained two payments for the same catch of fish. When told that

that the Public Revenues cannot benefit by granting permanently pecuniary aid to an employment so unprofitable as to require it, they usually affirm that a liberal bounty on tonnage would in a few years send many suitable vessels to the distant Cod fisheries, and that an extensive footing would soon be obtained in the European markets, when this encouragement would no longer be required. I am informed by an American merchant that a bounty to the fishermen of the United States has been continued for sixty years, and that it amounts to little more than an equivalent to the advantages of our fishermen in cheapness of vessels, and generally of gear used in the business; also that the fisheries had always proved a good nursery for merchant seamen, and that they were supposed to require encouragement from the arduous and unhealthy nature of the employment, and not from its being insufficiently remunerative when properly followed. There are between 600 and 700 American vessels, from 50 to 70 tons, on the Banks of Newfoundland, Saint George's Bank, and other distant fisheries.

Contraband trade, as always on the frontier line of two Countries which can supply each other's wants, is carried on to so great an extent, that to smuggle is the rule. I am informed that the American authorities regard with considerable lenity the avoiding payment of the duty on fish taken by our fishermen to their Ports, as it induces dealing with their merchants, which are highly advantageous to them, for provisions and many other articles which our fishermen smuggle to our coasts. To prevent smuggling in a great degree would appear impossible.

Our fishermen generally appear to live comfortably, though with few superfluities, and if, as reported, they are not enterprising, they nevertheless to a visitor appear very industrious. They almost universally prefer dividing their time between fishing and farming occupations, as the most pleasant and certain way of procuring a decent livelihood. Fishing, to be very profitable, must, I am informed, be pursued almost without interruption, the only interval being in the depth of winter, when farming is impracticable, and the fishing season commences in spring, about the same time that farming operations should commence. The thinness and scattered state of the population must in a great measure prevent the usual and more economical division of labour. With the assistance of a shipwright to direct, the fishermen generally build the craft required in the business; all appear to be carpenters, and to build their own dwelling and smoke houses, &c. Their families frequently weave their cloth, dye it, and make their clothes; the nets are also manufactured by their wives and daughters, from material, generally cotton warp, purchased in the States. I am informed by American fishermen that "no man catches more fish than a Grand Mananer, when he works with us, away from his home."

The owners of vessels complain of great difficulty in getting proper crews, and especially masters fit to put in charge of a voyage. It is said that the best of their men fish with the Americans, who can give better pay; and they generally speak despondingly of the business from not being able to dispose of their fish profitably, &c. On the other hand, I am informed, that various markets besides our Colonies, such as Spain, the Mediterranean, North and South America, Cuba, &c., afford a vent for a far greater number of the fish of these waters (if suitably prepared and cured) for the markets respectively, than all the men now employed could supply. A well informed American made the following statement to me on the wealth of our fisheries:—"Mackerel to the value of £150,000 passed to the States last year through Halifax alone, and we should have been glad to have received more; on both sides of the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, and within a line joining Campo Bello and Point Lepreaux Light House, you have daily in the season about 700 boats, each boat having about three men, each of whom will catch one quintal per day—nearly three fourths are directly carried to this Port (United States) and bartered with the green fish-mongers for provisions; from here they are sent by railway to Boston and other places, which can almost always take more than are supplied."

The fact of the small Parish of Campo Bello exchanging through trade alone £10,000 worth of fish this year at Eastport for American goods, gives some idea of the wealth of the Fisheries.

Captain Robb, in his Report in 1840, having mentioned the case of a young fisherman of Grand Manan named Gubtail, as an instance of the success sure to attend an enterprising

enterprising fisherman, I visited the latter, and received the following account of himself since that period:—

“ Captain Robb gave a correct account of me ; I have worked just as hard ever since. I did not build the vessel he speaks of till five years afterwards ; she is forty tons. I fished in her about four years, but have not been out in her once this year ; I had enough of it last season. I was sometimes very hard up for small Herring bait, and we can't afford to give such good wages as the Americans do for good fishers. I used to fish with seven men, between Brier Island and Wilmot clearing. We caught 600 quintals of Cod and scaled fish, which is a very good catch, but I found it very difficult to get rid of them. I had to haul up for four weeks for my hay. You can't well work at the deep sea fishing, and farming, but you manage pretty well to look after your land if you are engaged in the in-shore line, or in the Herring fishing in open boats, but this is not so profitable as the deep sea fishing in good times. I have not sold a fish in the United States for twelve years. I took 200 quintals to Saint Stephen last fall, but the market was so dull that I did not get a farthing ready money. I received a note payable in twelve months. The remainder I took to Saint John this spring, having had to keep them all the winter for profitable sale. I am now going to try weir fishing. I don't deny that weirs do harm, (for although a limited number of men can catch more in weirs than by any other means, it is bad for the fishing generally,) but a good privilege is lucrative, and I may as well have one as others. I reckon the expenses consequent on this change of employment at nearly £300, including the cost of weir, new house, &c., and loss of time. I got my money mostly by fishing. We require a bounty as an encouragement.”

From inquiries I have made, I believe that if Gubtail had had as good a knowledge of the markets as he has of fishing, he would have disposed more profitably of his catch. It is well known that Americans frequently visit our waters and anchorages for the purpose of fishing or getting Herring bait. When a vessel of war arrives, they hoist their colours and weigh, and if questioned as to the object of their visit, invariably plead apprehension of bad weather, or some other allowable motive. The friendly way in which our fishermen receive these intrusions, would appear in some measure to be acknowledged by the lenity with which the Americans admit their fish without payment of duty, but the advantage of the compromise is mostly in favour of the foreigners, as it not only reconciles our fishermen to their encroachments, but brings dealings with their merchants, not only in provisions but even in various exciseable British articles, and it would appear that these illegal dealings are allowed only within certain limits to which they seem to be confined by a sort of “sliding scale,” for I am told that they strictly guard the door against the admission of such a quantity duty free, as would either seriously affect their revenues or the interests of their own fishermen.

The Provincial Revenue Cutter stationed in the Bay this season is said to have been of considerable service at the Southern Head of Grand Manan, in preserving order among the numerous fishermen who collect there from all parts in the spawning season ; and I believe it is generally the opinion of the well disposed, that she would be more effective if the Master was a Magistrate, (perhaps with summary powers,) and a portion of the crew special constables. Cutting and stealing nets, &c. are not uncommon practices, and instances have occurred of boats going among nets with a sharp instrument attached to them under water. The great spread of nets by the better equipped fishermen of Saint John, is a constant source of jealousy among the inhabitants of Grand Manan, who complain that they are driven away from what they seem to consider their own ground.

The master of the Cutter being constantly on the spot, and knowing personally many of the fishermen, is a good check to irregularities. The nearest Magistrate resides about six miles from the spot on which his services are most likely to be required ; and I am informed that no officers, (especially inspectors of fish,) however zealous, can be very efficient, who are themselves directly concerned in the fishing business.

I have no remark to make on the Light Houses, further than that all but those eastward of Quaco Light were visited, and that they appear in good order, and carefully attended to.

I have, &c.

M. S. NOLLOTH,  
Commander H.M.S. *Plumper*.



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**Report on Fisheries by Commander Cochrane.**


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(Copy)

*H. M. S. Sappho, Saint John, N. B., 12th July, 1850.*

SIR,—During my stay in the Bay of Fundy I have visited most of the harbours and fishing stations around the Bay, in none of which did I hear any complaints of infraction of the Fishing Treaties. There appeared to be an “entente cordiale” among the English and American fishermen, an interchange of bait for money and goods tending much towards it.

Regarding the instructions upon the protection of the fisheries, it would be impossible with one vessel of war to carry them out, two or three small schooners would perform the service more effectually; but where there are so many of the inhabitants interested in supplying the Americans with bait, without such a proceeding was rendered penal, I even doubt whether that force would be sufficient.

Grand Manan, which is always looked upon as being the principal station for Cod, as well as other fisheries, owns, according to the best information I could obtain, but one fishing boat of 50 tons, and twenty five others, for deep sea fishing, though a large number of boats are used for the in-shore fisheries; it would therefore seem that the interests of the inhabitants of Grand Manan are, as regards the Cod fishery, directly opposed to the general interests of the Colony. Their contiguity to the Cod fishing ground renders it more profitable to supply bait than to fit vessels for the deep sea fishery.

On the fourth of July I visited Long Island Harbour, in Grand Manan, where I found at anchor 16 American, and only one English fisherman, the former immediately upon my arrival weighed and proceeded to sea. I was credibly informed that 60 or 70 are often seen at anchor at the above harbour.

The Cod fishery has been successful, more so, it was said, than for some years, and there appeared good reason to believe that those who devoted themselves to fishing with assiduity, were enabled in a few years to realize a competency.

The Light Houses were in good working order, though some trifling repairs were required in some, the roofing of the Light House at Machias Seal Islands being very leaky. That Lightning Conductors would tend to the security of these exposed and important buildings, although doubts might be entertained as to the absolute necessity of putting conductors up, it would not be denied that they would tend to secure against dreadful accidents, buildings, the upper story of which was of itself a lightning attractor.

Being under orders to proceed to-morrow to Halifax, and regretting much not having an opportunity of paying my respects previous to my departure,

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

**ARTHUR A. COCHRANE,**  
*Acting Commander.*

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Governor of New Brunswick.

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## INLAND NAVIGATION.

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**Report from John Grant, Esq., Commissioner for improving the Navigation of the River Saint John, above Fredericton, in 1850.**

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*Fredericton, February, 1851.*

SIR,—I have the honor to refer to His Excellency's commands, directing the construction of works at the "Bear Island Bar" on the River Saint John, as conveyed in your favour of the 18th of May last.

As already stated in my letter of 24th June last, I immediately on the receipt of my instructions, prepared the necessary Plans, Specifications, &c., and advertised for Tenders to be received and opened on the 20th day of June.

On the breaking up of the Ice last Spring, I visited the sites of the proposed works in the vicinity of "Bear Island," when I at once perceived the absolute necessity for increasing the strength of the Dam required at the head of Hog Island, by the addition of an Ice Guard; an application for the construction of which was, as you are aware, made by me to His Excellency on the 31st of May last. On receiving His Excellency's sanction for this additional outlay, I intimated to the several persons tendering for the other works, that tenders would at the same time be received for the construction of this work also, and the requisite plans and specification, having in the mean time been prepared, were exhibited to them.

The accompanying Schedule shows the names of the persons tendering, as well as the amounts of their tenders for the construction of the several works.

It will there be seen that Mr. Nelson Cliff's tender was the lowest for constructing the Dam at the foot of "Hog Island;" but he subsequently believing it to be much too low, declined accepting the contract. I consequently intimated to Mr. Morehouse, his being the next lowest tender, that he might have it, on furnishing me with the required security; this step I considered preferable to again advertising for tenders, as the working season, from being so short, was of too great value to permit of further delay.

Mr. Morehouse having procured me the required security, a Contract was therefore in due form entered into with him and a partner, Joseph Dykeman, whom he wished to have associated with him.

Mr. L. B. Rainsford's tender was, you will find, the lowest for constructing the Dam at the head of "Hog Island," and he having furnished sufficient security, a Contract was entered into with him for the construction of this work.

The Contract for the Ice Guard fell to the lot of Mr. Price Brown, but there being a considerable difference between his and Mr. Rainsford's, the next lowest above him, he requested permission to forward a memorial to the Government, praying for an augmentation; the result of which was, my being directed to advertise for fresh tenders, which I did. The Contract, as shown by the accompanying Schedule, fell, on this occasion, to Mr. Abraham Brown, who furnishing sufficient security for the due fulfilment of his Contract, one was entered into with him, in conjunction with Joseph Dykeman, for the construction of the work.

Tenders were also received for the construction of a Wharf at the "Meductic Falls," but no Contract was entered into for this work—Mr. L. B. Rainsford was the lowest tender.

On the completion of the preliminary arrangements, I proceeded to the ground and laid out the work for the Contractors.

Mr. Rainsford commenced operations on the 10th of July, and Messrs. Morehouse and Dykeman about a week later.

As I could not procure any one, who I, from personal knowledge, considered perfectly competent to oversee the work whilst in progress, I was compelled to give it my

my own undivided personal attendance during the whole of the season. I found the Bars, especially that at the head of Hog Island, to be of a very much worse description than I had any anticipation of, I in consequence had to modify or alter my plans to a considerable extent from that originally intended.

In the month of August, a sudden and unprecedented rise of water drove the workmen from their works, and caused a partial injury to them, which was however, on its subsiding, most effectually and substantially repaired.

The whole of the work at the upper Dam, including Mr. Rainsford's contract, as well as that for the Ice Guard, by Messieurs Brown and Dykeman, was completed in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and taken off the Contractor's hands by the 26th of October.

The Contractors for the lower Dam, Messieurs Morehouse and Dykeman, were, I regret to say, unable to complete their contract before the close of the season, and it is therefore still on their hands, which circumstance I have already had the honor to communicate to you whilst forwarding the memorial of the Contractors on 30th October.

Up to the present time, the works, although exposed to some of the greatest summer freshets ever known, continue uninjured.

I have already in the joint Report with Captain Bent, R.E., expressed it as my opinion, that works erected, of whatever description, may from time to time receive a greater or less amount of injury from the Ice Freshets, and provision must of course be made for their repair, as is done in that of the land routes for repair of Bridges, &c.

From their being the first works of the kind erected in the Province, they are, in some degree unavoidably experimental as regards the effects of Ice; and although I look forward with a deep interest to the approaching spring freshet, I have at the same time every reason to both believe and hope that the injury, if any, will be unimportant, as their foundations are well laid, whilst they are of such form, and rise so little above the bed of the River, as to offer scarcely anything for the Ice to take effect upon.

I never entertained a doubt of the works producing the desired effect, and so far as I have yet seen, my expectations in this respect have been fully verified, and so long as the works continue uninjured, I have no fear that even more than the promised draught of water will at all times be found over Bear Island Bar.

It was intended during the past season to have removed by blasting, some of the rocks in the Meductic Falls. To Mr. Ingraham, who was appointed to attend to this duty, I furnished a sketch of a scow to be built, and provided with a crane, shears, &c. &c. for effecting this purpose, as well as being employed at all other parts of the River where the blasting and removal of rocks might be found necessary. I advanced to Mr. Ingraham on account of this service the sum of forty pounds. I subsequently visited and examined the scow, and found her to be light in draught, strongly built, and in every respect well adapted for the purpose intended. I also procured from England, and forwarded to Mr. Ingraham, a supply of fuses of the best description.

Owing to my attendance being constantly required at Bear Island, it was, I regret to say, out of my power to pay any attention to the removal of the rocks at the Meductic. Mr. Ingraham reports, that although the water continued low during the greater part of the season, yet at no period did he consider it low enough to encourage an attempt to blast and remove the principal rocks, and therefore but a few of minor importance had been removed by him.

My Accounts are now in the hands of the Auditor General, and will I trust be found both correct and satisfactory.

I have to regret that circumstances quite unforeseen should have compelled me to so large an augmentation of the expense of construction, yet you must permit me to say, that while I felt the full weight of my responsibility, I at the same time felt equally convinced, that I should best discharge my duty to the public, in at once adopting such means as I conscientiously considered necessary, for either the greater security or efficiency of the works, and the neglect or even the delay of which might be of serious consequence.

Before concluding, I must beg leave to call your attention to a subject most intimately connected with the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John, as well as all important to the interests of the Province generally, I mean the extension of our trade to the Canadian Provinces, by means of an improved communication to the Saint Lawrence.

During

During the past Summer the Canadian Board of Works sent Mr. Keeffer, Civil Engineer, to explore and report upon the practicability of connecting the River Saint Lawrence with the Tamiscuata Lake, by means of either a Canal or Railway. Mr. Keeffer has not yet given his Report on this important question, but I have every reason to believe it will be a favourable one.

Whilst Mr. Keeffer was here I took the opportunity of accompanying him as far as the "Little Falls" of Madawaska.

During the very short time he was at the Grand Falls, we examined the ground between the upper and lower Basins, with a view to suggesting some work by which this great bar may be overcome. Mr. Keeffer proposed a slide for the lumber, in conjunction with an inclined railway, capable of conveying loaded boats across, and to be worked by water power; he however desired to reserve a more decided opinion on the subject, until after he had seen sections of the ground. The sections I have since made, and transmitted copies of them to Mr. Keeffer by mail, as well as of every other document which might afford information on the subject of opening a communication with the Canadas, by either this or any other of the proposed routes.

In the course of my correspondence with Mr. Keeffer, he expresses an anxious wish to know the extent and nature of the works by which New Brunswick intends to reach the Lake Tamiscuata, as they of Canada must of course in some measure be guided by it. My reply to which was, that at present it was quite out of my power to inform him either officially or substantially as to what would be done, but my firm belief was, that New Brunswick would most readily endeavour to meet or concur in any thing that Canada might consider best suited to the probable trade likely to arise between them.

I have taken the liberty to allude to this subject, as I consider it of the utmost importance that an official and more decided understanding of the question may, with as little delay as possible, be effected.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN GRANT, C. E.

*Commissioner for the improvement of the  
Navigation of the River St. John.*

The Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

### Audit Office, 26th March, 1851.

#### *Report upon Special Appropriations for the improvement of Navigation.*

#### No. 1. JOHN GRANT.

This is Mr. Grant's Account for moneys expended and services performed in the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John in 1850, viz:—

For a Dam at the head of Hog Island, ....	£743	0	0
Ice Guard and extra work at ditto, ....	195	14	8
	<hr/>		
	£938	14	8
On account of Contract for Dam at Bear Island Bar, .....	£700	0	0
Stones and extra work at Dam, ....	80	14	5
Paid for Fuses, ....	6	10	1—
Blasting rocks at the Meductic Falls, ....	40	0	0
Personal services, Specifications, Contracts, Superintendence, &c., 174 days, at 25s. ....	£217	10	0
Less—Received from Crown Land Office, ....	111	4	7—
Contingent and travelling expenses, ....	39	3	7
	<hr/>		
Carried forward, ....	£1,911	8	2

<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	....	....	£1,911	8	2
He credits,							
Warrants on the Treasury in 1850,	....	....	....	....	1,700	0	0
And claims a balance of	....	....	....	....	£211	8	2

This Account is sworn to and correctly made up, and is accompanied by documents and memoranda explanatory of the details of the transactions; the Expenditure is vouched, excepting the charge for contingent and travelling expenses, of which £10 18s. 7d. is unvouched; the charge for personal services is at the same rate as was charged the previous year for services connected with the Survey of the River.

Mr. Grant states that balances are due to several parties for extra work, and on an unfinished Contract, (Bear Island Bar,) to the amount of £638 19s.

### No. 2. NATHANIEL INGRAHAM, COMMISSIONER.

To remove rocks at the Meductic Rapids,—

He charges,

Sundry disbursements in building a Boat of a particular description, to be used in removing stones,	....	....	....	....	£48	5	1
For a Canoe,	....	....	....	....	1	15	0
Repairs of Tools,	....	....	....	....	1	0	0
54½ days labour, removing stones, at 5s. per day,					13	12	6
His own time, labour and superintendence building the boat,	....	....	....	30 days,			
Removing stones,	....	....	....	10			
2 trips to Fredericton for materials,	6						
			—46 at 10s.	£23	0	0	
Hauling out the Boat,	....	....	....	1	0	0	
Commission,	....	....	....	....	4	8	7½
					£93	1	2½

He credits,

The sum paid him by Mr. Grant, and charged by that Officer,	....	....	....	....	£40	0	0
Advanced by the Central Bank,	....	....	....	....	50	0	0
					90	0	0
Over-expenditure by the Account, as rendered,	....	....	....	....	£3	1	2½

The Auditor cannot see any authority for the charge of Commission, and thinks his charge for personal services, amounting as it does to nearly one third of the expenditure, to be ample remuneration,—off

Leaving unexpended,	....	....	....	....	£1	7	5
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### No. 3. MOSES VERNON, COMMISSIONER.

Balance unexpended of Grants of 1845 and 1846, for improving the South Bay Canal,	....	....	....	....	£38	6	3
Expenditure per Account furnished,	....	....	....	....	38	13	0
Over-expenditure by the Account as rendered,	....	....	....	....	£0	6	9

£20 9s. of the Expenditure charged is unvouched and not sufficiently in detail; further documents have been called for, and until furnished the £20 9s. will remain at Mr. Vernon's debit.

F. P. ROBINSON.

# RAILWAYS.

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## HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.

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**Copies of Letters of Honorable Joseph Howe to Right Honorable Earl Grey.**

Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant Governor Sir J. Harvey to Earl Grey.

*Government House, Halifax, October 25, 1850.*

MY LORD,—The members of my Government, upon a full consideration of the contents of Your Lordship's communication of the 21st ultimo, having deemed it to consist with what they owe to public feeling (which has been very unequivocally expressed throughout the Province), as well as to their own views of the great interests involved, to seek to present those views to Her Majesty's Government, in as plain and forcible a manner as may be consistent with the deep respect with which all decisions by Your Lordship have been and will at all times be received by them; they have accordingly resolved on delegating one of their body to proceed to England, in the hope that Your Lordship will admit their delegate to an audience, and will afford him every facility in bringing the views which he is charged to advocate, under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, which to Your Lordship may seem fit.

Permit me, therefore, to present to Your Lordship the Honorable Joseph Howe, a member of my Council, and a gentleman well qualified, in my judgment, to afford to Your Lordship and to Her Majesty's Government the fullest information and the most correct views of the state of public feeling in Nova Scotia.

The deep importance attached throughout the Province to the subject of Mr. Howe's mission, will, I doubt not, plead my excuse from any deviation from existing regulations which may attend this mode of communication with Your Lordship; and I do not doubt that on this, as on some other points, Mr. Howe's local information, experience, and sound judgment, will be found useful and acceptable.

It is Mr. Howe's present intention (should circumstances not induce him to alter it) to return to Nova Scotia before the meeting of the Legislature, in the hope of enabling me to convey to that body, at their meeting, some definite information as to the prospect of being able to obtain the necessary funds from London capitalists, either with or without the aid of Her Majesty's Government. As the latter alternative, however, would involve the difference of from £16,000 to £20,000 a year, in the amount of interest to be paid by the Colony, I feel satisfied that Your Lordship will be disposed to promote any well-considered measure by which so large a saving may be effected, without risk to the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Howe to Earl Grey.

*5, Sloane Street, November 25, 1850.*

MY LORD,—Having, at the interview with which I was honored on the 18th inst., received Your Lordship's instructions to place before you, in official form, the arguments on which, as Representative from the Province of Nova Scotia, I base my application for the guarantee of the Imperial Government, in aid of the public works projected by the Government of that Colony, I beg leave, with all respect, to call Your Lordship's attention to the following statement and observations.

Regarding the period as rapidly approaching, if it has not actually arrived, when Railroads must be laid down through her most advanced and prosperous Counties, east and west, Nova Scotia is called to decide, with the experience of the world before her,

her, upon the measures to be adopted to secure for her people, at the least expense, with the slightest risk, and in the shortest time, these great modern improvements. Her people have been accustomed to free roads; no toll-bars exist in the Province. Her roads, made at the public expense, belong to the country, and are emphatically the Queen's highways. In the few instances where she has deviated from this policy, in respect to bridges or ferries, the cost and the inconveniences of monopoly have tested its value.

Railways are highroads of an improved construction. They are as essential to our advancement and prosperity now, as common roads were in the olden time. The service which the Government has performed for a hundred years in respect to the common roads, which probably measure 8,500 miles, we believe it to be capable of performing in regard to Railways. The Administration is content to assume the responsibility, and the people, including an immense majority of all political parties, are willing and anxious that they should.

If our Government had means sufficient to build Railroads, and carry the people free, we believe that this would be sound policy. If tolls must be charged, we know that these will be more moderate and fair, if Government regulate them by the cost of construction and management, than if monopolies are created, and speculators regulate the tolls only with reference to the dividends. If there be risk or loss, we are content to bear it. If the traffic of the country yields a profit, we would apply the surplus revenue to the opening of new lines, or to the reduction of the cost of transportation.

Were a Railroad to be constructed in Nova Scotia, for the accommodation of internal traffic alone, we should perhaps decide to lay a line through our western Counties first, these being the most populous and improved.

An inter-colonial Railroad, in which the adjoining Colonies feel an interest, offers more general advantages than a mere local line. Hence the interest felt in the Quebec Railroad, which would have drawn to Halifax much trade from the Saint Lawrence, and opened up to colonization large tracts of wilderness lands, both in Canada and New Brunswick. This line, requiring £5,000,000 sterling to complete it, the united resources of the three Provinces are inadequate to the work, without very liberal aid from the British Government; that aid having been refused, the project has been for the present reluctantly abandoned.

A Railroad to Portland offers many advantages which one to Quebec does not. It will cost only about half as much. It must run, nearly all the way, through a comparatively improved country. It would connect Halifax with Saint John (and by the River, with Fredericton) and the larger towns of New Brunswick; giving to all these, with the villages and agricultural settlements lying between them, most desirable facilities for internal traffic.

The Portland Railroad would secure to Nova Scotia the advantages which nature designed her to enjoy: connecting her with all the lines running through the American Continent, and making Halifax a common terminus for them all. No American steamer, which did not touch at Halifax, could thenceforward compete, in priority of intelligence, and the rapid transit of passengers, with those which did.

From New York to Liverpool, the shortest sea-line measures 3,100 miles; that usually traversed is 3,300.

From Halifax to Galway is	....	....	....	....	2,130 miles.
Dublin to Holyhead,	....	....	....	....	63
					<u>2,193</u>
Holyhead to London,	....	....	....	263	
Dublin to the Southwest Coast of Ireland,				120	
Halifax to Saint John,	....	....	....	266	
Saint John to Waterville,	....	....	....	200	
Waterville to New York,	....	....	....	410—	1,259
					<u>3,452</u>

making the whole land and sea distance 152 miles more than the present sea passage. But the sea voyage, by the one route, would be 1107 miles shorter than by the other.

To

To run these 1107 miles by steamboat, at 12 miles an hour, would require 92 hours ; to run them by rail, at 30 miles an hour, would require but 36 hours. This route would therefore save, in the communication between Europe and America, 56 hours to every individual, in all time to come, who passed between the two Continents ; the sea risks to life and property being diminished by one third of the whole.

The States lying east of New York will be benefited in a ratio corresponding with their relative distances from that city. A merchant travelling from London to Portland, not only wastes 56 hours in going to New York, but must turn back and travel 400 miles on the route to Halifax besides, which will require 13 hours more.

It is clear then, that when the line across Ireland is completed, and that from Halifax to Waterville (from thence the lines are continuous all over the United States), this route may defy competition. No business man will travel by a route which leaves him 56 or 69 hours behind time, which gives to others dealing in the same articles, and entering the same markets with the same information, such very decided advantages.

No person travelling for pleasure will waste 56 hours, at some peril, on the ocean, where there is nothing to see, who can, in perfect security, run over the same distance by land, with cultivated country and a succession of towns and villages to relieve the eye.

The Americans assembled at the Portland Convention pledged themselves to make this line through the territory of Maine. Capitalists and contractors in that country profess their readiness to complete the whole through the British Provinces, provided Acts of Incorporation are given to them with liberal grants of land and money in addition.

For various reasons, the Government of Nova Scotia are reluctant to permit this to be done.

They are unwilling to surrender that which must become for ever the great highway between the Capital of Nova Scotia and her eastern Counties, to the management and control of foreign capitalists.

They believe it to be, my Lord, equally sound Provincial and sound National policy, that that portion of what must become a great highway of Nations, which lies within the territories of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, should be kept under British control ; and they believe that the security and defence of the maritime Provinces are involved in adherence to that policy.

They believe that the honor of the Crown is concerned in this question, to an extent which calls upon them to pledge the entire credit and resources of the Province, that it may not be tarnished. Having done this, they believe that the Imperial Government ought to take at least sufficient interest in the question to enable them to enter the English money market on the best terms, and effect a large saving in the expenditure required.

Money is worth, in the United States and in the British Provinces, 6 per cent. Suppose this Railroad to be constructed by American or Provincial capitalists, it is evident that our portion of it, which will cost £800,000 sterling, must pay £48,000 sterling, or £60,000 currency, over and above its working expenses.

With the Imperial guarantee, we can obtain the funds required at 3½ per cent., reducing the annual interest to £28,000 sterling, or £35,000 currency.

The Government of Nova Scotia believe, that if British capital, so much of which flows into foreign States, where it is always insecure, and in times of trial is found to have invariably strengthened our enemies, can be safely invested in the Queen's dominions, the Imperial Government should take an interest in its legitimate employment ; and they are quite prepared to invest an equal sum to that now required in building a line through the western Counties of Nova Scotia, whenever the eastern pays its working expenses and interest on the sum expended.

They believe that even if the Province could raise this amount of capital, to withdraw so large a sum from the ordinary channels of circulation, where it is beneficially employed, and earning interest and profits, would cramp the trade of the country, and produce, on a small scale, embarrassments similar in their nature to those experienced in the parent State.



They believe that a low rate of interest would lead to the establishment of a low rate of fares, of which every Englishman passing over the line would feel the advantage.

They are prepared to carry the British and American mails at reasonable rates, and to authorize the British Government to pay the amounts contracted for, to the credit of the interest on the loan.

They believe that Her Majesty's Government legitimately employed their influence in securing, by the Nicaragua Treaty, a passage for British subjects and commerce to the East. They believe that to control the great highway to the West, and to secure to a British Province the advantages of oceanic steam navigation, would be an equally legitimate object.

They believe that if Her Majesty's Government takes the lead in these noble North American enterprises, they will make the Queen's name a tower of strength on that Continent.

They apprehend that if the Colonists are driven to seek sympathy and assistance from the United States, in aid of their public works, to become large debtors to their capitalists, at extravagant interest, to employ their citizens habitually in the bosom of their country, a revulsion of feeling, dangerous to British interests, will be created, which statesmen should foresee and avoid.

Whether, my Lord, it was prudent in the Provincial Government to ask for the Imperial guarantee, I would respectfully suggest that it is now too late to consider. The refusal would wound the pride of every Nova Scotian, and strengthen the belief that England is indifferent to the industrial development of the maritime Provinces; that she has no policy, by backing which their inhabitants can be elevated to fair competition with their Republican neighbours; and that when they ask her countenance and co-operation in measures which are as essential to the national dignity and security, as they would be productive of internal improvement, the reply, though courteous, shuts out hope.

An impression prevails in the Lower Provinces, that either from the immediate presence in Canada of noblemen generally standing high in the confidence of the Ministry at home, or from the sensitive irritability with which all parties resort to open violence in that Province, more weight is given to representations affecting her interest, than to those which concern the maritime Colonies. Nova Scotians, compelled to sacrifice £22,000 a year in the completion of a national work, by the refusal of the Imperial Government to guarantee to the capitalists of England the interest on this loan, cannot fail to contrast the relative position in which they are placed by that refusal. That they may not copy the evil examples by which a larger share of fraternal consideration will appear to them to have been secured, shall be my sincere and anxious prayer.

The Canadas, seeking Responsible Government in the French mode, resorted to armed insurrections, which it cost England 4 or £5,000,000 to suppress. Immediately after the restoration of tranquillity, the British Government lent the Canadas £1,500,000.

Had the maritime Provinces participated in those rebellions, every regiment that marched through them in the winters of 1837 and 1839 would have been cut off. They did not. They adhered to their allegiance, and denounced the rebels. They cheered the soldiers on their winter marches, and provided for their wives and children. Yet Canada has been rewarded for bad faith and the waste of national resources, by a bonus of a million and a half; and I know no terms in which I can describe what my countrymen will feel, if, with a surplus revenue already available to secure the parent State from risk, they are refused the guarantee for half that amount.

In 1839, the State of Maine called out its militia to overrun the Province of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, though not directly menaced, promptly tendered her entire pecuniary and physical resources in vindication of the national honor. She had no direct interest in the Boundary question. Not an acre of her soil was menaced; yet she did not hesitate to tender her means, and to set an example of loyal unanimity, much wanted on the continent at that moment, and which, had war commenced, could not have failed to have drawn it into her bosom. Yet now, the people she would have fought, tender their co-operation to make a great national highway across her soil; and I submit, with all deference, my Lord, whether the Sovereign, whose honor she

she was prompt to vindicate, should be advised to refuse her aid, and view with unconcern the probable construction of such a work in our very midst, by foreign capital, to be subject to foreign influence and control.

When the storm blew from Maine we wrapped our loyalty around us. Who can tell what may happen, should the sun of prosperity shine from that quarter, and coldness and neglect appear on the other side?

England would not allow foreigners to control a great line of Railway reaching from Dover to Aberdeen. Should she permit them to control 350 miles of Railway through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?

When the French propagandists menaced Belgium, the Belgium Government controlled the Railways. The invaders were ambushed and overpowered; and through all the convulsions of 1848—1850, Belgium has remained tranquil and secure.

When the mob of Montreal seized upon the capital of Canada, the electric telegraph was in their hands. The wires were used to communicate with partisans above and below, by which Lord Elgin was seriously compromised, his Government having no assurance that their secrets were kept or their messages delivered.

But, my Lord, it may be asked, why should foreign capitalists make and control this road? Why may not this be done by the Colonists themselves? Because,—

1st. Capital is more abundant in the United States (most of which have borrowed largely from England) than in the British Provinces.

2d. Experience of Railway enterprises, and confidence in them, are more general in that country.

3d. A body of Railway engineers, contractors, and operatives, already formed in the different States, seek further employment, and will take much stock in payment, if employed.

4th. The interest of most of the lines south and west would be promoted by extension. Not only would Europeans, now reaching the Central States by sea, travel by rail if this were laid, but the population of the Provinces, who rarely go south or west, for want of facilities, would, by the aid of the European and North American Railroad, be let in on the western and southern lines.

5th. The national importance of controlling this Railroad will induce Americans to embark in it. The electric telegraph across Nova Scotia was no sooner completed than American merchants and speculators in cotton and corn would have bought it at any price. In peace and war the command of the work now proposed would give them great influence. No single association in the two Provinces would wield so much. If they built the trunk line they would ultimately control the branches. The constant employment of their own people would lead to the diffusion of Republican sentiments; and no Nova Scotian, or inhabitant of New Brunswick, would deem it worth his while to attempt to counteract tendencies to which the mother country seemed indifferent, and which he saw must inevitably lead to but one result.

Should it be objected, my Lord, that to comply with the request preferred by Nova Scotia, would be to delay or peril the completion of the great Railway projected by Lord Durham, and which was designed to form a back bone for the North American Provinces, and to open up large tracts of waste land to colonization; we answer—

Show us that Her Majesty's Government seriously entertain that project; that they are prepared to go down to Parliament and demand that it shall be realized; and Nova Scotia will at once honorably redeem the pledges which, in anticipation of what she conceived to be the Imperial policy, were recorded upon her statute book.

However the question may have changed its aspect, Nova Scotia will not swerve from any line of inter-colonial policy which the parent State regards as of paramount importance.

But the question has changed its aspect. Whether Canada, with its Railway lines, connecting Montreal and Quebec with the sea, via Melbourne and Portland, and which will, by the completion of the line now proposed through the cultivated parts of New Brunswick, unite both these great Cities with Halifax, by distances severally of 825 and 865 miles, will be disposed to embark funds in another, through a comparative wilderness, remains to be proved.

Nova Scotia, whatever may be the predilections of the Imperial Government, or the determination of Canada, possesses this advantage: The line which she proposes to construct

construct through her territory, must be a common trunk line for both the Portland and Quebec Railroads, whenever these are completed.

Nova Scotia cannot be wrong in constructing her 130 miles. If the Portland Railroad only is built, she is content to share the fortunes of that enterprise. If the British Government prefer, and choose to aid the work originally proposed, Nova Scotia will either pay her contribution, already pledged, or she will make that portion of the common line to the St. Lawrence which passes through her territory.

We hope to see both lines finished. One continuous Railroad communication with the great rivers and lakes of Canada, or with the principal cities of the United States, would give an impetus to the social and material prosperity of Nova Scotia, which her people anticipate, in confident reliance upon their own resources and on the bounties of Providence. Give them both, and the trunk line through their country must become a source of prosperity to the Province, and of revenue to its Government,—only to be paralleled in the history of the New World by the celebrated Erie Canal.

But, my Lord, it may be urged that the parent State has many Colonies, and that she may be embarrassed by other claims of a similar nature, if this is granted. Admitting the soundness of the objection, I respectfully submit that it comes too late. The British Government has already established the precedents of which Nova Scotia would claim the benefit. The grants to Canada have been already referred to. In 1848, a law was passed by Parliament, guaranteeing the interest required on a loan for the public works of the West Indies and the Mauritius, including Railways.

But we humbly conceive that no general rule of this kind ought to apply, even if the exceptions to which I have referred did not exist. The Government of England does not place a lighthouse on every headland, nor maintain a garrison in every English town. It does not build a dockyard in every county, nor in every colony. The prominent points of the sea coast are occupied for commercial security, and the most commanding positions for the preservation of internal tranquillity and national defence.

Gibraltar is a barren rock, yet millions have been expended in its capture and defence. Bermuda, in intrinsic value, is not worth a single County of New Brunswick, yet it commands the surrounding seas, and is therefore occupied for national objects.

In like manner, I would respectfully submit, should the commanding position of Nova Scotia be appreciated, occupied, and rendered impregnable— not by the presence of fleets and armies—but by inspiring its people with full confidence in the justice, magnanimity and wisdom of the Imperial Government—by promptly securing to the Province all the advantages arising from its proximity to Europe—from its containing within its bosom the high road, over which, in all time to come, the Anglo-Saxon race must pass in their social and commercial intercourse with each other.

There are other views of this question, my Lord, which ought to have their weight with the Government and people of England. The position of the North American Provinces is peculiar, and the temptations and dangers which surround them, trust me, my Lord, require on the part of the Imperial Government, a policy at once conciliatory and energetic.

The concessions already made, and the principles acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government, leave us nothing to desire, and Imperial statesmen little to do, in regard to the internal administration of our affairs. But something more than this is required by the high spirited race who inhabit British America. Placed between two mighty nations, we sometimes feel that we belong, in fact, to neither. Twenty millions of people live beside us, from whose markets our staple productions are excluded, or in which they are burthened with high duties, because we are British subjects. For the same reason, the higher paths of ambition, on every hand inviting the ardent spirits of the Union, are closed to us. From equal participation in common rights, from fair competition with them in the more elevated duties of Government, and the distribution of its prizes, our British brethren, on the other side, as carefully exclude us. The President of the United States is the son of a schoolmaster. There are more than 1000 schoolmasters teaching the rising youth of Nova Scotia, with the depressing conviction upon their minds, that no very elevated walks of ambition are open either to their pupils or their children.

Protection

Protection to any species of industry in Nova Scotia we utterly repudiate; but your Lordship is well aware that many branches of industry, many delicate and many coarse manufactures, require an extended demand before they can be sustained in any country. This extended demand the citizens of the great Republic enjoy; and it has done more for them than even their high tariffs or their peculiar institutions. The wooden nutmeg of Connecticut may flavour, untaxed, the rice of Carolina. Sea-borne in a vessel which traverses two mighty oceans, the coarse cloths of Massachusetts enter the Port of St. Francisco without fear of a custom house or payment of duty. The staple exports of Nova Scotia cannot cross the Bay of Fundy without paying 30 per cent.; and every species of Colonial manufacture is excluded from Great Britain by the comparatively low price of labour here, and from the wide range of the Republic by prohibitory duties.

The patience with which this state of things has been borne; the industry and enterprise which Nova Scotia has exhibited, in facing these difficulties, entitle her to some consideration. But a single century has passed away since the first permanent occupation of her soil by a British race. During all that time she has preserved her loyalty untarnished, and the property created upon her soil, or which floats under her flag upon the sea, is estimated at the value of £15,000,000. She provides for her own Civil Government,—guards her criminals,—lights her coast,—maintains her poor,—and educates her people, from her own resources. Her surface is everywhere intersected with free roads, inferior to none in America; and her hardy shoresmen not only wrestle with the Republicans for the fisheries and commerce of the surrounding seas, but enter into successful competition with them in the carrying trade of the world. Such a country, your Lordship will readily pardon me for suggesting, even to my gracious Sovereign's confidential advisers, is worth a thought. Not to wound the feelings of its inhabitants, or even seem to disregard their interests, may be worth the small sacrifice she now requires.

Nova Scotia has a claim upon the British Government and Parliament, which no other colony has. The mineral treasures in her bosom are supposed to be as inexhaustible as the fisheries upon her coast or the riches of her soil. Nearly the whole have been bartered away to a single company, for no adequate provincial or national object. A monopoly has thus been created, which wounds the pride, while it cramps the industry of the people. If Nova Scotia were a State of the American Union, this monopoly would not last an hour. If she now asked to have this lease cancelled or bought up, that her industry might be free, she would seek nothing unreasonable.

The emancipation of our soil is perhaps as much an obligation resting upon the people of England, as was the emancipation of the slaves. No Government dare create such a monopoly in England or in Scotland; and bear with me, my Lord, when I assure your Lordship that our feelings are as keen, our pride as sensitive, as those of Englishmen or Scotchmen. Break up this monopoly, and capital would flow into our mines, and the mines would furnish not only employment for Railroads, but give an impetus to our coasting and foreign trade.

Nova Scotians have seen £20,000,000 not lent, but given, to their fellow-colonists in the West Indies. They admired the spirit which overlooked pecuniary considerations in view of great principles of national honour and humanity. But by that very act they lost, for a time, more than would make this Railroad. Their commerce with the West Indies was seriously deranged by the change, and the consumption of fish, their great staple, largely diminished.

If money is no object when the national honour is at stake in the West Indies, why should it be in British America? If the emancipation of 800,000 Blacks is a moral obligation, to be redeemed at the cost of £20,000,000, surely a territory, which now contains double the number of Whites, attached British subjects, and which will ultimately contain ten times that number, is worth risking a million or two to preserve.

The national bounties of France and America, my Lord, also place Nova Scotia in a false and unfavourable position. These bounties are not aimed at our industry, but at British naval supremacy. Yet they subject us to an unfair competition upon the sea, as galling as is the mineral and metallic monopoly upon the land.

For every quintal of fish a Frenchman catches, his Government pays him 10 francs, or 8s. 4d. sterling, and every man and boy employed receives 50 francs for each

voyage besides. For every ton of shipping an American employs in the fishery, his Government pays him 20s. per ton. Nova Scotia juts into the seas which the French and American fishermen, thus stimulated, occupy. If she were a French Province, or an American State, not only would she participate in those bounties, but she would fit out and own, in addition to her present fleet, at least 1000 fishing-craft, which now come from foreign ports into the waters by which she is surrounded, and subject her people to a species of competition in which the advantages are all on one side.

The manner in which Nova Scotia has extended her fisheries in the face of this competition; the hardy race she has reared upon her sea-coast; the value of craft employed and of export furnished, speak volumes for the enterprise and industry of her people. Yet every Nova Scotian fisherman toils with this conviction daily impressed upon his mind: "If I were a Frenchman, my profits would be secure. I would be in a position equal to that of an American; far superior to that of a colonist. If I was an American, I would have a bounty sufficient to cover the risk of my outfit, and besides, have a boundless free market for the sale of my fish, extending from Maine to California, which is now half-closed to me by nearly prohibitory duties."

The British Government could break down these bounties at once, by equalizing them. The Mother Country owes it to her Northern Provinces to try the experiment, if they cannot be removed by negotiation. But suppose she does not; suppose, that having done my best to draw attention to the claims of those I have the honor to represent, I return to them without hope, how long will high-spirited men endure a position in which their loyalty subjects their mines to monopoly—their fisheries to unnatural competition—and in which cold indifference to public improvement, or national security, is the only response they meet, when they make to the Imperial authorities a proposition calculated to keep alive their national enthusiasm, while developing their internal resources?

The idea of a great inter-colonial Railroad to unite the British American Provinces, originated with Lord Durham. In the confident belief that this work was to be regarded as one of national importance, Nova Scotia paid towards the survey of the line nearly £8,000. The anticipation that the completion of this great work, in connexion with a scheme of colonization, would redress many of the evils and inequalities under which the Provinces labour, for some time buoyed up the spirits of the people, and the disappointment is keenly felt in proportion as hopes were sanguine. If then the British Government has abandoned the policy to which, perhaps too hastily, we assumed that it was pledged; if the empire will make no roads through its territories (and the legions of Britain might be worse employed); surely it cannot be less than madness to permit foreigners to make them; and it must be sound statemanship to aid the Colonial Governments, whenever they will assume the responsibility of constructing and controlling the great highways, no less necessary for internal improvement than for national defence.

If the road across Nova Scotia is commenced, the spirits of the Colonists will revive. If extended first to Portland, it will "prepare the way," to employ your Lordship's own language, "for the execution of the line to Quebec; and it will contribute to the same end, namely, that of rendering Halifax the great port of communication between the two Continents of Europe and America."

I have said that the Railroad across Nova Scotia will be the common trunk for the Quebec and Portland lines, whenever these are made. The former cannot be constructed by the Colonists, unless the British Government make liberal contributions. The line to Portland will be made either with British or American capital. If by the latter, then, my Lord, it is worth while to inquire in what position the British Government will stand, should they ever attempt to realize Lord Durham's magnificent conception, and find that the first link in the great chain of inter-colonial communication is already in possession of their enemies?

The Americans at this moment are putting forth their utmost skill to compete with our ocean steamers. When the Railroad is constructed across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, their boats must start from and return to Halifax, or the competition will be at an end. A rivalry, honorable to both nations, may still continue; but, however the odds may turn, at least we shall have the satisfaction to reflect, that the inevitable result of that competition is to build up a noble maritime city within Her Majesty's dominions.

The

The British Government now pays, for the conveyance of the North American mails between England and New York, £145,000 sterling per annum. By this arrangement 1,107 miles of sea are traversed more than are necessary. The correspondence of all Europe with all America is delayed fifty six hours beyond the time which will be actually required for its conveyance, when the Railroads across Ireland and Nova Scotia are completed.

One set of these British Mail Steamers pass by our own Provinces, and, to the mortification of their inhabitants, carry their letters, and even the public despatches of their Government, to the United States, to be sent back some 800 miles, if they come by land; at least 500, if sent by sea.

While the nearest land to Europe is British territory,—while a harbour, almost matchless for security and capacity, invites Englishmen to build up within the empire a fitting rival to the great commercial cities which are rising beyond it, your Lordship will readily comprehend the depth and earnestness of our impatience to be rescued from a position which wounds our pride as British subjects, and is calculated rapidly to generate the belief, that the commanding position of our country is either not understood, or our interests but lightly valued.

My Lord, I do not touch the question of Emigration and Colonization, because I have already trespassed largely upon your Lordship's patience, and because I do not wish to encumber the subject. There is another reason, my Lord. I do not desire to enter incidentally upon a field which has yielded so many crops of fallacies, but which, properly cultivated, may yet bear noble fruit. I wish to examine what may have been recently said and written in England, on this important subject, before expressing my opinion. This only I may say, that if the British Islands have surplus labour, there is room for it all in the North American Provinces; and that the honour and the interests of England are deeply concerned in planting that labour in the right place.

I am aware, my Lord, that it is the fashion, in certain quarters, to speak of the fraternal feelings which, henceforward, are to mutually animate the population of Great Britain and of the United States. I wish I could credit the reality of their existence; but I must believe the evidence of my own senses.

A few years ago I spent the 4th of July at Albany. The ceremonies of the day were imposing. In one of the largest public halls of the City, an immense body of persons were assembled. English, Irish, and Scotch faces were neither few nor far between. In the presence of that breathless audience, the old bill of indictment against England, the Declaration of Independence, was read; and at every clause each young American knit his brows, and every Briton hung his head with shame. Then followed the oration of the day, in which every nation, eminent for arts, or arms, or civilization, received its meed of praise, but England. She was held up as the universal oppressor and scourge of the whole earth,—whose passage down the stream of time was marked by blood and usurpation,—whose certain wreck, amidst the troubled waves, was but the inevitable retribution attendant on a course so ruthless. As the orator closed, the young Americans knit their brows again; and the recent emigrants, I fear, carried away by the spirit of the scene, cast aside their allegiance to the land of their fathers.

Had this scene, my Lord, occurred in a single town, it would have made but a slight impression; but, on that very day, it was acted, with more or less of skill and exaggeration, in every town and village of the Republic. It has been repeated on every 4th of July since. It will be repeated every year to the end of time. And so long as that ceremony turns upon England, every twelve month, the concentrated hatred of Republican America, it cannot be a question of indifference, whether the emigrants who desire to leave the Mother Country, should settle within or beyond the boundaries of the empire.

There is, my Lord, another view of this question, that is pregnant with materials for reflection, and that should task the statesmanship of England, independently of it, though deserving to be glanced at in this connexion. I have said that the North American Provinces lie between two mighty nations, yet belong, in fact, to neither. This branch of the subject is wide, and may be variously illustrated. Perhaps, before leaving England, I may call your Lordship's attention to it again. For the present I confine myself to a single illustration.

Whatever

Whatever may be the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon this claim, which, on the part of the Province I represent, I have endeavoured respectfully to press upon your Lordship's notice, I believe, and every one of my countrymen will believe, that if presented to the magnanimous and enlightened Assembly where we are not represented, by a few Nova Scotians, whose hearts were in the enterprise; whose knowledge of the position and requirements of British America was minute and various; whose zeal for the integrity of the empire, and the honour of the Crown, could not be questioned, the House of Commons would not permit them to plead in vain.

But, my Lord, we have no such privilege. We daily see our friends or acquaintance across the frontier, not only distinguishing themselves in the State Legislatures which guard their municipal interests, but enriching the national councils with the varied eloquence and knowledge drawn from every portion of the Union. From the national councils of his country, the British American is shut out. Every day he is beginning to feel the contrast more keenly. I was not at the recent Portland Convention, but the Colonists who did attend, astonished the Americans by their general bearing, ability, and eloquence. But when these men separated, it was with the depressing conviction in the hearts of our people, that one set would be heard, perhaps, on the floor of Congress the week after, or be conveyed in national ships to foreign Embassies; while the other could never lift their voices in the British Parliament, nor aspire to higher employment than their several Provinces could bestow. Let us then, my Lord, at least feel, that if thus excluded, we have but to present a claim or a case worthy of consideration, to have it dealt with in a fair and even generous spirit.

The warrior of old, whose place was vacant in the pageant, was yet present in the hearts of the people. So let it be with us, my Lord. If the seats which many whom I have left behind me, could occupy with honour to themselves, and advantage to the empire, are still vacant in the national councils, let Nova Scotia at least be consoled by the reflection that her past history pleads for her on every fitting occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Howe to Earl Grey.

5, Sloane Street, January 16, 1851.

MY LORD,—In the letter which I had the honor to address to your Lordship on the 25th November, I argued the case of Nova Scotia on its own merits, and ventured to claim the guarantee of the Imperial Government in aid of her public works, upon grounds which affected her material interests, her pride, her enterprise, and steadfast loyalty to the British Crown.

The immediate consideration of that letter I did not desire, because, while preparing it, I was quite conscious that if the single issue raised, were to be decided by Her Majesty's Government upon the merits or claims of Nova Scotia alone, the Cabinet would have but a very inadequate statement of the reasons which ought to secure, and the Province I represent but a slender chance of obtaining, a favourable decision.

The interest which the mother country has in the elevation of North America, in the increase of her population, the development of her resources, the occupation of her wild lands, the extension of her commerce, and of her means of internal and external communication, I believe too far transcend the interest, great as that is, which the several Provinces feel in these very important questions.

Should the aid of the parent State be refused, the Northern Provinces would still, but with less rapidity, complete their public works. Though not an emigrant landed on their shores, the population they have would live in plenty, and double every twenty years. Should they change their political relations, the worst that could befall them, would be association with their Anglo-Saxon neighbours, or an independent position, moderately secure, and full of future promise.

But England cannot afford to descend from the high position which she occupies among the nations of the earth. Having lost one half of a mighty continent, won by the valour and enterprise of a noble ancestry, she can as little afford to confess, in the presence of all the world, her inability to wisely rule the other half, and preserve the attachment

attachment of its inhabitants. Besides, there are within her own populous cities, and upon the surface of her highly cultivated rural districts, certain evils, disorders, and burthens, with which it behoves her, as a good economist, and as a wise, enterprising, and christian nation, energetically to deal.

For more than a month I have surveyed, with intense earnestness, the wide circle of her colonial dependencies, and studied in parliamentary and official papers, for some assured prospect of relief from these evils and disorders. I have examined with care the policy of the present and of past Governments, and the plans and suggestions of public writers and associations; and have invariably turned to the North American Provinces with the conviction that they present, at this moment, the most available and diversified resources for the relief of England; the noblest field for the further development of her industry, philanthropy and power.

In offering suggestions to the Ministers of the Crown, I feel, my Lord, the distance which divides me, in rank and intelligence, from those I would presume to counsel; and yet I am not without a hope that they will give some weight to the position I occupy, and to the training which my mind has received.

If I understand the questions to be approached better than many persons of far higher attainments—if I feel more acutely their commanding importance, it is because, being a native of North America, I have travelled much over the Provinces, and mingled familiarly, and for many years, with all classes of their inhabitants; and being a member of Her Majesty's Council in the Province I represent, I am bound by my oath to offer my advice, through the channels established by the Constitution, to my Sovereign, in matters of State, which I believe to involve the honor of the Crown and the integrity and prosperity of the empire.

To provide employment for her surplus capital and labour—to extend her home markets—to relieve her poor rates—to empty her poor houses—to reform her convicts—to diminish crime—to fill up the waste places of the empire, and to give the great mass of her population a share of real estate, and an interest in property, I believe to be pre-eminently the mission and the duty of this great country at the present time.

The period is favourable. The removal of impolitic restrictions has lessened to some extent the pressure upon the public finances, and given to the people that measure of relief which affords time for reflection upon the means by which the still existing pressure upon industry may be further relieved. In a colonial point of view, the period is also favourable. Thanks to the policy which the present Cabinet have carried out, the North American Provinces are relieved, so far as free countries ever can be, from internal dissensions. Invested with control over their own affairs and resources, they have now the leisure, as they assuredly have a sincere desire, to consult with their brethren on this side of the Atlantic on common measures of mutual advantage. I think I may say that while they anticipate great benefit from the co-operation and aid of the mother country in promoting their public works, they are not unmindful of their duty to consider the peculiar questions in which this country feels an interest; and to take care that while availing themselves of the credit of England, no permanent addition is made to her public burthens.

The subjects of Colonization and Emigration have been most elaborately discussed. I pass over the points in which writers and speakers differ; in this they all agree, that the British Islands have an interest in these subjects, second to none that has ever been felt by any nation in ancient or modern times. The enumeration of a few facts will be sufficient to exhibit the grounds of this belief. The statistical returns of 1850 will, I have no doubt, show a state of things much more favourable, but still I fear not so favourable as to shake the general conclusions at which I have arrived. These are founded upon facts, as I find them stated in official documents and works of approved authority.

In Ireland the lives of the population have for years been dependent upon the growth of a single vegetable. But when it grew, as was stated by the late Charles Buller, uncontradicted, in the House of Commons, on an average there were 2,000,000 persons who, in that island, were unemployed for thirty weeks in the year. To what extent famine and emigration have since diminished the numbers, I have no means of accurately judging; but it appears that in 1848, besides the £10,000,000 granted by Parliament for the relief of Irish distress, and provisions sent from other countries,



£1,216,679 were raised in Ireland for the support of the poor, and that 1,457,194, or nearly 1 out of 5 of the entire population, received relief.

In Scotland, where the population is only 2,620,000, a fifth more than that of British America, £544,334 were expended for the relief of the poor in 1848, more than was spent by the four British Provinces on their Civil Government, roads, education, lights, interest on debts, and all other services put together; 227,647 persons were relieved, the amount expended on each being £2 7 9; a sum quite sufficient to have paid, in a regularly appointed steamboat, the passage of each recipient to British America.

In England, in the same year, £6,180,765 were raised for the relief of the poor, or 1s. 10d. in the pound on £67,300,587. The number aided was 1,876,541, or about 1 out of every 11 persons occupying this garden of the world. The sum paid for each was even higher than in Scotland, being £3 5 10 per head, more than sufficient to have paid the passage to North America from Liverpool or Southampton.

I turn to the workhouses of England, and find that in 1849 there were in these receptacles, 30,158 boys and 26,165 girls, of whom 8,264 were fit for service. In Ireland, under 18, there were 60,514 boys and 66,285 girls, the aggregate in the two countries being 185,122.

Turning to the criminal calendar, it appears that in 1848 there were committed for offences in England, 30,349; in Scotland, 4,900; and in Ireland, 38,522, making 73,771 in all; of whom 6,298 were transported, and 37,373 imprisoned.

I find that in 1849 you maintained in Ireland a constabulary of 12,828 men, besides horses, at a cost, taking the preceding year as a guide, of £562,506 10s. In England and Wales you employed 9,829 policemen, (including the London police,) at a cost of £579,327 4 8. From Scotland I have no return. But taking the above facts to guide us, it appears that, for mere purposes of internal repression, and the arrest of criminals, to say nothing of beadles and innumerable parish officers, you maintained, in addition to your army, a civic force double in number the entire army of the United States, at a cost (Scotland not being included) of £1,141,833 14 8.

Think you, my Lord, that when a Republican points exultingly to the returns, and contrasts these statistics of poverty and crime with the comparative abundance and innocence of his own country, and which he attributes to his own peculiar institutions, that a British colonist does not turn, with astonishment at the apathy of England, to the millions of square miles of fertile territory which surround him; to the noble rivers, and lakes, and forests by which the scenery is diversified; to the exhaustless fisheries; and to the motive power, rushing from a thousand hills into the sea, and with which all the steam engines of Britain cannot compete?

Driven to attribute to British and Irish statesmen a want of courage and forecaste to make these great resources available to maintain our brethren and protect their morals, or to suspect the latter of being more idle, degraded, and criminal, than their conduct abroad would warrant, we gladly escape from the apprehension of doing general injustice, by laying the blame on our rulers. May it be the elevated determination of Her Majesty's advisers to relieve us from the dilemma, by wiping out this national reproach.

One set of economists propose to remedy this state of things by restraints upon nature, which are simply impossible, and would be wicked if they were not; another large political party desire to feed the people by a return to protection and the revival of class interests with all the delusions and hostilities; a third look hopefully forward to the further development of domestic industry in accordance with the principles of free trade.

All my sympathies are with the latter; but while hostile tariffs exist in most of the populous States of Europe and America, I would aid them by the creation of new markets within the Queen's dominions, by the judicious location of those who are a burden, upon the fertile lands of the empire, that they may become customers to those who remain at home.

One writer, whose book I have read recently, objects to this, because he says that if any part of the population is displaced, young people will marry, and increase the numbers until the vacuum is filled up. The young ought certainly not to object to this, or the old either. If his theory be sound, it answers the objections of those who fear too great diminution of numbers, by emigration; and colonization would still have

this

this advantage, that it would strengthen the Transatlantic Provinces, and make more customers for Britain and Ireland, even should their population remain the same.

But it may be said there is but one enlightened mode of colonization, and, under the patronage of the Government and of associated companies, that is being very extensively tried in our southern and eastern possessions.

Of the Wakefield theory I would speak with all respect; of the combined efforts of public spirited individuals, I would be the last to disapprove; the judicious arrangements made by the Government Commissioners, for the selection of emigrants, the ventilation and security of ships, and the distribution of labour, and which I have carefully examined, challenge in most of their details, my entire sanction.

I do not wish to check the progress, in these valuable Colonies, of associated enterprise; I do not desire to restrict the growth of population within them, or to supersede the functions of the Board of Land and Emigration: I wish these rising communities God speed, and success to all those who take an interest in them.

But I turn from them to the North American field, perhaps because I know it best, but assuredly because I believe that to people and strengthen it will secure political advantages of the very highest importance, and because I apprehend that the Eastern Colonies, however they may prosper and improve, will offer but homœopathic remedies for the internal maladies of England.

In twenty two years, from 1825 to 1846 inclusive, only 124,272 persons went from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand. In the same period, 710,410 went to the United States, to strengthen a foreign and a rival Power, to entrench themselves behind a hostile tariff, and to become consumers of American manufactures, and of foreign productions, seaborne in American bottoms; they and the countless generation that has already sprung from their loins, unconscious of regard for British interests and of allegiance to the Crown of England.

In twenty two years, 124,272 settlers have gone to Australia and New Zealand; about half the number on the poor rate of Scotland in 1846, not a tenth part of the paupers relieved in Ireland, or one in fourteen of those who were supported by England's heavily taxed industry in that single year; not more, I apprehend, than died of famine in a single county of Ireland from 1846 to 1850; and less, by 60,000, than the number of the young people who were in the workhouses of England and Ireland in 1849.

Valuable as these Eastern Colonies may be, respectable as may have been the efforts to improve them, it is manifest that whether we regard them as extensive fields for colonization, or as industrial aids for the removal of pressure on the resources of the United Kingdom, the belief, however fondly indulged, is but a delusion and a snare. Were I to go into a calculation of the expense, to show what this emigration has cost the Government and people of England, I could prove this by pregnant illustrations. But two or three simple facts are patent, and lie upon the surface.

Australia and New Zealand are 14,000 miles from the shores of England. The British Provinces of North America but 2,500. Every Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman who embarks for the Eastern Colonies, must be maintained by somebody for 120 or 150 days, while he is tossing about in idleness on the sea. The average passage to North America is about 40; and when the arrangements are complete, to which I hope to have your Lordship's countenance and support, emigrants embarking for the North American Provinces, may reach Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 8 or 10 days, and Canada in 12. The expense of a passage to the east, is to the Government, to the emigrant, or to the capitalist, to whom he becomes a debtor, £20. The cost of a passage to the west rarely exceeds £3 10s., and may be reduced to £2 10s., if steam ships for the poor are employed.

But mark the disproportion, my Lord, in other respects. If a British or Irishman with capital go to the Eastern Colonies, he must pay £100 sterling for 100 acres of land. If he goes to the Canterbury Settlement he must pay £300. In Western Canada he can get his 100 acres of the best land in the empire for £40; in Lower Canada for £20; in New Brunswick (where Professor Johnston declares more wheat is grown to the acre than in the best parts of the State of New York) for £12 10; and in Nova Scotia for £10, where, from the extent of mineral treasures, the proximity to Europe, the wealth of the fisheries, and the facilities for and rapid growth of navigation,

navigation, land is now in many sections, and will soon become in all, as valuable as in any part of Her Majesty's Colonial Dominions.

If land is purchased in Eastern Possessions, it is clear that English capital must flow out at the rate of £100 or £300 for every 100 acres. If the poor go out they must begin colonial life by owing that amount, and £20 for their passage besides, if they aspire to become proprietors.

A poor Englishman, on the contrary, can get to North America for a few pounds. If he works a single winter at the seal fishery of Newfoundland, or on the wharves in Nova Scotia, or a single summer in the rural districts or timber forests of New Brunswick, he can save as much as will pay for his passage and his land.

But it is said that these high prices are paid, not for land alone, but for the civilization, without which land is of little value,—for roads, bridges, churches, schools, for religious services and the means of education. But all these exist in North America, to an extent, and of an order, of which few persons who have not visited the Provinces have any correct idea. Nova Scotia, for instance, is divided into seventeen counties, with their magistracy, sessions, court houses, jails, representatives, and complete county organization.

Each of these again is divided into townships, whose ratepayers meet, assess themselves, support their poor, and appoint their local officers. In each of the shire towns there are churches of some if not of all the religious bodies which divide the British people. Every part of the country is intersected with roads, and bridges span all the larger and most of the smaller streams.

From 50 to 100 public schools exist in every county; there is a Bible in every house, and few natives of the Province grow up but what can read, write, and cypher. The same may be said generally of the other Provinces. We charge nothing for these civilizing influences. The emigrant who comes in, obeys the laws and pay his ordinary taxes, which are very light, is welcome to a participation in them all, and may for £10 have his 100 acres of land besides.

The best criterion of the comparative civilization of countries may be found in the growth of commerce and the increase of a mercantile marine. Tried by this test, the North American Provinces will stand comparison with any other portion in the Queen's dominions.

The West India Colonies, the Australian group including New Zealand, the African Colonies and the East Indian, or the Mauritius and Ceylon, owned collectively in 1846 but 2,128 vessels, or 42,610 tons of shipping. The North American group, including Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, owned in that year, 5,119 vessels, measuring 393,822 tons. Of these, Nova Scotia owned in tonnage 141,093, and in number more than the other four put together, or 2,583.

But it may be asserted that the climate of North America is rigorous and severe. The answer we North Americans give to this objection is simple. Do me honor to glance, my Lord, at the hemisphere which contains the three quarters of the Old World, and dividing the northern countries from the south, the rigorous climate from the warm and enervating, satisfy yourself in which reside at this moment the domestic virtues, the pith of manhood, the seats of commerce, the centres of intelligence, the arts of peace, the discipline of war, the political power and dominion—assuredly in the northern half. And yet it was not always so. The southern and eastern portions, blessed with fertility, and containing the cradle of our race, filled up first, and ruled for a time the territories to the north. But as civilization and population advanced northwards, the bracing climate did its work, as it will ever do, and in physical endurance and intellectual energy, the north asserted the superiority which to this hour it maintains.

Look now, my Lord, at the map of America. A very common idea prevails in this country that nearly the whole Continent of North America was lost to England at the Revolution, and that only a few insignificant and almost worthless Provinces remain. This is a great, and if the error extensively prevail, may be a fatal mistake. Great Britain, your Lordship is well aware, owns up to this moment one half the Continent; and, taking the example of Europe to guide us, I believe the best half. Not the best for slavery, or for growing cotton and tobacco, but the best for raising  
men

men and women; the most congenial to the constitution of the northern European; the most provocative of steady industry; and all things else being equal, the most impregnable and secure.

But they are not and never have been equal. The first British emigration all went to the southern half of the continent, the northern portion, for 150 years, being occupied by French hunters, traders, and Indians. The British did not begin to settle in Nova Scotia till 1749, nor in Canada till 1763. Prior to the former period, Massachusetts had a population of 160,000, Connecticut, 100,000. The city of Philadelphia had 18,000 inhabitants before an Englishman had built a house in Halifax; Maine had 2,485 enrolled militiamen before a British settlement was formed in the Province of New Brunswick. The other States were proportionally advanced, before Englishmen turned their attention to the northern Provinces at all.

The permanent occupation of Halifax, and the Loyalist emigration from the older Provinces, gave them their first impetus. But your Lordship will perceive that in the race of improvement, the old thirteen States had a long start. They had three millions of Britains and their descendants to begin with at the Revolution. But a few hundreds occupied the Provinces to which I wish to call attention at the commencement of the war, only a few thousands at its close. Your Lordship will, I trust, readily perceive that had both portions of the American Continent enjoyed the same advantages from the period when the Treaty of Paris was signed, down to the present hour, the southern half must have improved and increased its numbers much faster than the northern, because it had a numerous population, a flourishing commerce, and much wealth to begin with. But the advantages have not been equal. The excitement and the necessities of the War of Independence inspired the people of the south with enterprise and self-confidence. Besides, my Lord, they had free trade with each other, and, so far as they chose to have or could obtain it by their own diplomacy, with all the world. The Northern Provinces had separate Governments, half-paternal despotisms, which repressed rather than encouraged enterprise. They had often hostile tariffs, no bond of union, and, down to the advent of Mr. Huskisson, and from thence to the final repeal of the navigation laws, were cramped in all their commercial enterprises by the restrictive policy of England.

In other respects the Southern States had the advantage. From the moment that their independence was recognized, they enjoyed the absolute control over their internal affairs. Your Lordship, who has had the most ample opportunity of estimating the repressing influence of the old Colonial system, and, happily for us, have swept it away, can readily fancy what advantages our neighbours derived from exemption from its trammels. On reflection you will think it less remarkable that the southern half of the continent has improved faster than the northern, than that the latter should have improved at all.

But I have not enumerated all the sources of disparity. The National Government of the United States early saw the value and importance of emigration. They bought up Indian lands, extended their acknowledged frontiers, by purchase or successful diplomacy, surveyed their territory, and prepared for colonization. The States, or public associations within them, borrowed millions from England, opened roads, laid off lots, and advertised them in every part of Europe by every fair and often by the unfair means of puffing and exaggeration. The General Government skilfully seconded, or rather suggested, this policy. They framed constitutions suited to those new settlements; invested them with modified forms of self government from the moment that the most simple materials for organization were accumulated; and formed them into new States, with representation in the National Councils, whenever they numbered 40,000.

What did England do during all this time? Almost nothing; she was too much occupied with European wars and diplomacy. Wasting millions in subsidizing foreign princes, many of whose petty dominions, if flung into a Canadian lake, would scarcely raise the tide. What did we do in the Provinces to fill up the northern territory? What could we do? Down to 1815 we were engrossed by the wars of England, our commerce being cramped by the insecurity of our coasts and harbours. Down to the promulgation of Lord John Russell's memorable Despatch of the 16th of October, 1839, and to which full effect has been given in the Continental Provinces by the

present Cabinet, we were engaged in harrassing contests with successive Governors and Secretaries of State, for the right to manage our internal affairs.

This struggle is over, and we now have the leisure and the means to devote to the great questions of colonization and internal improvement—to examine our external relations with the rest of the empire, and with the rest of the world—to consult with our British brethren on the imperfect state of those relations, and of the best appropriation that can be made of their surplus labour, and of our surplus land, for our mutual advantage, that the poor may be fed, the waste places filled up, and this great empire strengthened and preserved.

But it may be asked, what interest have the people of England in this inquiry? I may be mistaken, but, in my judgment, they have an interest far more important and profound than even the Colonists themselves.

The contrast between the two sides of the American frontier is a national disgrace to England. It has been so recorded in her parliamentary papers by Lord Durham, by Lord Sydenham, and by other Governors and Commissioners.

There is not a traveller from Hall to Buckingham but has impressed this conviction on her literature. We do not blush at the contrast on our own account; we could not relieve it by a single shade beyond what has been accomplished. We have done our best, under the circumstances in which we have been placed, as I have already shown by reference to our social and commercial progress; but we regret it, because it subjects us to the imputation of an inferiority that we do not feel, and makes us doubt whether British statesmen will, in the time to come, deal with our half of the American Continent more wisely than they have in times past.

It is clearly then the interest and the duty of England to wipe out this national stain, and to reassure her friends in North America, by removing the disadvantages under which they labour, and redressing the inequalities which they feel.

Having, however imperfectly, endeavoured to show that as a mere question of economy—of relief to her municipal and national finances, no less than of her religious obligation, it is the duty of England to turn her attention to North America, permit me now for a moment to direct your Lordship's attention to the territory which it behoves the people of these United Kingdoms to occupy, organize, and retain.

Glance, my Lord, at the map, and you will perceive that Great Britain owns, on the Continent of North America, with the adjacent islands, 4,000,000 of square miles of territory. All the States of Europe, including Great Britain, measure but 3,708,871. Allowing 292,129 square miles for inland lakes of greater extent than exist on this continent, the lands you own are as broad as the whole of Europe. If we take the round number of 4,000,000, and reduce the miles to acres, we have about 90 acres for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdoms. Now suppose you spare us two millions of people, you will be relieved of that number, who now, driven by destitution to the unions or to crime, swell the poor rates and crowd the prisons.

With that number we shall be enabled, with little or no assistance, to repel foreign aggression. We shall still have a square mile, or 640 acres, for every inhabitant, or 4,480 acres for every head of a family which British America will then contain.

Is not this a country worth looking after, worth some application of Imperial credit, nay, even some expenditure of public funds, that it may be filled with friends not enemies, customers not rivals, improved, organized, and retained? The policy of the Republic is protection to home manufactures. Whose cottons, linens, woollens, cutlery, iron; whose salt, machinery, guns, and paper, do the 701,401 emigrants who went to the United States between 1825 and 1846 now consume? Whose have they consumed, after every successive year of emigration? Whose will they and their descendants continue to consume? Those not of the Mother Country, but of the United States. This is a view of the question which should stir, to its centre, every manufacturing city in the kingdom.

Suppose the Republic could extend her tariff over the other portion of the continent, she could then laugh at the Free Trade policy of England. But if we retain that policy, and the Colonies besides, British goods will flow over the frontier, and the Americans must defend their revenue by an army of officers extending ultimately over a line of 3000 miles.

The balance of power in Europe is watched with intense interest by British statesmen. The slightest movement in the smallest State, that is calculated to cause vibration, animates the Foreign Office, and often adds to its perplexities and labours. But is not the balance of power in America worth retaining? Suppose it lost, how would it affect that of Europe? Canning, without much reflection, boasted that he had redressed the balance of power in the Old, by calling the New World into existence. But, even if the vaunt were justifiable, it was a world beyond the limit of the Queen's dominions. We have a new world within them, at the very door of England, with boundaries defined, and, undeniably by any foreign Power, subject to her sceptre. Already it lives, and moves, and has its being; full of hope and promise, and fond attachment to the Mother Country. The new world of which Canning spoke, when its debts to England are counted, will appear to have been a somewhat costly creation; and yet, at this moment, Nova Scotia's little fleet of 2,583 sail could sweep every South American vessel from the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

I am not an alarmist, my Lord, but there appear to be many in England, and some of them holding high military and social positions, who consider these islands defenceless from continental invasion by any first-rate European power. Confident as I am in their resources, and hopeful of their destiny, I must confess that the military and naval power of France or Russia, aided by the steam fleet and navy of the United States, would make a contest doubtful for a time, however it might ultimately terminate. But suppose the United States to extend to Hudson's Bay, with an extension over the other half of the continent, of the spirit which animates the Republic now; imagine Great Britain without a harbour on the Atlantic or the Pacific that she could call her own, without a ton of coal for her steamers or a spar to repair a ship; with the 5000 vessels which the Northern Provinces even now own, with all their crews, and the fishermen who line their shores, added to the maritime strength of the enemy, whose arsenals and outposts would then be advanced 500 miles nearer to England; even if Newfoundland and the West India Islands could be retained, which is extremely doubtful. The picture is too painful to be dwelt on longer than to show how intimately interwoven are the questions to which I have ventured to call your Lordship's attention, with the foreign affairs of the empire. I do not go into comparative illustrations, because I desire now to show how a judicious use of the resources of North America may not only avert the danger in time of war, but relieve the pressure upon the Home Government in times of peace.

There is no passion stronger, my Lord, than the desire to own some portion of the earth's surface—to call a piece of land, somewhere, our own. How few Englishmen who boast that they rule the sea, own a single acre of land. An Englishman calls his house his castle, and so perhaps it is, but it rarely stands upon his own soil. How few there are who may not be driven out, or have their castles levelled with the ground, when the lease falls in.

There is no accurate return, but the proprietors of land in the whole United Kingdom are estimated at 80,000.

Of the 2,620,000 inhabitants that Scotland contains, but 636,093 live by agriculture; all the rest, driven in by the high price of land, are employed in trade and manufactures. Evicted highlanders rot in the sheds of Greenock; the lowland peasant's offspring perish annually in the larger cities for want of employment, food, and air.

In Ireland there are, or were recently, 44,262 farms under one acre in extent, 473,755 ranging from one to thirty. Between 1841 and 1848, 800,000 people were driven out of these small holdings; their hovels in many cases burnt over their heads, and their furniture "canted" into the street.

Whence come Chartism, Socialism, O'Connor land schemes, and all sorts of theoretic dangers to property, and prescriptions of new modes by which it may be acquired? From this condition of real estate. Because the great mass of the people in these three Kingdoms own no part of the soil, have no bit of land, however small, no homestead for their families to cluster round, no certain provision for their children.

Is it not hard for the great body of this people, after ages spent in foreign wars for the conquest of distant possessions; in voyages of discovery and every kind of commercial enterprise; in scientific improvements and the development of political principles; to reflect, that all their battles by land and sea, their £800,000,000 of debt;

debt; their assessed taxes, income tax, and heavy import duties; their prisons full of convicts; their poor rate of £7,000,000; that so few of all those who have done, and who endure these things, should yet have one inch of the whole earth's surface that they can call their own.

While this state of things continues, property must ever be insecure, and the great majority of the people restless. With good harvests and a brisk trade, the disinherited may for the moment forget the relative positions they occupy. In periods of depression, discontent, jealousy, hatred of the more highly favoured, however tempered by liberality and kindness, will assuredly be the predominant emotions of the multitude. The standing army and the 21,000 constables may keep them down for a time. But, even if they could for ever, the question naturally arises, have all your battles been fought for this,—to maintain in the bosom of England a state of siege, an ever impending civil war?

A new aspect would be given to all the questions which arise out of this condition of property at home, if a wise appropriation were made of the virgin soil of the empire. Give the Scotchman, who has no land, a piece of North America, purchased by the blood which stained the tartan on the plains of Abraham. Let the Irishman or the Englishman, whose kindred clubbed their muskets at Bloody Creek, or charged the enemy at Queenston, have a bit of the land their fathers fought for. Let them have at least the option of ownership and occupation, and a bridge to convey them over. Such a policy would be conservative of the rights of property, and permanently relieve the people. It would silence agrarian complaint, and enlarge the number of proprietors. The poor man, who saw before him the prospect of securing his 100, his 1000 acres, by moderate industry, would no longer envy the British proprietor, whose estate owed its value to high cultivation, but was not much larger in extent.

But it may be urged that if this policy be adopted, it may empty the United Kingdoms into North America, and largely reduce their population. No apprehensions of this result need be entertained. There are few who can live in Great Britain or Ireland, in comfort and security, who will ever go anywhere else. The attachment to home, with all its endearing associations, forms the first restraint. The seat of empire will ever attract around it the higher and more wealthy classes. The value of the home market will retain every agriculturist who can be profitably employed upon the land. The accumulated capital, science and machinery, in the large commercial and manufacturing centres, will go on enlarging the field of occupation just in proportion as they are relieved from the pressure of taxation. Besides, emigrants who have improved their fortunes abroad, will be continually returning home, to participate in the luxury, refinement, and higher civilization, which it is to be fairly assumed these islands will ever pre-eminently retain. Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, still enlarge their cities, and grow in wealth and population, though all the rich lands of the Republic invite their people to emigrate, and their is no ocean to cross. The natural laws which protect them would operate more powerfully here, where the attractions are so much greater.

But it is time, my Lord, that I should anticipate the questions that will naturally arise. Assuming the policy to be sound, what will it cost to carry it out?

Let us first see what the present system, or rather the public establishments, without a system, cost now:—

Poor Rates.	England,	....	....	....	....	£6,180,765	0	0
	Scotland,	....	....	....	....	544,334	0	0
	Ireland,	....	....	....	....	1,216,679	0	0
Constabulary.	England,	....	....	....	....	579,327	0	0
	Ireland,	...	....	....	....	562,506	0	0
Convicts at home and abroad,	....	....	....	....	....	378,000	0	0
Emigration, 1849, (exclusive of cabin passengers,)								
	Paid from Private or Parochial Funds,	...	....	....	....	1,500,000	0	0
	Paid by Government,	....	....	....	....	228,300	0	0
						£11,189,911	0	0

The cost of prisons, or that proportion of them which might be saved if the criminal calendar were less, might fairly be added to the amount. The prison at York cost £1,200 per head for each criminal,—a sum large enough, the inspector observes, “to build for each prisoner a separate mansion, stable, and coach house.” A large proportion of the cost of trials might also be added; and as twelve jurymen must have been summoned to try most of the 43,671 persons convicted in 1848, the waste of valuable time would form no inconsiderable item, if it were.

The loss of property stolen by those whom poverty first made criminal, no economist can estimate; and no human skill can calculate the value of lives and property destroyed in agrarian outrages, when wretchedness has deepened to despair.

My plan of Colonization and Emigration is extremely simple. It embraces—

Ocean Steamers for the poor as well as the rich:

The preparation of the Wild Lands of North America for settlement: and  
Public Works to employ the people.

I do not propose that the British Government should pay the passage of anybody to America. I do not, therefore, require to combat the argument upon this point with which the Commissioners of Land and Emigration usually meet crude schemes, pressed without much knowledge or reflection. The people must pay their own passages; but the Government, or some national association, or public company to be organized for that purpose, must protect them from the casualties that beset them now, and secure for them cheapness, speed, and certainty of departure and arrival. If this is done, by the employment of steam ships of proper construction, all the miseries of the long voyage, with its sure concomitants,—disease and death; and all the waste of time and means, waiting for the sailing of merchant ships on this side of the Atlantic, and for friends and conveyances on the other, would be obviated by this simple provision. A bounty to half the extent of that now given for carrying the mails would provide the ocean-omnibuses for the poor. Or, if Government, by direct aid to public works, or by the interposition of Imperial credit, to enable the Colonies to construct them, were to create a labour market, and open lands for settlement along a Railway line of 635 miles, these ships might be provided by private enterprise.

By reference to the published Report of the Commissioners for 1847, your Lordship will perceive that in that year of famine and disease, 17,445 British subjects died on the passage to Canada and New Brunswick, in quarantine, or in the hospitals, to say nothing of those who perished by the contagion which was diffused over the provincial cities and settlements. An equal number, there is too much reason to apprehend, died on the passage to or in the United States. In ordinary seasons, the mortality will of course be much less, and in all may be diminished by the more stringent provisions since enforced by Parliament. But bad harvests, commercial depressions, with their inevitable tendency to drive off large portions of a dense population, should be anticipated; and no regulation can protect large masses of emigrants, thrown into sea-ports, from delay, fraud, cupidity, and misdirection. No previous care can prevent disease from breaking out in crowded ships, that are forty or fifty days at sea, to say nothing of the perils of collision and shipwreck.

Mark the effects produced upon the poorer classes of this country. Emigration is not to them what it might be made,—a cheerful excursion in search of land, employment, fortune. It is a forlorn hope, in which a very large proportion perish, in years of famine and distress, and very considerable numbers in ordinary seasons, even with the best regulations that Parliament can provide.

The remedy for all this—simple, sure, and not very expensive—is the ocean omnibus.

Steam ships may be constructed to carry at least 1000 passengers, with quite as much comfort as is now secured in a first class railway carriage, and with space enough for all the luggage besides. If these vessels left London, Southampton, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Cork, or Galway, alternately, or as there might be demand for them, on certain appointed days, emigrants would know where and when to embark, and would be secured from the consequences of delay, fraud, and misdirection.

The Commissioners report, that last year the sum spent in “the cost of extra provisions and conveyance to the ports of embarkation, and maintenance there, amounted to £340,000.” The cost of reaching the sea ports cannot be economized, but the extra



provisions and maintenance at the ports of embarkation would be materially reduced. But how much more would be saved? The average sailing passage from London to Quebec is 52 days; from Liverpool 45; from London to New York, 43; from Liverpool, 35. The average passage, by steam, from any of the ports I have named, need not exceed—to Nova Scotia 10, to New Brunswick and Canada, 12 days; but assuming 43 days as the average sailing passing from England to America, and 13 to be the average by steam, let us see what the saving would be to the poor, even taking the present amount of emigration as a basis.

299,498 emigrants left Great Britain and Ireland for America, in 1849. A very great proportion of the Irish had a journey and a voyage to make to some English sea-port, before they embarked upon the Atlantic. But pass that over, and multiplying the number of emigrants by thirty, and we have the number of days that would have been saved to these poor people, if they had been carried out by steam. It is clear that they wasted 8,984,940 days at sea, in, to them, the most precious year of life, and the most valuable part of that year, which, estimating their labour at 1s. a day in the countries to which they were repairing, would amount to £449,247.

The employment of ocean steam ships for the poor would save all this, and it would put an end to ship fever, disease, and death. The Government of England expended in Canada and New Brunswick alone, in 1847, in nursing the sick and burying the dead, £124,762 sterling. The ocean omnibus, whether established by Government or by a private association, would save all this in future. Restrictive colonial laws would disappear; and from the moment that there was a certainty that emigrants would arrive in health, however poor, the colonists would prepare their lands and open their arms to receive them.

The saving of expense and time on our side of the Atlantic would also be immense. These ships could run down the southern shores of the maritime Provinces, and land emigrants wherever they were required, from Sydney to Saint Andrews; passing through the Gut of Canso, they could supply all the northern coasts, including Prince Edward Island. They could go direct to the Saint Lawrence, landing the people wherever they were wanted, from Gaspé to Quebec.

Knowing exactly when to expect these vessels, our people would send to England, Ireland, and Scotland, for their friends, and be ready with their boats and wagons to convey them off, without cost or delay, the moment they arrived.

We should thus have a healthy, almost self-sustaining British emigration, to the full extent of the existing demand for labour, even if no public works were commenced.

But much would soon be done, still without costing the British Government a pound, to extend the labour market. The moment that the arrival of healthy emigrants, at convenient points, and early in the season, could be counted upon with certainty, the Provincial Government would lay off and prepare their lands for settlement, advertising them in all the British and Irish sea-ports. They would empower the Deputy Surveyors in each County to act as Emigrant Agents, and locate the people. They would call upon the County Magistracy to prepare, at the autumn or winter sessions, returns, showing the number and description of emigrants required by each County in the following spring, with the number of boys and girls that they were prepared to take charge of and bind out as apprentices.

Proprietors of large unimproved tracts would soon, by similar exertion and kindred agencies, prepare them for occupation.

All this may be done by the employment of steam ships for the poor; and they, I am confident, might be drawn into the public service without any cost to the country. If it be objected that to so employ them would diminish the demand for sailing vessels, I answer no; but on the contrary, there would be an annually increasing demand for British and Colonial tonnage, to carry on the commerce and reciprocal exchanges that this healthy emigration would create.

But, my Lord, I am anxious to see these cheap steamers on another account: that they may bring English, Irish, and Scotch men, and their descendants, from time to time, back to the land of their fathers, to tread the scenes which history hallows, or revive the recollections of early life; to contemplate the modern triumphs and glories of England, and contrast them even with those of the proud Republic beside us. This ennobling pleasure cannot be indulged in now, but at a cost which debars from its enjoyment the great body of the Queen's Colonial subjects. Reduce

Reduce the passage to 10 days, and the cost to £5, and thousands would come over here every summer, to return with their hearts warmed towards their British brethren, to teach their children to understand the policy of England, and to reverence her institutions.

So far, my Lord, you will perceive that I have suggested nothing which would involve Her Majesty's Government in heavy expense; on the contrary, I believe that even the cost of emigrant steamers would be more than made up, either by a reduction of expense in the naval service, retrenchment of the cost of lazarettoes and quarantine, or by the relief which a healthy system of emigration would at once give to some, if not all the branches of the public service which now cost £11,000,000 sterling. It would require but a slight calculation to show that the planting of half a million of British subjects in the North American Provinces, where the duty on British manufactures ranges from 6½ to 12½ per cent.; and in the United States, where it ranges from 15 to 100 per cent., would amount to more than the whole sum wanted to establish these steamers.

To illustrate this, I have made a selection from the United States' Tariff, of certain articles in which British manufacturers feel a deep interest. It embraces 110 articles and branches of manufacture, upon which the duties in Nova Scotia, with very few exceptions, do not range higher than 6½ per cent.

*British Manufactures which pay 15 per cent. in the United States.*

Tow, hemp or flax, manufactured.	Tin plates, tin-foil, tin in sheets.
Steel in bars, cast or shear.	Zinc or spelter.

*That pay 20 per cent.*

Acids of every description.	Marble, unmanufactured.
Articles used in tanning or dyeing.	Mineral and bituminous substances.
Blankets.	Medicinal drugs.
Blank books, bound or unbound.	Metals, unmanufactured.
Caps, gloves, leggings, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers.	Musical instruments of all kinds.
Chocolate.	Needles of all kinds.
Copperas and vitriol.	Paints, dry or ground.
Copper rods, bolts, nails and spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates.	Paper-hangings.
Dressed furs.	Tiles and bricks.
Glue.	Periodicals.
Gunpowder.	Puttv.
Hats, or hat bodies of wool.	Quills.
Oils used in painting.	Saddlery.
Lampblack.	Salts.
Leather.	Sheathing-paper.
Lead in pigs, bars, or sheets; lead in pipes, and leaden shot.	Skins, tanned and dressed.
Linens of all kinds.	Spermaceti candles and tapers.
Litharge.	Steel.
Malt.	Stereotype-plates, type-metal, types.
Manufactures of flax.	Tallow candles.
Manufactures of hemp.	Thread laces.
	Velvet.
	White and red lead.
	Window glass of all kinds.

*That pay 25 per cent.*

Buttons and button-moulds of all kinds.	Cotton manufactures.
Baizes, flannels, floor-cloths.	Manufactures of mohair.
Cables and cordage.	Silk manufactures.
Cotton laces, insertings, and braids.	Manufactures of worsted.
Floss-silks.	Mats and matting.
All manufactures of hair of all coarse descriptions.	Slates.
	Woollen and worsted yarn.

*That*

*That pay 30 per cent.*

Ale, beer, and porter.	Jewellery.
Manufactures of Argentine or German silver.	Toys.
Articles worn by men, women or children, of whatever material composed, made up in whole or in part by hand.	Earthen, china, and stone-ware.
Perfumes.	Manufactures of gold.
Manufactures of grass, straw, or palm-leaf.	Artificial feathers and flowers.
Beads.	Umbrella materials.
Hair manufactures of finer descriptions.	Cabinet and household furniture.
India-rubber manufactures.	Stained glass.
Fur caps, hats, muffs, tippets.	Glass and porcelain manufactures.
Carpets, carpeting, hearth-rugs.	Iron in bars or blooms, or other forms.
Carriages, and parts of carriages.	Iron-castings.
Cheese.	Japanned wares.
Clothing of every description.	Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered.
Coach and harness furniture.	Marble manufactured.
Coal and coke.	Manufactures of paper, or papier-maché.
Combs.	Manufactures of wood.
Confectionery.	Muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms.
Corks.	Ochres.
Cutlery of all kinds.	Oil-cloths.
	Plated and gilt-ware of all kinds.
	Playing-cards.
	Soap.

*That pay 40 per cent.*

Cut-glass.	Alabaster and spar ornaments.
Manufactures of expensive woods.	Sweetmeats.
Tobacco manufactures.	Preserved meats, fish, and fruits.

*That pay 100 per cent.*

Brandy, whiskey, and other spirits distilled from grain.

A similar list might be made of East Indian and British Colonial staples and productions, with the endless variety of small manufactures which they stimulate, and to which these high duties apply.

I pass now to the only remaining topic, the formation of Public Works, of approved utility, as a means of strengthening the empire,—developing the resources of the Provinces,—and as an aid to more rapid and systematic colonization.

Having, my Lord, in my former letter, entered largely upon this branch of the general subject, I need not repeat what that paper contains. Every mail brings fresh evidences of the feverish longing and intense anxiety with which all classes in the Provinces look forward to the establishment of those great lines of inter-colonial and continental communication, which are not only to bind us together, and secure to the British Provinces great commercial advantages, but which would, with cheap steamboats, reduce the Atlantic to a British Channel, and continue the Strand in a few years to Lake Huron, and ultimately, perhaps even in our own time, so rapidly does the world advance, to the Pacific Ocean.

The first 130 miles of this communication Nova Scotia will make, and amply secure the British Government from loss, should the advantage of its credit be given. We will do more—we will prepare our lands, collect returns, appoint an agent in each County, and repeal our taxes on emigrants; offering, on the best terms, a home to all who choose to come among us. If Her Majesty's Government have no objections to the employment of such portions of the troops as are not required to do garrison duty, we will give them a fair addition to their pay, or land along the line, to which in war their discipline would be a defence; thus saving to the British Government the expense of bringing these veterans back to England.

The ability of Nova Scotia to fulfil any obligations she may incur to the Imperial Government, may be estimated by reference to her past progress and present financial condition.

Montgomery

Montgomery Martin, in his late work, estimates the value of the Province, in moveable and immovable property, at £20,700,000. Without counting wild lands and property upon which labour has not been expended, we rate it at £15,000,000. This has been created in a century, by the industry of a few thousands of emigrants and loyalists, and their descendants. To the amount of shipping, as evidence of a prosperous commerce, I have already referred.

Within the twenty years from 1826 to 1846, the population more than doubled, the tonnage rising, in the last ten years of this period, from 96,996 to 141,043 tons.

The exports rose in the twenty years from £267,277 to £831,071.

The revenue of Nova Scotia is chiefly raised from imports, the royalty on the mines, and the sale of Crown Lands. There is no property-tax, income-tax, or assessed taxes, except poor and county rates raised by local assessments.

Her tariff is the lowest in North America. Her *ad valorem* duty on British goods is 6½ per cent.; that of Canada 12½.

All the liabilities of the Province amounted on the 31st December, 1849, to £105,643 13s. 1d. The Receiver General writes me that there has been an increase of the revenue during the past year, of £15,000, which will reduce the liabilities to £90,643 13s. 1d. No part of this debt is due out of the Province. Province notes, which circulate and are sustained by the demand for them to pay duties, represent £59,864 of the whole, which bears no interest. Of the balance, £40,000 is due to depositors in the Savings' Bank, who receive 4 per cent. The holders of Stock certificates, covering the remainder, receive 5 per cent.

The public property held by the Government in the City of Halifax alone, would pay the whole debt, which could be extinguished by applying the surplus revenue to that object for two years.

The income from all sources fluctuates between £90,000 and £110,000. The permanent charges on this revenue secured to Her Majesty by the Civil List Bill, are ——. The balance is expended in maintaining other branches of the Civil Government, in opening and repairing roads, and promoting education.

We should make the interest of the loan we now require a first charge on this surplus, in the event of the Railroad not yielding tolls sufficient, which, judging by the experience of our neighbours, we do not apprehend.

This surplus must steadily increase, because, while population and revenue will probably double within the next twenty years, as it has done, almost without emigration or Railroads, during the past twenty, the expenses of the Civil Government will be but very slightly augmented.

The revenue could be, and if necessary would be, promptly increased, by raising the *ad valorem* duty, readjusting specific duties, or if even, that were necessary, to sustain our credit with the mother country, by a resort to a legacy, income or property tax.

The Government of Nova Scotia, (exclusive of lands in Cape Breton,) still retains 3,982,388 acres of ungranted Crown Lands. These, if required, could also be pledged, or the net amount of sales of lands along the line could be paid over from time to time in liquidation of the loan.

The whole amount required is £800,000. The City of Halifax being pledged to the Provincial Government to pay the interest on £100,000, the whole amount that would therefore be chargeable on all sources of Provincial Revenue, the tolls on the Railroad included, would be £24,500.

Although having no authority to speak for the other Colonies, I may observe, that the Province of New Brunswick, which lies between Nova Scotia and Canada, has, in addition to her ordinary sources of revenue, 11,000,000 of acres of ungranted lands. She might pledge to Her Majesty's Government the proceeds of as many millions of acres of these lands, along the lines to be opened, as might be necessary, in addition to the pledge of her public funds, to secure this country from loss. The troops might be employed, and settled in this Province also. The lands pledged could be sold to emigrants; the British mails and soldiers would be transported at fair prices, and the amounts might be carried to the credit of the loans. I believe that New Brunswick could, if moderately aided, ultimately make her great lines, absorb and provide farms for millions of emigrants; increasing the home market for British goods by the annual amount

amount of their consumption ; and, in a very few years, pay any loan she may require to contract, without costing England a farthing.

The resources of Canada are well known to your Lordship.

Her interest in these great works cannot be exaggerated, and must be greatly enhanced by the approaching removal of the seat of Government to Quebec. They would bring her productions to the seaboard at all seasons of the year ; connect her by lines of communication with all the other Provinces, and with the Mother Country ; preparing the way for a great industrial, if not a political union, of which the citadel of Quebec would ultimately form the centre. That her Government would second any policy by which this might be accomplished, there is no reason to doubt.

My Lord there is one topic of extreme delicacy, perhaps, and yet, so far as my own Province is concerned, I will venture to touch it without hesitation. Some of the British Colonies aspire to obtain notoriety, just now, by spurning from their bosoms the criminals of England, without modestly remembering that some of them, at least, owe their original prosperity to such emigrants, and that thousands are annually tempted or driven into crime in this country, by the absence of employment, and by the resistless pressure which the slightest derangement in this highly artificial state of society creates. I believe that among the 43,000 persons convicted in this country in 1848, some thousands were more to be pitied than condemned. If such persons, organized and disciplined, were employed upon the public works of North America, as has been suggested, I believe that they would ultimately be restored to society, and that the Government would be immediately relieved from serious embarrassment. I do not shrink from the responsibility of making this suggestion, nor will I shrink from my share of the responsibility of carrying it out. The people I represent, my Lord, are generally a religious people ; who know that our Saviour had none of the sensitiveness manifested at the Cape. He found some virtue in the poor woman that all the world condemned ; and did not consider at least one of the malefactors unworthy of Heaven who were hung beside him.

It has been suggested, that convicts might be advantageously employed on a large scale, in North America, for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific. I should like to see the experiment tried upon a small scale first ; and do not believe that if a judicious selection were made of those whose offences were superinduced by poverty and extreme distress, or of those whose conduct in some probationary course of punishment had been exemplary, the North American Colonies would object to such a trial, if an appropriate choice were made of some locality along a great line in which they feel an interest, and if the men employed were properly officered and controlled by stringent regulations. A corps of 500 might be formed, subject to military organization and discipline, with the usual prospect of promotion to subordinate commands if they behaved well. Summary trial and punishment should be equally certain if they misbehaved ; solitary confinement in the Colonial Penitentiaries would be an appropriate punishment if they deserted or committed any new offence. If a portion of comparatively wilderness country were selected for the experiment, the men might have six pence per day carried to their credit from Colonial funds, while they laboured, to accumulate till it was sufficient to purchase a tract of land upon the line, with seed and implements to enable them to get in a first crop when the period of service had expired.

This experiment would, I believe, succeed. It would cost the imperial Government nothing more than it now costs to maintain the people elsewhere. The Colony where they were employed would get the difference between six pence per day and the ordinary rate of wages, to compensate for any risk it might run, and would besides ultimately secure customers for wild lands, and many useful settlers.

In conclusion, my Lord, permit me to crave your indulgence for the length of this communication, which would be an unpardonable intrusion upon your Lordship's time if the topics to be discussed were less numerous or important.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

NOTE.—See Mr. Hawes' Letter to Mr. Howe, in answer to the foregoing, *Journal*, page 255.

## STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS' ACT.

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### Reports from Commissioners under the Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steamboats.

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*Saint John, 8th August, 1850.*

SIR,—We have the honor to represent, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a difficulty we experience as Commissioners under the Act of the last Session of the Legislature, “to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steamboats.” On account of the different times for the arrival and departure of the Steamers, it would occupy nearly every day in a week to make one visit to each.

As business men, our time is not always at our own disposal, and it would be quite impossible for us to visit the Steamers as often as we consider it would be necessary, even after they were all once completely fitted with the requirements of the Act. We have inspected several of them, and given notice of the equipments which they are required to provide; but this is only a commencement, and it is difficult to appoint a time, when the Steamers are at their landings, that can be attended by each Commissioner.

We therefore respectfully suggest, that the Commissioners may be allowed the small sum of twenty five pounds per annum, to pay an active person to visit every Steamer at least once in a fortnight; and when we are notified by him of any irregularities in any Steamer, we will, as Commissioners, inspect the vessel, and report the case to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servants,

JOHN ROBERTSON, } *Commis-*  
B. ROBINSON, } *sioners.*

The Hon. John R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary.

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*Saint John, 6th March, 1851.*

SIR,—Having as Commissioners under the Act of last Session, entitled “An Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steamboats,” experienced the usual difficulty with business men, of meeting as frequently as the nature of the duties required by the Act were by us deemed necessary, and being fully persuaded that the constant visiting by an authorized officer would be the best mode we could adopt to carry its humane objects into effect, we employed Mr. Charles W. Wardlaw as an Inspector under us, to convey our orders, and inform us from time to time in case of any wilful neglect or disobedience of the regulations.

After the close of the season, Mr. Wardlaw made to us a full Report in writing of his doings, suggesting a few alterations in the Act, accompanied by a draft of a Bill for that purpose. In submitting this Report and Bill to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council, we beg leave to offer as our opinion, that neither the requirements of the Act, nor the regulations of the Commissioners, will be uniformly regarded, unless under the constant and regular inspection of an officer appointed and paid for that duty. Mr. Wardlaw having performed those duties to the entire satisfaction of ourselves and the public, we respectfully request that the Government will obtain for him a fair remuneration for his past services.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servants,

JOHN ROBERTSON,  
B. ROBINSON.

The Hon. John R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary.

**Report of C. W. Wardlaw, Esquire, Acting Inspector.**

*Saint John, New Brunswick, 16th January, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,—Having with much pleasure accepted the appointment of Inspector of Steamboats under you as Commissioners for the above District, conveyed to me by your letter of the 30th August last, wherein you state that you have “experienced the necessity of having an Inspector;” and also that you “have hopes that if the duty of an Inspector be faithfully and diligently performed, the Legislature will grant, at the next Session, a remunerating allowance for a service so essential to the effectual fulfilment of the humane intentions of the Law,” I beg leave to state, that in performance of the duties which devolved upon me as such Inspector, and after acquainting myself with the requirements of the said Act, I made a list of the several Steam Vessels registered at this Port, and plying within your jurisdiction, the names and particulars of which are as follows, viz:—

*Sea-going Boats.*

Maid of Erin, 166 tons; Wm. R. Belyea, master; Thos. and Wm. Parks, owners.  
Herald, 136 tons; Deannis Donehey, master; James Whitney, owner.  
Fairy Queen, 93 tons; John Leavitt, master; James Whitney, owner.  
Commodore, 92 tons; Wm. G. Brown, master; James Whitney, owner.  
Conqueror, 49 tons; Thomas Hardenbrook, master; W. H. Scovil, owner.

Since which has been built another Steam Vessel, called the Gipsy, 91 tons; John Leavitt, master; James Whitney, owner.

*Inland Navigation Boats.*

Saint John, 178 tons; Mowry, master; J. Merritt, agent.  
Reindeer, 108 tons; David Currier, master; A. S. Perkins, agent.  
Forest Queen, 95 tons; Charles Hatheway, master; F. W. Hatheway, owner.  
Meteor, 59 tons; Ross, master; James Whitney, owner.  
Anna Augusta, 66 tons; not yet registered.  
Transit, 25 tons; Robert Stevens, master; Alexander M'L. Seely, owner.  
Victoria, 71 tons; ferry boat.  
Lady Colebrooke, 71 tons; ferry boat.

That immediately afterwards, on the 4th September last, I addressed and sent Circulars to each of the several and respective masters, agents and owners of the said Steam Vessels, with the exception of the Conqueror, Transit, Victoria, and Lady Colebrooke, (the two former being exclusively used as towing boats, and the two latter being Carleton ferry boats,) and not, I conceive, within the meaning of the Act, of which Circular the following is a copy:—

“SIR,—I beg leave to notify you that the Commissioners appointed for this Port, the River Saint John, and Bay of Fundy, under the Act passed last Session, intituled ‘An Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steamboats,’ being desirous that the provisions of the Act shall be in all cases strictly complied with, have appointed me to act in the matter, and inspect the several Steam Vessels belonging to this Port, and others within their jurisdiction, and report to them all cases of non-compliance with the terms of the said Act, either in deficiency of articles thereby required, or in the mode of proceeding on arrival and departure, or otherwise. Any additional regulations which the Commissioners may make, under the power given to them by the sixth section of the said Act, will be duly furnished to you.

“I am your obedient servant,

(Signed)

“C. W. WARDLAW.”

That to those Circulars addressed to the masters of the Steamers, I added the following postscript:—“The captain or person in command at the time, as well as the owner of the vessel, are liable to the penalties for the non-fulfilment of the provisions of the Act.”

That before making a regular examination of the several Steamers, I attended upon them on their arrival at and departure from the Port, and noticing that they were all  
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more or less deficient in the requirements of the Act, and not observant of the regulations, and directions therein contained, on such arrival and departure, I made an abstract, and also a full copy thereof, to lend if required, with which I called upon the several owners of some of the Steamers, and the agents and masters of others of them, and fully informed them of the regulations and directions thereof, remarking at the same time to each, in what respects I had so observed their deficiencies and non-compliance. And in fulfilment of your wishes to give sufficient time, I requested that they would strictly comply with the law, and appoint a day, within some reasonable period, when I might make an examination, as I should have to report to you all cases of deficiency; which abstract was borrowed, and time requested by some before examination, in order that they might obtain the requisite articles.

That afterwards, upon a regular examination of all the sea going Passenger Boats then in operation, I found they had all the requisites of the said Act, except that the *Fairy Queen* and *Commodore* had only single railed gangways instead of double, required by the law—the double rail, as alleged by the owner, being inconvenient for the transportation of luggage; and that the *Maid of Erin* and *Herald* required each of them one additional boat, three being the number appointed by the Act for all sea going boats over one hundred and under two hundred tons register, and they only having two; and that the latter boat, the *Herald*, required additional lanterns and fire buckets.

That some little difficulties were raised about carrying a third boat, in consequence of the additional weight and bulk thereof, and they being the only two Steamers within the Act for that purpose, which I at the time communicated to you; but I am happy to state that those, as well as all the other requisites of the Act, were obtained some time before the said boats, and also the said new boat, *Gipsy*, were laid up for the winter.

That upon a regular examination of all the River Steamers, except the *Anna Augusta*, (then not in operation,) I observed that, with the exception of the *Meteor*, their boats were scarcely as large as the Act directs they should be, that is, 'to carry in the whole at least thirty adult passengers, exclusive of the crews,' and stated such my opinion, at the time of examination, to the respective masters, and some of the owners or agents. This fact I before communicated to you, but as the season was about closing so soon, it was thought scarcely necessary to insist upon their obtaining others until the full regulations for the river boats should be made by you; in other respects they had all the requisites of the Act, and being under the impression that the law obliged them to have twenty four fire buckets and six lanterns, they had each of them been provided with those articles, more or less, in which opinion I did not undeceive them, but on the contrary, got them to complete the number, as it appears to me that they are quite as essential for river boats as for sea going boats; and I was astonished, on perusing the Act carefully, to discover that the third section, requiring these articles, exclusively related to sea going boats; and that the sixth section of the Act, authorizing the Commissioners to make regulations, &c., limits those regulations to the exhibiting of signal lights, and the passing of other Steamers and vessels, "while navigating the inland waters of the Province, and on the coasts within their district."

I would here remark, before further alluding to the deficiencies of the Act, that although the several Boats have all the articles thereby required, except as before mentioned, yet the masters, agents or owners, are not sufficiently observant of the regulations thereof, in respect to confining the railed gangways at the time of embarkation and landing, to the exclusive use of the passengers; and also in having a good light kept at each end thereof during such time when the same shall occur after dark, and for the period required by law, after the arrival of such Boat; as I have often noticed bulky articles of luggage and cargo forced along the same during such times, and also seldom more than one light kept at the gangway, and even that not for the period directed. And I would further remark, that I have myself observed, and been informed, that the signal lights have not been hoisted and kept up at and during the time required by law, and that it is a frequent practice among the River Steamers, not to carry one of their boats for a trip or so. All which omissions are attended with danger to the passengers and public, and are therefore a just ground of complaint.

That I have impressed on the several masters, and some of the owners, strict adherence to the foregoing regulations, pointing out the penalties for breach thereof,



and having been in attendance upon the said Boats, both at Indian Town and this City, on their arrival and departure, and at other times, I have every reason to believe that much more attention is paid to those regulations than formerly. But in consequence of the office of Inspector not as yet being recognized by the law, or provided for by the Act, I have not been able to act as decidedly as might be requisite in some cases to effect a strict compliance therewith in those matters, and am of opinion that it will require the constant attention and watchfulness of an Inspector, regularly authorized and empowered by the Act to do so.

Before concluding these remarks, I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, how and in what respects the law may be altered and amended, so as more effectually to fulfil the intentions of the Act. This could best be effected by getting a Bill passed at the ensuing Session of the House of Assembly, repealing the present Act altogether, and embracing the provisions of the same, with the following alterations, additions, and amendments.

In the first place, I would extend the requirements of fire buckets and lanterns to all Steam Vessels, by striking out the words "by sea," in the third section of the Act, and immediately after the words "have on board," in that section, I would insert the following:—"not less than twenty four good and sufficient fire buckets, to be kept in racks, made exclusively for that purpose, in such convenient place and manner as may be appointed or approved of by the Commissioners, or any two of them, within whose district the said boat may belong, or be registered; and also not less than" six &c. &c.; and after the words "lanterns," I would insert the words, "exclusive of the signal lamps required by this Act, or which may be required by the Commissioners of such district, under the powers given to them by this Act;" and to make it more effectual, I would reduce the penalty for breach of this section, to twenty pounds or under, the present one being fifty pounds for each offence.

My reason for suggesting the empowering the Commissioners to direct where and in what manner the fire buckets shall be kept, is, that there are not at present any two of our Steamers that have those articles placed alike, some having them arranged in racks, which vary in size and situation in each boat, being capable of containing only fourteen, some fifteen, and others twenty three buckets, variously situated, the additional number of such buckets being slung in other parts, or stowed away in cuddies, galleys, or cabins not generally known even by the crew. Four of the Steamers have no racks whatever, and upon my suggesting that such should be made for containing the full complement of buckets, objections and difficulties have been raised against doing so, on the ground that they would be taken away and used by the crew or other persons, which is certainly a trifling reason, as those difficulties might easily be obviated by having them all painted one particular uniform colour in each boat; and as the Act is made for the benefit of the passengers, and not the owners, let the buckets be secured, if they please, by a chain or rope through the handles at all times, except when the vessel is in operation with passengers on board, at which time they should be kept full of water, and the chain or rope removed.

Secondly,—I would after the words "such gangway," in the fourth section of the Act, insert the words "to be approved of by the Commissioners or any two of them as aforesaid, and," and again, after the words "it shall be incumbent on the master or owner of such vessel or boat," I would insert the words "to have such gangway securely placed and kept from the said boat to such wharf during the period of embarkation and landing of passengers; and," and again, after the last words "landing and," insert the words "before and at the time of."

Thirdly,—I think it would be advisable after the words "lanterns as aforesaid," in the fifth section, to strike out the words "as is," and insert in their place, the words "or any other articles or requisites."

Fourthly,—I would here, that is immediately after the section appointing the Commissioners, suggest the insertion of a new section, authorizing the appointment of an Inspector for the Saint John district, at an annual salary, to be specified in the Act; which salary ought to be sufficient to induce a respectable person to give the matter full and proper attention in the mornings, and at night, perhaps often very late, when the observation of an Inspector would be most useful. Supposing therefore that each Steamer should be visited once a fortnight, as you recommend, which is certainly seldom

seldom enough, and that there should be no more than even the present number of passenger boats, viz: ten; and also that each river boat be laid up four months, and each sea-going boat for three months in the year; there would in that case be one hundred and ninety visits to make exclusive of other trouble.

The section appointing the Inspector, or rather directing his appointment, might be as follows, viz:—"And be it enacted, That the Commissioners appointed for the Harbour and River Saint John, and Bay of Fundy aforesaid, or any two of them, shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby directed and required, as soon as may be, to appoint by writing under their hands, or the hands of any two of them, some fit and proper person to be Inspector of Steamboats for the Harbour and River Saint John and Bay of Fundy, whose duty it shall be, and he is hereby directed, authorized and fully empowered, to act for and under them in the matter, and to go on board when, and as often as he or they may think necessary, of all or any Steamboats or Steamboat, and inspect the same; and in the event of any such Steamboat departing or navigating without being equipped with all or any of the articles or requisites whatsoever, as is or are prescribed and directed in and by this Act, or in the event of the master or owner thereof not otherwise complying with all or any of the rules or regulations therein ordered and directed, it shall be the duty of such Inspector, and he is hereby required forthwith to report the same to the said Commissioners, some or one of them; and in case any master, owner or person in command of such Steamboat, shall refuse to permit such Inspector or Commissioners, or any of them, to go on board thereof for the purpose of inspecting the same, or shall hinder or interrupt him or them, or any of them, in the execution of such duty, or cause or permit such to be done, they the said master, owner or person in command, or each of them, shall be liable to a penalty of — pounds for every such offence, to be recovered, levied and applied, as is directed in and by the — section of this Act; and in case such master, owner or person in command, or any of them shall, upon request by such Inspector or Commissioners, or any of them, upon any such inspection, refuse or neglect to exhibit unto them or any of them, all or any such articles or things, as are required and prescribed by this Act, for every such neglect or refusal, they the said master, owner or person in command, or any of them, shall be liable to the same penalties as if such article or thing were not on board of such Steamboat; for all which services such Inspector shall receive and be entitled to an annual salary of — pounds, to be paid, &c."

Lastly,—I would particularly recommend alteration being made in the sixth section of the Act with regard to the exhibiting of Signal Lights by vessels navigating the Bay of Fundy, which I do under the approval and advice of several of the masters of the said Steamers. That section, after empowering the Commissioners, &c. to make regulations for the shewing of lights, &c. "in navigating the inland waters and harbours of this Province, and on the coasts within the districts thereof," directs that Steamers navigating the Bay of Fundy, shall carry a light on a staff near the stem, and also one, when within four miles of her destination, above the end of the bowsprit, or on the top of the stem; all which lights being directly in front of the helmsman tend to confuse his sight, and prevent his discovering objects ahead.

The regulations on the coasts of England, I am informed, are to carry different coloured lights, one at each side of the vessel forward of the paddle boxes, and another low down forward, which would be a good regulation for the night river boats, one colour always designating the larboard, and another the starboard side of all boats. The regulations of the United States require a plain light to be carried on the mizzenmast, or on a staff erected near the stern of the vessel, and another low down forward, out of sight of the helmsman, or in a box for that purpose, which latter regulations being more simple, and being uniform with that of the whole line of coast, would be more suitable for the sea going boats of this Province.

The requisite alterations can be made in this section by inserting the words "the mizzenmast, or in case the said vessel shall have no mizzenmast, then at" immediately after the words "to carry at;" and also substituting the word "stern" for that of stem, where that word first occurs; and also inserting the words "carry in such a manner, and at such a height above the deck as the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall direct or approve of," in the place of the words "not less than twelve feet

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feet above the deck, and at least three feet below the top of the funnel;" and also inserting the words "at or forward of the stem or prow of such vessel, in such place and manner as such Commissioners, or any two of them shall direct or approve of," in the stead of the words "above the end of the bowsprit, &c. &c. over the top of the stem."

Trusting that the foregoing statements and proposed amendments of the law may be satisfactory, and meet your approval,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

C. W. WARDLAW.

The Honorable John Robertson, Beverley Robinson, Esq., and Dr. Geo. P. Peters,  
Commissioners of Steamboats.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, it having been suggested to me, that a full copy of a Bill repealing the present Act, and embracing the above additions and amendments, would be useful and acceptable, I have prepared one, a copy of which I enclose to you with this Report.

Yours, &c. &c.

C. W. WARDLAW.

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## AGRICULTURE.

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**Report from James Robb, Esquire, Secretary to the New Brunswick Society  
for the encouragement of Agriculture, &c.**

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*Fredericton, 22d February, 1851.*

SIR,—Every one is aware that, for some time past, a great deal has been said and written concerning the development of the resources of New Brunswick. There is felt a vague sense of the necessity of doing something to relieve the difficulties of the people, which have latterly become so urgent as to induce some to leave the country altogether, and others to contemplate the possibility of their having to take a similar step. The Colonists generally have become impatient and fretful, venting their wrath in no gentle way against the Government more particularly, as being something tangible, whereupon to expend their energies. The Government had been called upon to do something, and an impression prevailed that nothing had been done, and that nothing would be done in the matter. At the recent Elections, there was no more popular cry than that for vigorous action in regard to the development of our Provincial resources.

2. It may seem rash on my part to interfere in a matter which has secured such general attention, and at this moment so seriously engages the Legislature in Session. I cannot refrain however from expressing my conviction, that the causes of the present crisis have been misunderstood in some quarters, and misstated in others. I may therefore be pardoned for presuming to solicit a moment's attention to the case, as it presents itself to me from my own point of view.

3. This Province, as is well known, has been settled in great part by men ignorant of Agriculture as an Art, and willing to forget that the basis of all sound progress as a country must rest upon its capability of supplying at least the first necessities of life, I mean, food and clothing for its inhabitants; when a Country has been made to yield a sufficiency of food and clothing for its population, its surplus labour can then be made applicable to the increase of comforts and the accumulation of capital in other ways; failing these first necessities, however, there is no hope of advancement, or permanent prosperity; embarrassment and difficulty must ensue, unless, at least, the country has been peculiarly favoured by nature in some other way.

4. The Lumber-woods have hitherto afforded a field for the industry of the farmer, and a market for his produce; but a real farmer should have no industry but for his farm, and should sell nothing off the land without returning to it an equivalent therefor. Our farmers here toiled too much as lumberers, and they have carried the produce and the fertility of their farms into the remote forest, and left them there; new land had been erroneously supposed to be inexhaustible, and the results of this ignorance and error are just beginning to appear. As a general fact, it may be stated that the farming interest is extremely depressed; a farm can hardly be considered as saleable, or as a convertible security; the cleared land is very generally weedy and worn out, while the farmers are so poor as to think themselves forced to become lumberers, and thus to perpetuate all the evils under which they labour; in short, we have been trying to build up a country without having laid its foundations aright. Too little has been done for the advancement of Agriculture, which is the great fundamental interest of nations, and almost the only one from which prosperity can be expected again to flow permanently towards us.

5. The Agricultural resources are those which require to be first developed; the manufacture of food and clothing for the people require immediate Legislative assistance, and the encouragement of Provincial Agriculture is our best economy; many of the popular remedies proposed for our relief appear to me utterly insignificant in the case, they touch only minor points, as it would seem to me, and leave the real evil as urgent as it has ever been.

6. What, I would beg leave to ask, what is the economy of a few hundreds in the ways suggested, as compared with the saving of the hundreds of thousands of pounds that are annually paid out of the country for Agricultural productions, which, in my humble opinion, we might easily raise by our own labour from our own soil?

7th. From the Customs' Returns for 1849, I collect the following data, which I put into Court as part of the evidence in favour of my views:—

Imported at Saint John, &c., in 1849.						Value.
Wheat, and other Grain,	....	....	....	....	....	£77,965 Stg.
Flour, (Wheat,)	....	....	....	....	....	59,429
Do. (Rye,)	....	....	....	....	....	14,186
Meal,	....	....	....	....	....	26,098
Bread,	....	....	....	....	....	3,292
Fruit and Vegetables,	....	....	....	....	....	11,188
Live Stock,	....	....	....	....	....	10,999
Meats, (Salt,)	....	....	....	....	....	15,175
Do. (Fresh,)	....	....	....	....	....	158
Hides,	....	....	....	....	....	1,344
Leather,	....	....	....	....	....	2,124
Tallow and Soap Grease,	....	....	....	....	....	8,350
Lard,	....	....	....	....	....	256
Candles and Soap,	....	....	....	....	....	2,447
Butter and Cheese,	....	....	....	....	....	3,860
Eggs,	....	....	....	....	....	565
Cider and Vinegar,	....	....	....	....	....	795
Ashes,	....	....	....	....	....	1,205
Hops,	....	....	....	....	....	178
Bones,	....	....	....	....	....	13
Total at Saint John, &c., in 1849, ....						£239,627
Add—Total at Saint Andrews, &c., in 1849, ....						14,792
						£254,419
Deduct Exports of same, ... ..						8,251
Net value of Agricultural Imports in 1849,						£246,168

8. Let it therefore be clearly and widely understood, that during that year, notwithstanding its bountiful harvest, this Province of New Brunswick had to pay nearly one quarter of a million of pounds sterling for Agricultural produce, which the Province, as before alleged, might have raised itself, and ought to have raised from its own soil.

9. Could we but stop this fearfully large and continuous importation of articles which ought to be our own staple productions, the Province would be in a very different condition from what it is; and until we can do so, it is hardly right to extol this as an Agricultural country. There is obviously no reason for thinking that the country can be in a healthy condition, or that either peace or plenty have taken up their abode within our borders.

10. The disease being so manifest and so serious, what, it may now be asked, would I prescribe? Various remedies are undoubtedly required, and very possibly it may be some time before the effect of any one of them will be fully apparent.

11. I have no desire to discuss the theories of Free Trade and Protection; the Governments of England and America are at issue upon these great questions, and I need not sound my penny-trumpet at present.

12. It is known, however, that by Lord Grey's Despatch, No. 220, under date of 1st November, 1850, there is no hope of this Legislature being allowed to impose any Differential Duties in future, inasmuch as they are by the Colonial Minister declared to be contrary to that system of commercial policy which it has been judged advisable to adopt, with a view to the interests of the Empire at large.

13. The question of Bounties is also a difficult one; but without offering any direct opinion as to the expediency of any Bounties in particular, I may be allowed to say, that any public appropriations of this kind in favour of our own Provincial Agriculture at least, might very safely be confided to the discretion of a Provincial Board, acting under Legislative supervision, and charged with the direction of the whole subject.

14. If Agriculture is to be encouraged by means of the tariff at all, it might be done by framing it so as to raise a part of the Public Revenue from the Imports of such articles as those above enumerated, which we can and ought to raise ourselves, rather than of others which we can never hope to produce by our own labour, or from our own soil.

15. The same effect might also be produced by agreeing to have a real reciprocity with all foreign countries, in duties corresponding in nature and amount, and to be levied upon any or all of the before mentioned articles.

16. These principles seem to me to be both fair and safe; and if they cannot be at once carried out, may serve to indicate the direction in which we ought to travel.

17. As the price of Agricultural produce depends, first, upon the labour required to produce it, and, second, upon that which is required to bring it to market, in order to enable our farmers to bring a cheap article into market, it is desirable steadily to increase the facilities of transportation throughout the country; Roads, Railroads and Canals, as is well known, advance the Agriculture as much as the Manufactures of other countries, and, in this country "of magnificent distances" they are peculiarly desirable for the purposes of the Farming interest, at any rate.\*

18. An annual Show and Fair, as is well known, also tends very much to the improvement of stock and of all domestic manufactures, and it seems high time for the Legislature to consider whether a special appropriation should not be made for this purpose during the autumn of 1851 or 1852.

19. But I willingly leave this part of the subject, in order to deal with the objection which may be made by some—that we cannot raise such a great additional amount of produce as is required within the country, so as to arrest the importation thereof.

20. If it be true that this cannot be done, my belief is that gradually the population will move off towards more fertile lands and a more genial climate; enterprise and capital will be restricted to one or two ports and sites for ship building; the cleared land will become choked up with bushes and briars, and the whole territory perhaps, transferred to some future "Northeastern Fur Company."

21. I think I am justified in saying that the Lumber Trade *cannot* be the permanent support of this country; sooner or later we must come back to Agriculture as the proper basis of our prosperity. The White Pine and the Red Pine have nearly disappeared already, and Spruce Logs are becoming daily less and less accessible; we expect, nay, we even hope that ultimately most of our forests will disappear; while the produce of the forest, therefore, is thus gradually decreasing, we ought, *pari passu*, to be building up, improving, and advancing the art of cultivating the soil; when the forest and the soil shall have both become exhausted, to what quarter, it may be asked, should we then turn for a subsistence?

22. A calm and deliberate opinion as to the natural capabilities of the soil of this Province, may be found in Professor J. F. W. Johnston's Report, (which, perhaps, is not yet so generally known as it ought to be); that experienced and acute observer has most distinctly declared, (Report, page 77,) that there appeared to him sufficient reason for the Farmers of New Brunswick to remain contented with the capabilities of the soil and climate which they possess—which means, I apprehend, that the land can and may sustain the population without the importation of their own staple Agricultural productions from abroad.

\* "There is no check more fatal to improving cultivation than any difficulty in the vent of its produce." Malthus, I, 291.

23. But how is this to be effected? To this I reply, mainly by the exercise of additional skill and industry in the art of cultivation.

24. My belief is, that in the course of one rotation, say, in six or seven years, the present amount of Agricultural production from the same breadth of land may be nearly doubled, and that without the application of much, if any additional capital. The details of the plan under which this may be effected, are foreign to my present purpose, but it consists mainly in the adoption of a good system instead of the present bad system; I mean, of course, a system of Rotation of Crops on approved principles which all our Farmers may carry out, almost as easily as the one they now pursue, and have for years pursued in an unskillful and exhausting system of husbandry.

25. The State of Maine, which is not naturally more favoured, if so much so, as our own Province, exported, during the year ending June, 1848, domestic produce to the value of \$1,937,006, and imported foreign produce to the value of \$795,565, leaving a balance in its own favor to the amount of \$1,141,441!\* I will not dwell upon the painful contrast which is presented by our own balance sheet for the same year.

26. I have stated above, that in the course of six or seven years it does seem possible to double the amount of our Agricultural produce; let us now try to ascertain the value of such an addition to the Agricultural product of New Brunswick.

27. In the Athenæum Almanac for 1849, there is a Table, (page 124,) compiled by J. Beckwith, Esquire, and showing the Agricultural produce, stock, &c. for the year ending December 1847; from that document I shall select a few articles, and then try to deduce their money value at fair rates.

	Bushels.		Rates.			Values.
Potatoes,	1,988,865	at	1s. 6d.	....	....	£149,164
Hay,	184,463 tons,	at	30s.	....	....	276,694
Oats,	952,225 bush.	at	2s.	....	....	95,222
Wheat,	189,996 "	at	5s.	....	....	47,499
Buckwheat,	325,316 "	at	1s.	....	....	16,265
Turnips, &c.	149,346 "	at	0s. 9d.	....	....	5,601
Corn, &c.	32,402 "	at	3s.	....	....	4,860
Barley,	30,412 "	at	3s.	....	....	4,561
Rye,	12,802 "	at	3s.	....	....	1,920

£601,786 Cur.

28. In the year 1847, therefore, as by the above data appears, we raised of the articles above named to the value of considerable more than half a million currency; and my argument is, that by a good system, by skill and industry well directed over a few years, we may raise twice as much as we did in that year, and, if that were effected, there would remain a very considerable balance in our favour, for as formerly stated, we only import of the above and such like to the amount of £246,168 sterling, or 295,401 currency.

29. If such a result as that just stated, be attainable within any reasonable time by the application of skill and science to Agriculture, it is obvious that the first duty of those who are entrusted with the management of affairs is, in every way to encourage the dissemination of Agricultural knowledge; if means be adopted to extend knowledge, an increase of practical power will follow. Improve the mind of the farmers, as has been said, and they will soon find out how to renew, improve, and sustain the productive capacity of the soil. We want an Agricultural element in the education of the rising generation; we desire that they should be familiarized with correct Agricultural principles at as early a period as possible.

30. If this Legislature would desire to be looked back to with gratitude by their country, let them take some decided measures at once to ensure the steady flow and spread of Agricultural knowledge among those hardy men, who extort a living from the soil, and supply the State with its first and greatest necessities, food and clothing, who make our Legislators, and who pay our taxes too. 31.

\* American Almanac for 1850, page 179.

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31. I would therefore venture to suggest, that liberal appropriations should be made during the present Session, towards the gratuitous dissemination of Agricultural information among the farmers; towards the introduction of Agricultural Text Books and Agricultural literature into every Seminary supported by the Provincial funds; towards the establishment of a Normal Agricultural School, to which one or two pupils might be nominated from each County by their respective Representatives, and who, after a course of tuition, might themselves be qualified to teach, enforce, and illustrate the art and the science of Agriculture in the rural districts; and lastly, perhaps, towards the appointment of some suitable person or persons to deliver public courses of lectures in the different Counties upon the application of science to Agriculture, the best methods of tillage and husbandry, and the great leading principles of that art by which the fertility of the soil is renewed, sustained, and advanced to the utmost practicable limits under climates and conditions such as our own—and who might report them to Government.

32. But it is time to conclude—the above is an imperfect sketch of the views which I have been led to entertain concerning some of the objects, which at the present time, ought peculiarly to engage the attention of the Provincial Government and Legislature, and which I believe would tend most materially to promote the honor and advancement of Agriculture among us.

All which is most respectfully submitted by, Sir,  
Your obedient, humble servant,

J. ROBB, *Corr. Sec. &c. &c.*

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c.



# REPORTS ON GREAT ROADS AND BRIDGES.

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## FREDERICTON TO WOODSTOCK.

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(Copy)

*Dumfries, 21st October, 1850.*

SIR,—Having been appointed Supervisor of the Great Road between Fredericton and Woodstock, I have endeavoured to satisfy the people, and to expend the money as judiciously as possible for the public service; therefore, I put all Contracts as far as possible to public competition, and they are all completed with the exception of one small job, and the several parties have got their money. I have made several miles of the worst road on the line anew, and made one alteration of the road to save a hard hill. Likewise, I have built a new Bridge, making a short alteration in the road, which I believe is much approved of; and some of the old Bridges have been repaired. Yet, I beg leave to report to you, that it is highly necessary that all new bridges be made of the best wood the country can afford, say pine, cedar or tamarack, which cannot easily be obtained in the summer season, for it would cost too much to haul it from the lumber woods in summer, neither could it be driven down the streams, and ton timber is too large and expensive; and for a Supervisor to have to build a large bridge in the spring, and no suitable timber to build with, places him in an awkward position, for unless the timber is good the bridge cannot be good and generally approved of. Before I sold the new bridge I built this year, I found that there could be enough timber obtained from the growth of pine on the side hill at the Meductic Falls, and above Kitchin's Point, to build the bridge, but there is not enough for another bridge, or I would have built it, as new bridges are much wanted all along the line, especially the Eel River Bridge, which is considered dangerous, and is the oldest and largest bridge on the line (except one); there should be a new one built next summer, and, in my opinion, it should be sold this fall, in order that the lumber might be obtained in the winter, both cheap and good. The cost, if sold this fall, would not exceed £300. Likewise, there ought to be a new bridge built over the Shogomock, and if sold this fall would be built for about £100. There is a new bridge required over the Pennington Creek, (Coffin's Mills,) on the east side of the River, which should have been built this season, if suitable timber could have been obtained, but the people in that neighbourhood concurred with me that it would be better to sell it this fall, to be built next summer, in order to obtain suitable timber cheap. I therefore reserved £60 for that service; but I confess that I was not aware that it would take all that sum and more to make the necessary repairs on the line after I had made my sales, for in one instance the side of a stone bridge built by Mr. Goodfellow fell down, and it cost £20 to repair it. And other repairs I found necessary, which swallowed up more than the balance in hand. I therefore beseech of the Government to authorize me to sell that bridge this fall, and I am confident that it would be for the public good to order the sale of the large bridges in the fall, for the reasons already given.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ASA DOW.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary.

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(Copy)

*Dumfries, December 1st, 1850.*

SIR,—Having been appointed Supervisor of the Road between Fredericton and Woodstock, I beg leave to report, that early in the spring I passed over the whole line, inspecting the bridges and examining the road, both of which was in an unusual bad state; I then proceeded to select some of the worst portions of the road, some of which

which never having had any public money expended on them, were only kept in repair by Statute Labour; which roads I put to public competition, to be made in a thorough manner; which contracts have been completed in a satisfactory manner, with the exception of one small job.

Thus a number of miles of road has been made, and two bridges. Although I was desirous to put all contracts to public competition, yet I found it necessary to employ men at different times to pass quickly over the whole line of road, making such repairs as was actually necessary, limiting their time, in order that they should not make long jobs; likewise, as I passed frequently over the road, I would get some person living near broken culverts, and bad places in the road, to repair them; and I caused the old bridges to be repaired, and would have built new ones, but I found it almost impossible to obtain suitable timber in summer at a reasonable expense. On that subject I beg to refer you to my Report on Bridges. I find that there are several bridges on the line which might be evaded by a short alteration in the road, which might be done when the old bridges become useless.

I believe that public opinion will bear me out in saying, that great improvements have been made in the line of road which I had in charge, considering the amount of money expended; for I have received flattering testimonies from the Stage Driver, and many others, for the care and improvements made on the road during the past summer, and it is my intention, unless otherwise instructed, if entrusted with the charge of the road another year, to expend nearly the whole of the Grant which may be appropriated for the road in building bridges, for there are several smaller bridges which I did not bring under your notice, yet they ought to be built next season, and I hope to be allowed to procure timber for that purpose before the snow leaves the ground. It will require a Grant of £1000 to build the bridges, which ought to be built another year; for as the bridges, in making the road from Fredericton to Woodstock, on the west side of the River, was built nearly at the same time, they are becoming rotten likewise at the same time, and all the old bridges are becoming dangerous, and I strongly recommend that suitable timber be ordered in the winter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ASA DOW.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary.

(Copy)

*Dumfries, 2d January, 1851.*

SIR,—Having been instructed by you to transmit estimates of the probable cost of the bridges which I have recommended to be contracted for, together with the amount of saving to the Province, I have endeavoured to gain the desired information. The Eel River Bridge was built by several contracts; first by building a bridge with round hemlock logs for abutments, and covered; afterwards, the banks proving to be too high above the bridge for a good road, a new bridge was built of frame work, on the top of the old bridge, to improve the approaches and hill; after which it was sold again for new repairs; and last summer the bridge was considered dangerous. The whole of the above contracts amounted to about £440.

The time has now arrived when experience has taught us, that instead of hemlock and spruce logs being put into bridges, frame timber should be obtained from the best wood our country affords, and the most durable wood is well known to be pine, cedar and tamarack; and I had during the summer estimated that a good frame bridge, if contracted for last fall, would cost about £300, with the approaches, and built of frame timber as above mentioned, and such a bridge would last at least twenty years.

But now people are eagerly engaged in getting spruce logs, many of whom have made contracts, together with the unusual deep snow at this time of the year, might cause the contract to be some higher; yet I am confident, that if contracted for this winter, I could build a good bridge for £300; and likewise, I feel confident for any Supervisor to be obliged to get his lumber in the spring or summer season, of timber above recommended, it would cost one hundred pounds more than it would in winter. I stated to you in a former letter, that it was almost impossible to obtain pine timber from the lumber woods in summer, and that lumber got for the Saint John market is not suitable for bridges—circumstances which makes it necessary to contract for the  
lumber

lumber in winter ; and likewise, lumber cut in winter is much more durable than when cut in summer. It is true that a bridge might be built cheaper over Eel River than my estimate, if built of spruce and hemlock, as formerly, yet I am persuaded that any man of experience would not spend his own money in such a manner, and doubtless His Excellency in Council will easily perceive the propriety of causing the contracts of large bridges to be made in winter. In this time of change and scrutiny, a Supervisor could not receive any credit for the building of a bridge unless it was done in the best possible manner ; therefore, I am very desirous to be authorized to get the lumber in winter, as it would be both better and cheaper.

The bridge over the Shogomock, if contracted for in winter, would cost about £75, but if left until summer, would be at least £100. The bridge at Coffin's Mills would cost about £60 if sold in winter, but if the contract is left until summer it will probably cost £80. Although the two last bridges cost more than the largest sums I have named to build them, I am perfectly satisfied that I could build them of the best wood, and in the most approved manner, for the lowest sums named, if authorized to commence this winter. Thus on three bridges there would be a saving to the Province of £145, and bridges built of more durable materials. From the pains I have taken to inform myself as to the cost of bridges, and the difference between contracts entered into in summer and those which might be effected in winter, I feel satisfied that my estimates are nearly correct.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ASA DOW.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary.

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#### WOODSTOCK TO ARESTOOK, AND WOODSTOCK TO HOULTON.

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(Copy)

*Woodstock, 18th February, 1851.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, my Report, as Supervisor of the Great Roads from Woodstock to the Arestook, and from Woodstock to Houlton, for the past year.

The sums appropriated at the last Session of the Legislature for these services have all been expended, with the exception of fifty pounds, reserved by order of His Excellency, for the purpose of collecting materials for the Bridge over the Meduxnikik at Woodstock, and which now remains in my hands.

It will be recollected that there has been two estimates presented to Government from me for the erection of this bridge, one to be built of wood on stone abutments, and the other to be altogether of wood. I await further instructions previous to the expenditure of the reserved fifty pounds, and would suggest the expediency of laying the same out in providing materials for the new bridge while the snow is on the ground.

A very good and substantial new Bridge has been built over the River De Chute at a cost of about one hundred pounds. Two much needed and beneficial improvements have also been made on the Canada line of road—one in the Parish of Wakefield, by straightening and turnpiking half a mile of the road, and the other in the Parish of Simonds, where a steep hill has been avoided by cutting round the same at an easier grade, and many general repairs have been made along the whole line.

The Bridge over the Big Presque Isle has also been temporarily repaired. This Bridge is in a very dilapidated state, and much exposed to any jamming of the ice in the spring—some of its piers have already been twice thrown down and much injured, and after a careful survey, I am induced to recommend a new bridge on a site a few rods further up the stream, where it would be shorter, and not so high by four feet, and removed out of danger from the ice in the main river.

The Grant for the road from Woodstock to Houlton has been expended in keeping that road in an efficient state of repair.

I beg to refer to my former Reports on the bridge to be built over the Meduxnikik. By estimation, a wooden bridge resting on stone abutments will cost about £750, or one altogether of wood about £450. I

I beg leave to submit an estimate of what sums I consider requisite for the several services set forth in this Report, and to make the necessary repairs on the roads under my supervision for the current year.

A new bridge over the Presque Isle, ....	£450	0	0
General repairs from Woodstock to Arestook, ....	350	0	0
“ “ from Woodstock to Houlton, ....	40	0	0
Bridge on stone abutments over Meduxnakik, ....	750	0	0
	<u>£1,590</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES KETCHUM, *Supervisor.*

Hon. J. R. Partelow, *Prov. Secretary.*

### ARESTOOK TO GRAND FALLS.

(Copy)

*Tobique, February 14, 1851.*

SIR,—I have the honor to Report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the appropriation of last year for the road under my supervision, between the Restook and Grand Falls, has been duly expended. I am of opinion, that at least one hundred pounds will be required to keep the same in an efficient state of repair for the coming year, and improve certain hills.

Though but Supervisor, I deem it my duty to direct your attention to that part of the Road situated between the County Line (River de Chute,) and the Restook, which I believe will be impassible unless at least two hundred pounds are expended, and that, very early in the season, as the road winds along the bank of the River in many places, and will be carried away by the Spring Freshets, unless early attended to.

I would further call your attention to the road leading from Pickard's Store to the Boundary Line, which requires at least one hundred pounds. This is a very important road, as by it a constant communication is kept up with the Restook country; large quantities of lumber daily transported, and supplies for lumbering operations; our people are those most benefitted by this carrying trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCIS TIBBITS.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, *Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.*

### LOWER LANDING AT GRAND FALLS TO AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

(Copy)

*Saint Leonard, February 26, 1851.*

Report of Leonard R. Coombes, Supervisor of Great Roads from the Lower Landing at Grand Falls to the American Boundary Line.

This road is opened within one mile of the Boundary, and is very hilly; the Grants towards it have been so very small that it is yet in a very rough state; and from the lower landing to Perley's store it is very hilly, there being also a great deal of hauling on it which makes it now in a bad state for such. I should therefore recommend £50 from the lower landing to Perley's store, and £50 from Perley's store to the Boundary, making in all £100.

All of which I most humbly submit,

(Signed)

L. R. COOMBES, *Supervisor.*

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**FERRY AT GRAND FALLS TO THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.**


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(Copy)

*Saint Leonard, February, 26, 1851.*

Report of Leonard R. Coombes, Supervisor of that part of the Great Road from the Ferry at the Grand Falls to the Canada Line, commencing at the Ferry.

In the first place, we have got a road opened from the Ferry to the Canada Line; and in the next, we want to make several alterations on account of the hills, therefore I will give you a short statement of them, commencing about two miles above the Ferry.

No. 1. Is a range of hills five in number in two miles; it is my opinion that it will cost £250 to make this alteration.

No. 2. Is a hill at Thibedeau's mill; the alteration will cost £65.

No. 3. Is another at A. B. Hammond's; the alteration will cost £27 10s.

No. 4. Is a range of them at Velear Cyr's, three in number; they will cost £75.

No. 5. Is the hill at James Kelly's; the alteration, £85; making in all £502 10s.

These alterations would make a very level road from the Ferry at Grand Falls to the Church at Saint Basil; and it is as far as I should recommend for this year, with the ordinary Grant for repairs, which will require no less than £400.

All which I most respectfully submit,

(Signed)

L. R. COOMBES, *Supervisor.*


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**FREDEBICTON TO NEWCASTLE.**


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(Copy)

*Miramichi, N.B., 15th February, 1851.*

SIR,—Having closed my Accounts as Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Newcastle for the past year, I now beg to make the following Report:—

On the 15th May last, a competent overseer, with a small party of men, was employed to make the necessary repairs, commencing at the Ferry opposite Fredericton.

An alteration of the road at Price's hill having long been required, I procured the assistance of Mr. Thomas Ramsay, a competent Surveyor, and after having spent much time in examining in various parts, a new line on easier grades was obtained. This alteration embraces a distance of one and a fourth miles. On the 24th June, I took contracts by public sale for making the road, first having carefully described how the work was to be done, which amounted in the whole to £120, and at an average of 5s. 7d. per rod; but I regret to say, that after repeated visits during the summer, and so late as the 4th October, Abel Pond, one of the contractors, refused to proceed with his work, unless I would consent to allow the non-performance of part of his contract, and promise him an additional price, which in both cases I declined doing, and refused to make any advances on the work until completed. He however subsequently proceeded with the work, so far as to admit of its being used as a winter road, although part of the work must be undone, he having covered over a quantity of stone that the contract provided was to be taken out, and which must be removed before a good road can be made. It may be proper to remark, that all these contracts were to be completed on or before the 15th August last.

My Account shews a balance in hand of £44 19 8, of which £21 5s. has been paid on unfinished contracts, for which no vouchers have been forwarded. The contracts now in progress amounts to £79 19 4, which leaves a balance of £34 19 4 to be provided for by the appropriations of the present year.

The entire expenditure during the past year in repairs on the road, bridges, and in payment of a scow for the Renous Ferry, was only £213; this sum, when the distance is taken into account, is quite inadequate to the requirements of the road. In my opinion, nothing less than £5 per mile will be required annually to keep the road and small bridges in a safe and passable state.

Agreeably

Agreeably to your instructions of the 19th November last, a contract was entered into with Mr. Francis Elliott, of this place, for the erection of a bridge across the Renous River, on the plank truss principle, for which the sum of £844 14s., besides the commission thereon, will be required, viz:—

Contract with Mr. Elliott, ....	....	£839	0	0
John Grant, Esquire, for two plans, ....	....	5	0	0
J. A. Pierce, advertising for tenders,....	....	0	14	0
		<hr/>		
		£844	14	0
		<hr/>		

The Timber is all cut and prepared, and the plank is being sawn for the above bridge, and there is every prospect of the work being proceeded with so soon as the spring freshet subsides.

The Nashwaak Bridge referred to in my last Report, is still passable, but cannot long remain so, should it not be carried away by the next spring freshet.

The bridge across Indiantown Brook, in the Parish of Nelson, is still safe, but as I stated in my last Report, it will require attending to next fall by a contract for a new bridge. It may be necessary also to call attention to the bridge across Hanson's Mill Pond, in the Parish of Saint Mary's, which cannot be long safe, and as the banks of the stream are very steep, there is no way of passing should it become impassable. There is also a small bridge at M'Gee's Tavern, that must be replaced by a new bridge next summer.

The new statute labour law has not benefitted the road service, nor do I think it has been a benefit to the inhabitants, as the greater part of them attended on the road as before, not to work, but to put in their time; the argument used is, that as the computation has been reduced one half, if one half the work is performed, the spirit of the law is complied with. I have long been of opinion, that nothing short of direct taxation for the road service will be productive of any good.

Nothing short of £1200 will be sufficient for the requirements of this road for the current year, over and above the commission thereon, viz:—

For ordinary repairs on the road, ....	....	£300	0	0
For balance to meet contracts, Price's hill, ....	....	35	0	0
Renous River Bridge, ....	....	844	0	0
Bridge at M'Gee's, ....	....	21	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£1,200	0	0
		<hr/>		

All which is respectfully submitted by

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. GOODFELLOW.

The Hon. John R. Partelow, &c. &c., Fredericton.

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**NEWCASTLE TO CAMPBELTON.**

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(Copy)

*Miramichi, 7th February, 1851.*

SIR,—I beg leave to submit you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a detailed Report of my proceedings during the past year as Supervisor of the Great Road from Newcastle to Bathurst, from Bathurst to Belledune, and from thence to Campbelltown, Restigouche.

On visiting and inspecting the road early in May last, I found many parts of it requiring immediate attention, and arranged on the spot with the settlers along the line to make such repairs as were absolutely required to keep up the travelling in safety until the proper season arrived for taking contracts for permanent improvements.

On the 21st June last, in pursuance of notices previously issued, I commenced and took contracts on the new line from Bartibog to Dixon's Ferry. Fourteen lots were measured

measured off, making four hundred and seventy seven rods, were disposed of for forty six pounds fifteen shillings ; which contracts, with the exception of one, have all been completed. As this line has been established by law as a part of the Great Road from Newcastle to Bathurst, I consider it highly desirable that it should be completed as early as possible, and a Grant of at least five hundred pounds will be necessary to make it passable the ensuing season ; in the meantime the old road will in a short time require extensive repairs, and the bridge across the ravine at the late Barney Ryal's is in a very dilapidated state, which will require one hundred pounds to renew it. The expense attending the bridge will be much increased in consequence of the country around having been burnt, and timber necessary for its erection must be brought from a distance. The balance of the Grant I expended in repairing the roads and bridges through to Bathurst.

The road from Bathurst to Belledune, on which the sum of fifty pounds was granted, I expended the amount as follows :—

The rails on the Bathurst Bridge requiring repairs, I expended two pounds ten shillings for that purpose :

The spring freshet having carried away the approach on the north side of Hadley's Mill Stream, I was obliged to expend seventeen pounds for that service, and the balance I expended in repairs generally throughout.

Having been called upon unexpectedly to expend the above sum, which otherwise would have been laid out in repairs, the line in consequence did not receive that amount of attention that was necessary for its preservation ; and from the immense travelling on this part of the line, it will require at least one hundred and fifty pounds for repairs the next season.

The expenditure on the line from Belledune to Campbelltown during the last season may be classed under the following heads, viz :—

Repairing roads and covering bridges from the County Line to Dalhousie, ....	£94	18	1
Paid William Barclay on bridge across Lousay's Brook, ....	17	0	0
Finishing part of the new line below the Mill Stream Bridge, ....	32	12	0
Repairing the bridge across the Mill Stream, including the cutting of a hill and finishing the approach, timber, logs, planks, iron, &c., ...	82	13	4
Exploring and marking out the line, ....	2	2	0
Robert Parker, damages through improved lands, ....	4	12	6
Legislative Grant to Patrick Hays, ....	20	0	0
Balance from last Account, ....	46	6	9
Commission on the Grant, ....	30	0	0
	<u>£330</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

CR.

By amount of Grant, ...	£300	0	0
By amount over-expended, ...	30	4	8
	<u>£330</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

On examining the bridge across the Mill Stream near Campbelltown I found it very much out of repair, in consequence of the ice having removed some of the blocks out of their places ; and the approach on the east side, together with the line of road towards Dalhousie for the distance of about two miles, required alteration, in consequence of the line not having been satisfactorily established.

I found that great care would be required to make the bridge substantial, and in order to do so, employed an overseer with a party of men, stripped a part of the bridge, replaced the blocks, had them thoroughly ballasted, placed piles at the lower side of the blocks, and secured them by good iron bolts, to resist the action of the ice ; in this way I can say that the job has been well performed, and will not require any further repairs for some time to come. I have also established the line from the bridge in a more desirable situation for two miles down, and have opened it in part, and at least one hundred and fifty pounds will be required to complete it.

By





strength and height of the freshet, a channel thirty six feet wide, and from five to six feet deep, had forced itself across the road; and in order to insure the safety of the bridge and keep up travelling, a temporary repair should be at once completed, where the water had made the breach; I at once made arrangements to repair the injuries thus occasioned, and placed the approach in a passable state until the time should arrive for taking contracts; I also found it necessary to hire a crew, with a horse and cart, to make such repairs as were absolutely necessary at the time, and in this way expended about eleven pounds.

On the 18th June last, in pursuance of the notice previously given, I proceeded to take contracts for the repairs of the road and bridges from Chatham to Bay du Vin River, a distance of sixteen miles, on which day a contract was taken for building the bridge and finishing the approaches at Napan River; the whole cost being twenty three pounds six shillings and six pence.

On the day following I took contracts for repairing certain parts of the road between Bay du Vin River and Kouchibouguac Village, including two bridges in the distance. The one across Little Black River, seventy eight feet in length, for twenty pounds, including the cutting of two hills; the other was built across Kouchibouguac River two hundred and forty five feet in length, including the approaches, for one hundred and thirteen pounds.

The balance of the Grant, after deducting twenty two pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence, the amount due the contractor for finishing the bridge across Daigle's Creek, I appropriated in repairing the road and small bridges to the Town of Richibucto, including two pounds to level one end of the bridge at M'Almon's Creek.

But I regret to state the amount placed at my disposal (£350) was by no means adequate to keep the road and bridges on the line in a safe and sufficient state for travellers, as I found it absolutely necessary to expend upwards of twenty six pounds over and above the Grant, as a number of the bridges gave way late in the season, which required temporary repairs, and will require an early attention in the spring.

I have on former occasions brought pointedly before the Government, the state of the road from Chatham to Black River, a distance of eight miles; this road is very difficult to be kept in repair; the line in many places runs through low swampy land, and in its original construction was not sufficiently cleared out, and the mud, moss, and rubbish left, on which the road was formed, as such, the foundations being insufficient at wet seasons of the year and in the spring and fall, the road becomes miry and almost impassable; this state of things cannot be allowed to remain; and to make a thorough good job, the road will require to be opened out, and all the rubbish, logs, moss, remains of stumps, will require to be removed, and a new and substantial basis formed whereon to make the road; when this is accomplished the road can then be completed and made permanently useful.

When such repairs are required, I have found the expense almost equal to opening up a new road; but as this road is very much used by farmers and others, bringing in their produce from the settlements on the Black River and Napan, in carts, I should strongly recommend that the permanent repairs I have above recommended, should be carried out.

In conclusion, I have the honor of submitting the probable amount that will be actually necessary to repair the bridges on the line, the gross amount cannot be estimated at less than one thousand and six pounds, to be apportioned as follows, viz:—

Black River Bridge, ....	£100	0	0
Kouchibouguasis Bridge, 600 feet, to be built from the water's edge,	250	0	0
Northwest or Aldoine Bridge, ....	200	0	0
Bridge across M'Almon's Creek, ....	100	0	0
Smaller bridges, ....	80	0	0
Repairs for the road throughout, ....	250	0	0
Over-expended last season, ....	26	0	0
	<u>£1,006</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

I have, &c.

DAVID CROCKER, *Supervisor.*

(Signed)

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, *Prov. Secretary.*

**BATHURST TO TRACADIE.**

(Copy)

*Pokemouche, 23d January, 1851.*

SIR,—Having been appointed by His Excellency to the Supervision of the road coastways from Bathurst to Tracadie, I now beg leave to state that I have attended to that duty, and submit the following Report for His Excellency's information :—

Early in spring I examined the whole line under my charge, and found the bridges out of repair, some of them so much so as to render the travelling unsafe. I therefore, after giving due notice, took Contracts by auction for the repairing of Sutherland's bridge, Bass River bridge, Egan's bridge, Dimpcy's bridge, Ellis' bridge, bridge over the North River of Caraquet, Wough bridge, bridge over Trout Brook, bridge near Butler's, and Ryan's bridge; also for the building of four new briges over four brooks which cross the road between Caraquet and Pokemouche, discharging their waters into Saint Simon's Inlet, which together cost the sum of £102 19 6. The remainder of the Grant was expended in forcing twenty rods approaching the northern end of Trout Brook bridge, and widening and turnpiking 604 rods of the road between Caraquet and Pokemouche, all of which was completed to my satisfaction. For farther particulars, I beg to refer His Excellency to my Account, which will be found with the Auditor General.

The road from Bathurst to the Northumberland line is perhaps in the worst state of repair of any road in the Province, particularly the part situate between Caraquet and the Northumberland line, and that part between Waterloo Corner and Grand Ance. Traveling on wheels is accomplished with difficulty, owing to the road not being levelled. Four miles of the road between Caraquet and Pokemouche is opened but ten feet wide, and not levelled, and the greater part of the road between Pokemouche and Tracadie has never been turnpiked. My predecessor laid out the road from Caraquet Ferry to Grand Ance, and got it made to the Waterloo Corner, two miles from Grand Ance; those two miles remain unmade yet, which compels the traveller to turn from the line of road into an old road which is both narrow, crooked, and much cut up by the wheels.

The road from Grand Ance to Bathurst is very much worn down in the middle, so much so that the water cannot get off into the side drains, consequently the road in many places is cut by the wheels into deep grips; those places should be graveled so soon as the road dries the ensuing spring—a longer delay will increase the cost. The bridge over Little Pokshaw is very much out of repair, the abutments and stringers are rotten, therefore this bridge is not worth repairing, consequently a new one will have to be erected. The bridge over the Mill Stream in Caraquet is in a dangerous state, it is not worth repairing, neither is it in a proper place to suit the road, therefore it is desirable that a new one should be erected.

I beg leave to bring under the notice of His Excellency, that the road round the coast, from Bathurst to the Northumberland line, is one of very great importance to both the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, and requires the particular attention of the Legislature.

I beg to subjoin a statement of the probable amount required to accomplish the necessary improvement on said road during the ensuing season; also a Table of distances.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH SEWELL, *Supervisor.*Hon. J. R. Partelow, *Prov. Secretary.*

For the Road from Bathurst to Grand Ance,	...	...	...	£100	0	0
“ Bridge over Little Pokshaw,	...	...	...	30	0	0
“ Road from Waterloo Corner to Grand Ance,	...	...	...	60	0	0
“ Bridge over Mill Stream, Caraquet,	...	...	...	100	0	0
“ Road from Caraquet to Pokmouche,	...	...	...	100	0	0
“ Road from Pokmonche to Tracadie,	...	...	...	100	0	0
				<u>£490</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

From

From Bathurst Ferry to Bass River, ... ..	5 miles.
“ Bass River to Teague's Brook, ... ..	7 “
“ Teague's Brook to Little Pokshaw, ... ..	11 “
“ Little Pokshaw to Grand Ance, ... ..	6 “
“ Grand Ance to Waterloo Corner, ... ..	2 “
“ Waterloo Corner to Caraquet Ferry, ... ..	5½ “
“ Caraquet Ferry to Caraquet Church, ... ..	6 “
“ Caraquet Church to Pokmouche Ferry, ... ..	10 “
“ Pokmouche Ferry to Little Tracadie Ferry, ... ..	11 “
“ Little Tracadie Ferry to Big Tracadie Ferry, ... ..	3½ “
“ Big Tracadie Ferry to Northumberland line, ... ..	2 “
Total, ... ..	69 miles.

### LITTLE TRACADIE TO TERMINATION OF BATHURST ROAD.

(Copy)

*Miramichi, 15th December, 1850.*

SIR,—As Supervisor of the Great Road round the coast from Little Tracadie to the southern termination of the Bathurst Road, I beg leave to submit the following Report for the information of the Lieutenant Governor:—

Early in the spring I examined the whole route, and found that, in consequence of the heavy rains last autumn, the road was much cut up, and consequently I was obliged to expend £34 11 2 in repairing the part of the road between Bartibog and Tabusintac.

The further sum of £34 15 2 was expended in opening a new line from Tabusintac towards Tracadie, and building a bridge over Robertson's Brook. The balance of the Grant, together with an over-expenditure of £5 18 1, was expended in exploring a new line, paying damages for going through improved land, and for a ferry scow on Little Tracadie River, as will be seen on reference to my Account and the vouchers sent to the Auditor General.

I would beg leave to bring under the notice of His Excellency, that the distance round the coast from the southern termination of the Bathurst Road, is about 115 miles, a great part of which is in an unfinished state, and unless a larger Grant is made than heretofore, many parts of the road will become impassable. It will be seen on reference to the Accounts, that all the contracts have been taken at exceedingly low rates, and the work has been completed in a satisfactory manner, but with the small sum at my disposal, (£100,) I could do but little, comparatively speaking, when the whole distance is so great.

His Excellency would see, when visiting that part of his government last summer, that this road claims attention, and I hope he will bring the matter under the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. DAVIDSON, *Supervisor.*

Hon. J. R. Partelow, *Prov. Secretary.*

### FREDERICTON TO RICHIBUCTO.

*Fredericton, 20th February, 1851.*

SIR,—As Supervisor appointed to expend five hundred pounds on the road from Fredericton to Richibucto, via the Newcastle and Salmon Rivers, during the year 1850, I have the honor to report, that between Fredericton and Newcastle, a distance of thirty one miles, I stumped and levelled a path twelve feet wide through the three miles of woods west of Little River, and turnpiked a quarter of a mile of the distance twenty two feet wide; repaired and new floored Jouett's and Little River bridges, both previously impassable for teams; cut down for a width of twenty four feet the bushes which had overgrown the road through the forest for nine miles east of the

Carlow

Carlow Settlement ; repaired and renewed several water courses, and raised and turnpiked the road in several low spots between Burpe's Mill Stream and Fredericton. Between the Newcastle and Lamb's, on Salmon River, a distance, as the road goes, of thirty miles, I stumped and levelled two miles, and turnpiked a mile, principally through the woods between the Hard Wood Ridge and Salmon Creek Settlements, opened twenty four feet wide ; stumped and levelled two and a quarter miles at the Queen's and Kent County line ; making several water courses and a bridge across Nelson's brook in that distance. Between Lamb's and Richibucto, a distance of thirty six miles, I re-explored and opened twenty feet wide, (stumping twelve feet of it,) a distance of four and a half miles east of Pine's on the Richibucto River ; and made further explorations in different parts of the forest between the two extreme points of the line ; and in performing those services, I expended the sum of £501 8 3, as per detailed account and vouchers furnished the Auditor General, being an excess of £1 8 3 beyond the appropriation ; and for the ten or twelve days expended by myself in exploring, I have made no charge, confining my remuneration to the per centage on the appropriation.

Whilst my chief object has been to advance the opening of the entire line of road, I have not been unmindful of the interests and convenience of the numerous inhabitants settled on portions of the line, or in settlements convenient to, and opening on it. And I have much pleasure in saying that there is now a passable wagon road and a good winter route from the Gaspereau to Fredericton along the line, portions of which I could not traverse on horseback, or even lead a horse through in June last ; the only serious difficulty now to surmount are Burpe's Mill Stream, which is not yet bridged, but which can be forded at most seasons ; and the Gaspereau River, the bridge across which was carried away two years since, and in fording the stream last summer, I wet my luggage, damaged my Theodolite, and was very near losing my horse. The comparatively small portion of road which I was enabled to open on Salmon River is a great benefit to the settlers, and in shewing them the advantages of a road, quite a novelty in that quarter, makes them extremely anxious to have it proceeded with.

For the importance of this line, and details as to its state prior to last year, I beg to refer to my Report of March 14, 1849, a copy of which I herewith annex ; and I beg to state, in addition, that the line now goes by law through the Hard Wood Ridge Settlement ; that for the greater convenience of intending settlers, I have made further explorations above the Big Forks of Salmon River, and believe that a good line will be found above that stream, much nearer to Salmon River than the line I blazed in 1848, and combining equal advantages for a road, and greater inducements to poor settlers through than that line ; whilst the good land in the rear will not fail to be settled after the road is opened, and the front lots taken up and improved.

So much requires to be done on this new road and extensive line, that I scarcely dare name the sum which should in my opinion be appropriated for it the current year, and I trust that nothing less than twelve hundred pounds will be thought of by the Legislature ; with this sum I would propose to bridge Burpe's Mill Stream ; the Gaspereau River, on the slab abutments below Dunn and Langan's mills ; the Indian Portage Brook, a wild stream and difficult to ford ; and the Richibucto River, near Pine's ; together with several minor streams, all in the settled parts of the line, or connecting settlements ; I would open out to the proper width, and turnpike the newly opened portion of the line west of Little River ; open a road east of the Gaspereau, that could be travelled in wagons to the Kent County line ; and would be a sled road in winter, and a bridle path in summer, to Pine's, on the Richibucto ; make sundry necessary repairs throughout the route ; make all the explorations and surveys necessary in opening a road of which so large a portion traverses a dense forest ; and explore a route to connect the Salmon Creek Road with the road to Gaspereau, at Withrow's and Briggs', where the traveller is at present obliged to make a long circuit, or to cross M'Grigor's fields, to, in some measure, avoid such circuit.

As Supervisor for this line, and feeling a deep interest in its improvement, I beg leave to recommend most strongly that no Grants be made, or lands disposed of, on the line for the next two or three years, to any others than intending settlers ; and that every facility be afforded to parties desirous of taking up land and settling along the

road, under the Labour Act, measures that would greatly facilitate the opening and settling the line, particularly in parts where there is good settling land remote from any present settlement, as at Burpe's Mill Stream, the Little Forks, Trout Brook, the Indian Portage, &c.

In addition, I beg leave to call attention to the fact of the advantage to the public service that would accrue were an amendment made to the Great Road Act, extending the tenure of Supervisors to good behaviour, or to a term of years, as it would enable them to take many contracts in the autumn for work that could be more cheaply and advantageously performed in the winter; a better description of wood for bridges could be obtained; and indeed all wood cut in winter, when the sap is down, will last much longer than if cut in summer; and many other advantages would accrue from such an arrangement that cannot be enumerated in the bounds of a simple road report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

J. A. BECKWITH.

J. R. Partelow, Esq., Prov. Secretary, &c. &c.

*Fredericton, March 14, 1849.*

SIR,—Having been appointed sole Commissioner to examine and report whether a line of road can be found from Gaspereau River through the Settlements on the north side of Salmon River, in Queen's County, to the Settlement at the head of the Richibucto River, which would be more convenient for the inhabitants, and better calculated to promote the settlement of the Country than the "Harley Line," and if so to explore and lay out the same, and prepare a Plan and Estimate thereof for the information of the Legislature at its next meeting; I have the honor to report, that during the months of August and September 1848, I performed the duties which had devolved upon me.

The Harley Line leaves the Salmon River Settlement at the Widow M'Donald's, four miles above where the Petitcodiac Road crosses Salmon River, it strikes at once into the wilderness, continues at an average distance of about two miles from the Salmon River until it crosses that River at the "Ox Bow," and comes out on to the Richibucto River at the head of the Settlements on the latter River, at a distance of 42½ miles from the Widow M'Donald's; proceeding from this point, I found five settlers in the first six miles, and the Road stumped and levelled for a distance of twelve miles, but fast growing up, particularly beyond the last settler; thence to Salmon River, at the Ox Bow, the Road has not been opened, and the original line cannot be traced without a compass; from Salmon River, a distance of eight miles, to the Richibucto, a Road has been opened, stumped, and partially levelled, and within two and three miles of the latter place I found two settlers, and several new choppings; for the first eleven miles from M'Donald's I found a mixed growth of timber, with a tolerable proportion of hard wood, the land undulating, well watered, and tolerably well adapted for settlement, which would, I think, be formed on it if the bushes were kept down, and the Road carried into Salmon River, at the termination of the ridge; thence the quality of the land falls off, and for a distance of twenty miles the line runs through a succession of small pine and spruce ridges, interspersed with naked barrens and swamps, relieved by only one small tract of good interval land, where it crosses Salmon River, and at within six miles of the Richibucto River, it falls into a body of good undulating heavily timbered land, which extends to that River.

Having likewise inspected the country north of Salmon River, I consider it the more eligible line for the Road, for the following reasons:—

By following the Harley Line, the Salmon River, a heavy stream, must be twice crossed in travelling from Fredericton to Richibucto, the small Settlements on the line are near its two extremities, and for over twenty miles of the distance the land is unfit for settlement; the line is so distant from Salmon River, that travellers could not receive aid or shelter from the settlers in front, and moreover, the settlers above the Gaspereau are all confined to the north side of the River; by keeping north of Salmon River, the traveller will not have to cross that stream, the Road will keep near to or amongst the settlers for the first sixteen miles from the Gaspereau, and on

a ridge, which although producing good crops, is lightly timbered, free from stone, and most favourable for Road making; a few miles farther carries you into the southern part of an extensive ridge of excellent land, which embraces the heads of the Fork Streams; continuing on, and passing through several minor ridges of fair settlement land, you strike the Richibucto sixteen miles from the head of the Salmon River Settlement, at the old Indian Portage, where settlements will immediately follow a road, and the line continues on at no great distance from the latter River to the Harley Road, and follows it, in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles again striking the Richibucto at the present upper settlement, being about a mile above the head of the tide, thirty nine miles from the Gaspereau River, and sixteen and one half miles by the Harley Line from the Town of Richibucto. I accordingly proceeded to the Gaspereau River at its intersection with the Salmon River, and extended a line to the Richibucto River, as per courses and distances annexed, and as is more particularly shewn in the accompanying Plan No. 1; the line is well marked on the ground by blazing trees (hacking those in the line) and placing stakes along the centre of where the road should go, and the bridging places of the different streams are particularly defined by marked stakes. Finding that a ridge of land well adapted for road making skirted the Salmon River, and extended back from half a mile to a mile, I kept on that ridge to the head of the settlement, occasionally coming out to the bank of the River, and never being more than three quarters of a mile from it, and in this distance I found twenty seven families settled, their crops looking well, notwithstanding that the season was unfavourable, but with scarcely the vestige of a road; thence as the River winded to the southward, and the ridge of good land became so narrow, that a road along the front would have to follow all the sinuousities of the stream, I diverged gradually to the northward, and struck the ridge of good land which surrounds the head of the Fork Stream, keeping north of an extensive tract of low sunken land lying between Beaver Brook and Salmon River, and continuing on through mixed land, nearly all favourable for road making, and crossing the several ridges of good settlement land to the Harley Road, and along that road to the Richibucto.

Many parts of the road between the Gaspereau and Richibucto Rivers can be made for forty pounds a mile, whilst some portions of it will cost not less than eighty to ninety pounds a mile; the whole cost for opening and turnpiking a line of Great Road between those streams, a distance of thirty nine miles, including all bridges within the distance, and expenses of supervision, and some minor explorations, which may be advisable in the easterly portion of the route, will be within three thousand five hundred pounds, whilst it will give a great impetus to settlements on the Salmon River, and the upper part of the Richibucto, and render accessible a tract of many thousand acres of excellent land about the heads of the Fork Streams.

Having completed the line between the Gaspereau and Richibucto Rivers, I proceeded to inspect the country west of the Gaspereau, and to extend a line from the lower Mills on that River to the Petitcodiac Road at Arnold's, where that road turns to the south preparatory to crossing Salmon River; the distance of this line I found to be nine and a half miles; and although the preliminary line I run will not answer for the line of road, I ascertained that a very direct and eligible line can be found, and in the mean time the Hard Wood Ridge Road, although two or three miles longer, can be made available to the traveller. I proceeded on and inspected the present state of the Petitcodiac Road, from Arnold's to Fredericton, and found that the greater part of the distance can be travelled in a wagon; that some of the newly made portions are well turnpiked; that nearly three miles of the distance, west of Little River, is unopened; [opened in 1850]; that Burpe's Mill Stream is without a bridge; and the whole line abounds with curves and angles without any apparently assignable cause. The lower bridge across the Gaspereau was carried away by the heavy freshet of last August, assisted by the slabs and refuse from the lower mills, which were but twenty rods above it. I examined and measured the site of the old bridge, which I found to be 212 feet; and I examined and measured across the stream immediately above the mills, and found that it would require a bridge of 240 feet; the banks and approaches are good in both places, but the upper site will meet the road much better, and will be much less liable to be injured by freshets.

The distance from Fredericton to Richibucto, as I have inspected or explored the greater part of it, is one hundred miles and forty four chains, and is generally remarkably level and favourable for road making; although well watered, it is intersected by few heavy streams, and I succeeded in all cases in finding favourable bridging places, with moderate grades of ascent and descent. The intermediate points are as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
Fredericton to Little River, ....			21	0
“ Newcastle, ....	9	30	30	30
“ M'Donald's Mill, near Vance's, ....	5	20	35	50
“ North Branch Salmon Creek, ....	6	70	42	40
“ Gaspereaux, ....	2	46	45	6
“ Kent County Line, ....	9	15	54	21
“ Gray's Brook, upper Settlement on Salmon River, ....	6	46	60	67
“ Indian Portage, Richibucto River,	16	10	76	77
“ Harley Road, ....	5	47	82	44
“ Along Harley Road to Richibucto River, at upper Settlement,	1	40	84	4
“ The Town of Richibucto, ....	16	40	100	44

Of which there is turnpiked, the greater portion imperfectly done, viz:—

	Miles.	Chains.		
Between Fredericton and Little River, ....	18	0		
“ Little River and Newcastle, ....	9	30		
“ Richibucto River and Town, partially turnpiked, ....	16	40	43	70

Stumped and levelled,—

Between Newcastle and M'Donald's Mill, near Vance's, ....	5	20		
“ Salmon Creek and Gaspereau, ....	2	20		
On Salmon River, ....	1	0		
Harley Road, south side Richibucto, ....	1	40	10	0

Line of marked Trees and Stakes,—

West of Little River, ....	3	0		
From Gaspereau to Harley Road, ....	36	38	39	38

Explored, but the proper line not marked,—

From M'Donald's to Salmon Creek, ....			7	16
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Total, 100 44

Or by Hard Wood Ridge, 103 miles.

I estimated the cost of making a good carriage road, as follows:—

The turnpiked portion is in many parts indifferently and imperfectly done, and will cost on an average £20 per mile, say 44 miles, ....	£880	0	0
The portion which is stumped and levelled will cost £40 a mile, 10 miles, ....	400	0	0
The residue will cost on an average £80 a mile, including all further necessary explorations and staking, say 47 miles, ....	3,760	0	0
Bridges on the line, including Burpe's Mill Stream, Iron Bound Cove, Salmon Creek, Gaspereau, the two Fork Streams, and Richibucto River, ...	800	0	0
Total, ....	£5,840	0	0

Including the cost of supervision.

In

In reference to the mode of proceeding with the road, I beg leave to submit,—

That the usual appropriations be made for the Petitcodiac Road, which will forward this line; that one hundred pounds be granted for the Road from Gaspereau, past Withrow's, to and through the Hard Wood Ridge, from which the further exploration and marking the line from Arnold's to Salmon Creek be paid.

That one thousand pounds be granted for the Gaspereau Bridge, and for the Road and Bridges up Salmon River; and five hundred pounds for the Road from Richibucto Town towards the Gaspereau, from which any further necessary exploring and marking near Richibucto River be paid; and that Contractors for Bridges, when the Commissioner deems it advisable, be allowed until July of the following year to complete their Contracts; this will place the Road in a state of forwardness,—will accommodate and give employment to the many settlers on the line, and similar appropriations the two following years will, I have no doubt, complete the line throughout.

The accompanying Plan A exhibits the two lines from Iron Bound Cove to Richibucto River, with my field notes, and the principal features of the country; and the Plan B shews the proposed line of road from Fredericton to the Town of Richibucto; all of which I respectfully beg to submit,

And have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. BECKWITH.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

*Memorandum respecting Settlement on and near the Road from Fredericton to Richibucto.*

In the first 9 miles from Fredericton there is on the road 13 settlers.

About 9 miles from Fredericton a road turns off to the Carlow Settlement, containing 6 settlers.

Thence 11 miles woods to Little River, but about half way, a road turns off to Burpe's mill, and where the mill stream crosses the road there are good lots for settlement.

Little River to 15 miles up Salmon River, almost a continuous settlement, no part being more than 3 miles without a settler, and as far as there is a road, it is much travelled; Little River, Newcastle, Grand Lake, Salmon River, Hard Wood Ridge, Salmon Creek, Gaspereau and Salmon Bay Settlements, either lay along the road or open on to it, and will use it extensively as a general thoroughfare—those settlements lie principally in Sunbury and Queen's Counties.

From the upper settler on Salmon River it is 23 miles through the forest to the upper settler on the Richibucto River; thence to Richibucto harbour is a continuous settlement on or near the road; in this distance about 3 miles of the line is not opened, and a very good Bye Road is used in the mean time, lengthening the distance about 2 miles.

J. A. BECKWITH.

**GASPEREAU TO CAIN'S RIVER.**

(Copy)

*Fredericton, February 1, 1851.*

SIR,—As Commissioner to explore a line of road from Gaspereau to Cain's River, I have the honor to report, that in November last I performed the service which devolved upon me, by personally examining different routes, and extending a line from an excellent bridging place near Anderson's, on the Gaspereau River, to near the Little Horse Shoe, on Cain's River, and which, by coming out at Daniel Mahony's, a short distance below, and opposite to Shinnic's, will connect directly to the road newly opened from Cain's River to Donald's, on the South West Miramichi, and with the



road up Cain's River, which is explored and marked out to Mahony's place, and actually opened up to within 2 or 3 miles of it, and will be the most direct and eligible line to connect the Saint John waters by the Salmon River, and Gaspereau with Miramichi by the South West and Cain's River.

The distance from the Gaspereau to Cain's River, on the line extended under my direction, is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles; it is intersected by two branches of Six Mile Brook, each of which I had to cross and recross in running the direct line, and the road will in consequence have to diverge from the line and make a sweep to the eastward, thus avoiding those two branches, keeping through land equally favourable for road making, and requiring only one bridge of any consequence between the Gaspereau and Cain's River, viz. across the East Branch of Six Mile Brook, whilst it will not lengthen the entire distance more than half a mile.

The line runs, generally speaking, through a level country, it intersects some barren land, unfavourable to road making, but a portion of this can be avoided, and on the whole the road will not be more expensive than a fair average for wilderness land, and when made will be a good level line.

At the Gaspereau terminus the land is good, for two or three miles along the line it is of a fair quality, thence to the Cain's River Intervales it is very different, and only where it crosses the East Branch of Six Mile Brook would it for many years be thought worth settling.

At five miles from the Gaspereau a bridle path intersects the line, and in three miles strikes out at Murray's, on Cain's River, being about four miles above the portage, to the South West; this path crosses Six Mile Brook at a good bridging place, and is on a good line for road making; the upper settlers are desirous that it should be followed in lieu of the one to Mahony's, but although it would doubtless accommodate them better, it would have the effect of making the road merely a local one, whilst the line I have explored must ultimately form part of a great and important line of communication, and a moderate grant would lead a branch road from Murray's into it.

I beg to recommend the appropriation of £100 to mark out the line on the amended route, (which want of funds prevented my doing last fall,) and open a winter road throughout the line, or even a grant of £50 would do something towards making a track useful to the travellers who are constantly passing and repassing, and to the interchange of commodities between the two settlements.

I beg to refer to the accompanying Plan of the Survey, and have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

T. W. UNDERHILL, *Commissioner.*

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, *Prov. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.*

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### SHEDIAC TO RICHIBUCTO.

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(Copy)

*Richibucto, 4th February, 1851.*

SIR,—As Supervisor of the Great Road between Shediac and Richibucto, I have the honor to submit this my annual Report.

In my last annual Report, I stated the amount required for the rebuilding of the Big Buctouche Bridge, and several other smaller bridges, and repairs to the numerous other bridges, and road on this line would be £1000.

The amount granted last winter being only £500, I have consequently been unable to build a part only of the Buctouche Bridge, viz. 750 feet, leaving 550 to be done and completed early in the ensuing spring and summer, which will require at least from £350 to £400.

The Cocagne Bridge, 2000 feet in length, cannot possibly be kept up any longer by mere temporary repairs, more or less of which it has received almost every week since last spring, by replacing decayed and insecure planks, logs, and stringers. In November last the whole amount of the Grant having been expended, I was obliged to over-expend the sum of £3 10s. in replacing a new stringer and arch piece of timber on the top thereof, and a quantity of new planks, as reported by me in November last.

All

All the top part of this bridge, viz. the stringers, railing, and covering, being quite decayed, must be built entirely anew, and several logs on the top of the abutments replaced; the amount required for these expenditures will be at least £500 or £600.

The amount required for the repairs of the road, and other bridges on this line, cannot be less than £350.

The gross amount therefore required for the above mentioned work the ensuing summer, will be apportioned as follows, viz:—

Big Buctouche River, ....	....	....	....	....	£400	0	0
Cocagne Bridge, ....	....	....	....	....	600	0	0
Road, and other Bridges, ....	....	....	....	....	350	0	0
					<u>£1,350</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Since the date of my last Report respecting the Big Buctouche Bridge Contract, the weather has not been such as to enable the Contractor to finish the same, and therefore the sum of £25 still remains in my hands until the completion of the Contract.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILL. CHANDLER, *Supervisor.*

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, *Prov. Secretary.*

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#### BIG BUCTOUCHE BRIDGE.

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(Copy)

*Richibucto, 6th January, 1851.*

SIR,—I beg to report that the contract taken for the building 750 feet of a new bridge over the Big Buctouche was finished on the 10th of November last, (and since then used by the public,) except a part of the railing, and painting the same, which the contractor has not been enabled to complete in consequence of the snow storms and severe weather, and which cannot be well done without two or three days of soft weather. Under these circumstances, and the Public having the use of the bridge, I have paid to the contractor £345, and retain £25 until the railing and painting is completed, which I expect will be done very shortly.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILL. CHANDLER, *Supervisor.*

The Hon. John R. Partelow, *Prov. Secretary.*

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#### FREDERICTON TO SAINT JOHN, VIA NEREPIE.

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(Copy)

*Fredericton, 3d February, 1851.*

SIR,—As Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint John, via the Nerepis, I have already furnished my account of expenditure thereon to the Auditor General, and further beg leave to submit, for His Excellency's information, the following Report:—

Early in May last, I found the road almost impassable, owing to the action of frost and heavy rains. In April many of the bridges were swept away, and others covered with water to the depth of three or four feet, by the high freshet of the river, whereby the covering in some places was floated away, and the railings in others broken down by drift wood.

Under these circumstances it became imperative to make temporary repairs until the season would admit of my taking contracts to rebuild the bridges, and making such other improvements as the funds at my disposal would admit.

It is perhaps unnecessary to go into a detail of the several contracts entered into for repairing the bridges and improving the road under my supervision, as they already appear in my Accounts furnished to the Auditor General. All the work was done in conformity with the provisions of the law.

I conceive it my duty to subjoin some remarks as to the repairs required to be done on the road in the course of the current year, with an estimate of the probable cost.

Nearly all the bridges on this road were built of wood of the least durable kind, and most of them are fast going to decay. Several of the bridges will require to be rebuilt during the present year, which should be done with stone and earth wherever practicable.

Most of the bridges and culverts built by my direction the past year were chiefly built with stone and earth, and at but a small additional expense.

The most important bridge on the road is that over South Bay. In May last, the water from the river covered this bridge to the depth of three feet, and the drift wood driven by the wind against the railing broke it down, and would have floated off the covering had it not been loaded with stone, and other means taken to prevent it. Upon examination I found the abutments were decayed, and fast sinking with the weight of ballast on them, and would not bear building upon.

I deemed it advisable not to make any extensive repairs, but only such as were absolutely necessary, as it will probably become impassable after the present year.

To insure the communication in the meantime, I would recommend the building of the new bridge on the south or upper side of the present one, by driving piles; if built of pine or hachmatac timber it would last a great length of time, with occasional renewal of the covering. The length is 640 feet.

If built of pine, the estimated expense is £600, including the approaches at either end, which should be built of earth and stone.

The road from South Bay through the Parish of Lancaster is the worst on the line. It is intersected by a number of creeks and ravines, crossed by bridges, and most of them in need of repairs. Some of them will not stand another year, especially one near Law's, which is past repairing; when rebuilt, stone abutments should be substituted for wood, and some alteration made in the road on the lower side, which would lessen the grade of the hill. To make the necessary repairs and improvements on this section of the road, together with the above mentioned bridge, would require an outlay of not less than £200.

The road from the lower line of the Parish of Westfield to M'Kenzie's will require some small repairs to bridges, and the replacing of some of the culverts, at a probable cost of £20.

From M'Kenzie's to Berton's the road passes over a hilly country, and considerable repairs are necessary. The bridges are unsafe; at present they are kept together by the frost, but will probably go down in the spring. To make the necessary repairs and rebuild the bridges on this section of the road will require £200.

The road from Berton's to Howel's has but few bridges, and the requisite repairs will not be expensive, unless it is found necessary to rebuild Queen's Bridge, near Charles Waters', which would probably cost £50; this, together with opening the drains and replacing a few culverts, would require £80.

The road from Howel's to Gillan's will need but little done to it more than replacing some culverts and opening the ditches, which may cost £25.

The road from Gillan's to Smith's passes over a stiff clay soil for the most part, and is almost impassable in the spring, when thrown up by the frost and channeled by carriages. When in this state, the rains find ready prepared drains in the centre of the road, by which the water is discharged instead of by the gutters; this causes an annual expenditure for repairs, which might in many instances be prevented by giving the road a proper form, and a good coat of gravel, and thus make a permanent improvement on this part of the road. This, together with the repairs required to the bridge over Breezly Creek, would cost £100.

The road from Smith's to the Oromocto will require but trifling repairs. The timbers supporting the draw of the Oromocto Bridge are rotten; these, and half the covering of the entire bridge must be replaced the ensuing season. The probable expense will be £50.

The road through Lincoln requires to be reformed or turnpiked, to carry off the water; if gravelled, it would then be the best one on the line. Two small bridges should be rebuilt on this section, and one in the lower part of Fredericton.

*Recapitulation*

*Recapitulation of estimated Expense.*

From Fredericton to the Oromocto Bridge, (inclusive,) ....	....	£100	0	0
“ Oromocto to Gillan’s, ....	....	125	0	0
“ Gillan’s to Howel’s, ....	....	25	0	0
“ Howel’s to Berton’s, ....	....	80	0	0
“ Berton’s to M’Kenzie’s, ....	....	200	0	0
“ M’Kenzie’s to Law’s, ....	....	20	0	0
“ Law’s to South Bay, ....	....	200	0	0
“ South Bay Bridge, ....	....	600	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total, ....	....	£1,350	0	0

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

THOMAS T. SMITH, *Supervisor.*

Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

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**SAINT JOHN TO HAYWARD’S MILLS.**

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(Copy)

*Hampton, February 6th, 1851.*

SIR,—I beg leave to submit for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor’s information, the following brief report of the state of the several Great Roads under my supervision :—

The Great Road from Saint John to Hayward’s Mill’s is in good condition, and with the exception of some of the bridges which every year require more or less repair, and that part of the road leading over the Marsh near the City of Saint John ; the sum of three hundred or four hundred pounds would be amply sufficient to keep this road in good repair for another year.

The Marsh Road, however, if thoroughly repaired, would require a liberal grant, there being no good material to be had within two miles of either end fit for repairing the same.

The Great Road from Saint John to Quaco, (with the exception of the bridge at Cody’s, which will require renewing next spring,) is in very good condition, and the sum of fifty pounds is sufficient to keep this road in repair for another year.

The Great Road from the head of Bellisle to Saint John is likewise in good repair, and the sum of fifty pounds is sufficient to keep it so for the coming year.

The old Westmorland Road, for which the sum of seventy pounds was granted at the last Session of the Legislature, there yet remains two contracts uncompleted, viz :—one by Dennis Brady, which, when finished, there will be due on the same the sum of five pounds ; the other by James C. Stewart, which, when completed, there will likewise be due him fourteen pounds seventeen shillings. Those two contracts are for alterations to avoid hills ; and if the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds could be had for the purpose of making some further alterations on this road it would be money well appropriated.

The Great Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line being one of the most important under my supervision, I beg leave to submit the accompanying testimonials from the mail contractors, who have at all times expressed great satisfaction of the marked improvements in this road since under my supervision.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBT. S. MATTHEW.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary.

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**HAYWARD'S MILLS TO NOVA SCOTIA LINE.**


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(Copy)

Dorchester, 4th February, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that my Account, with the vouchers, for the expenditure of the Grant for the Great Road under my supervision, has been transmitted to the proper authority for audit, and to make the following Report:—

The road during the past year was put in the best possible state of repair, a considerable portion was turnpiked, and the system of gravelling followed up as far as was possible to do so; a new bridge was built over Somers' Creek; the road at each end of said bridge will require to be widened, raised, and new railed.

A new bridge and railing, and other repairs at Boundary Creek, will also be indispensably necessary.

There are several small bridges, some of which will require to be rebuilt, new covered and railed.

A large portion of the Post Road over the Sackville Marsh remains in a bad state, and will require to be gravelled.

The bridge over the Sackville River, on the postal route, is considered in a dangerous state, and will probably require a large amount in repairing the same.

The amount therefore necessary for the repairs of the road and the building and repairing bridges, cannot be estimated at less than £700.

In making the above estimate, I have not taken into consideration any accident happening the Sackville Bridge.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

SILAS. C. CHARTERS, *Supervisor.*

Hon. J. R. Partetow, Prov. Secretary, Fredericton.

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**FREDEBICTON TO FINGER BOARD.**


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(Copy)

Burton, 8th February, 1851.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following Report of the road under my supervision, for His Excellency's information:—

Owing to the unusual high freshet this last autumn, and some of the bridges being in a rotten state, and a new bridge that was built last summer near the Jemseg, which could not be loaded with stone until the ice made, being carried off a short distance, consequently the bridges on the intervale through Maugerville, Sheffield, and Canning, are much out of repair.

The remaining part of the road on to the Finger Board is in a fair travelling condition—still much room for improvement.

I have only to add that whatever sum His Excellency and the Honorable House may think the just proportion for the Finger Board Road, bearing in mind at the same time, that this is one of the most troublesome roads in the Province to keep in repair; on further consideration, I have also to add, as there are a number of large creeks, and so much low intervale land through Maugerville, Sheffield, and Canning, aforesaid, and the banks every year washing away, more or less, by the spring freshets, which adds much to the injury of the road, consequently it requires all the statute labour, and none left to repair the bridges, which must be done with the public money.

Therefore, I trust Your Excellency and the House of Assembly will consider it necessary to grant at least the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds for said road, and more if the Province can afford it.

Most respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

NATHANIEL HUBBARD, *Supervisor.*

**WOODSTOCK TO ST. ANDREWS, AND FREDERICTON TO MAGAGUADAVIC.**

(Copy)

*Kingsclear, 27th February, 1851.*

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the past year I performed labour on the Great Roads under my supervision as follows:—

On the Woodstock to Saint Andrews Road, I grubbed eighty rods, turnpiked two and a half miles, skirted one mile, made two bridges across branches of the Digdeguash, made several water courses, kept the line clear of windfalls, and made repairs in sundry places; and from the increased and increasing importance of this road I beg to submit the necessity of making a liberal Grant for it the present Session, to the amount of say one thousand pounds, which sum judiciously expended would, I am of opinion, make it a turnpiked road from Eel River to the Digdeguash, thus rendering it a truly useful road.

On the line between Fredericton and Magaguadavic I completed the alteration at O'Brien's Hill, renewed two worn out bridges across Garden's Creek and one of its branches, made and repaired several water courses, and repaired the road in a number of places where it most needed. This road now requires skirting in many places, a second growth having sprung up with great rapidity. Some water courses require renewing, and some general repairs are required, whilst the Statute Labour is of little or no service.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

L. B. RAINSFORD.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary, &amp;c.

**FREDERICTON TO ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN, AND GREAT ROAD FROM ROIX'.**

(Copy)

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The amount allowed for this part of the Fredericton and Saint Andrews Great Road has been received; after deducting the sums ordered as remuneration for losses sustained and commissions, there remained £105, which has been divided into forty one contracts, and expended as the Act directs, the bridges requiring much the largest proportion. The increasing practice of starting out timber, masts, &c., contiguous to the road during winter, and conveying the same to the shore on wheels during the spring and summer season, requires extra expenses, particularly on the bridges.

The foundation of the centre band of the main bridge over the Magaguadavic having shifted, and being judged unsafe, with the fender or pier much broken as reported last year, it was thought necessary to renew them; tenders were accordingly received for the purpose; the lowest—Solomon Vail, £43—was accepted, payable out of the Grant for 1851. The work has been entered upon, and the pier in course of erection under the centre of the bridge; combining the uses of fender and centre band.

On the Saint Stephen Great Road, the contracts amount to seven in number, among which the main bridge over the Waweig, 620 feet in length, has been covered lengthwise with 3 inch hemlock, and put in good order.

The amount for the Roix Road has been expended as directed in three divisions, the contracts amounting to twenty one in number; the road is now open the whole length for winter travelling, turnpiked from the Waweig to the Board Road, together with a large proportion of the eastern end. The bridge over the Digdeguash, at the Glenelg Road, on this route, has become unsafe, needing thorough repair. The proper vouchers have been forwarded to the Auditor General.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

W. H. MOWAT, *Supervisor.**Saint Andrews, 23d December, 1850.*

**OAK BAY TO LITTLE DIGDEGUASH.**

(Copy)

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned would most respectfully beg to lay before Your Excellency, a statement of the outlay of the Grant of £135 on the Woodstock Road, from Oak Bay to the Little Digdeguash, the current year, embracing the rates, extent and description of work performed, with a report of the state of the road.

Upon examination of the road in June last, I considered it necessary to lay out near one half the Grant by days' work.

Lot No. 1—I laid out by days' work, £35 11 9.

Lot No. 2—I laid out by auction, £47 4 4.

This outlay was made north of the old grubbed road.

Lot No. 3—I laid out by days' work, and in the purchase of materials, £24 17 1.

Lot No. 4—I laid out by auction, including £1 2s. paid to Edwin Foster for repairs on bridge in 1849, £14 16 1.

This outlay was made south of the Baillie Settlement.

Lot No. 1—I undertook with a view to open up the road from the North Mugford Clearing, (so called,) through a long and deep swamp, and over the Upper Canoose Stream. I got 232 rods grubbed out 26 feet wide, (a part on hard ground,) and 25 rods of bridge laid 17 feet wide, paid 5s. per day the week out, £35 11 9.

Lot No. 2—Connecting Lot No. 1 with the old grubbed road southward, I sold at auction, 450 rods, to be grubbed out over hard ground, 26 feet wide, in five lots, at 1s. 9d., 1s. 10d. and 2s. per rod, cost

Also three small lots of repairs near what is called the three bridges,	
30 rods, cost	4 11 0

	£47 4 4
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Lot No. 3—This embraced repairs of bridges and road over an extent of about five miles, worked 475 rods, in detached work. I employed James Brown, Junior, to take charge of the work, paid him 6s. 3d. per day, and the other hands 5s. per day. I paid for 60 cedar poles for bridge covering, 1s. each; for 8 square pieces of timber for side pieces for drains, 3s. each. In this sum is included £6 15 1, wherein I paid parties 5s. per day to work out jobs which I had sold at auction, and the purchasers abandoned the work; the whole cost the sum of £24 17 1.

Lot No. 4—This embraced repairs on the turnpike for a distance of 382 rods, in detached lots, over a distance of 2½ miles, cost £14 16 1.

*Summary of Contents.*

Lot No. 1—Grubbed out, ....	....	....	....	232 Rods.
“ 1—Bridges laid, ....	....	....	....	25 “
“ 2—Grubbed out, ....	....	....	....	450 “
“ 2—Repairs, ....	....	....	....	30 “
“ 3—Repairs, ....	....	....	....	475 “
“ 4—Repairs, ....	....	....	....	382 “
Whole distance in rods worked, ....				1594
Amount of sales at auction, ....				£62 0 5
“ by days' work, and purchase of materials for roads, ....				60 8 10
				£122 9 3

In the commencement of the work, I contemplated to employ parties, (on a credit,) in aid, with the sum I allotted for Lot No. 1, with a view to open out and bridge the swamp

swamp and Upper Canoose Stream, to make it passable for wheels, but as the work progressed, I found the cost must be considerable, and abandoned the idea. It is well known by all acquainted with this part of the Woodstock Road, that the principal extent of the line runs through low swampy ground, and in many parts it is attended with much difficulty and expense to drain the water off the road—cost of construction on such ground necessarily higher than in higher districts, but when built in a proper manner will need less of repair.

I would further beg leave to report to Your Excellency the state of the road. On the south part, near Oak Bay, three bridges of considerable extent are much out of repair, and for the safety of public travel will require to be rebuilt the ensuing year. That part of the road from Valentine Sharman's to the Baillie Settlement road, extent about six miles. In this distance there is not over nine persons residing liable to perform statute labour, and will require public aid to keep the road in repair; also from the Baillie Settlement road, a distance of about two miles, north, this also will require public aid, is not sufficient to keep the road in repairs. Following up my operations which I have pursued for the three past years, grubbing out the line 26 feet wide, bridging the brooks and swamps. A Grant of £350 would make the line passable for wheel carriages up to the Little Digdeguash; a further Grant of £50 would pay for skirting the road, which would secure it against windfalls, and admit the rays of the sun to dry up the road. I would further beg leave to remark, that, in my humble opinion, the amount expended by days' work proved more advantageous than that sold by auction, and I do consider that if the Grants were expended that way, under judicious overseers, it would be a decided improvement.

(Signed) JOSEPHUS MOORE, *Supervisor.*

*Saint David, November 19, 1850.*

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**DEAD WATER BROOK, PAST MOORE'S MILLS, AND ST. STEPHEN.**

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(Copy)

*To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.*

The undersigned, Supervisor of the Great Road from Dead Water Brook past Smith's and Moore's Mills and Upton's Farm, begs leave to present the following Report:—

That immediately after notice of my appointment, (which notice, however, did not reach me till some time in August,) I examined the line, and found that between Moore's Mills and Saint Stephen the character of the labour required was such as could not be conveniently let at auction.

I therefore employed Mr. Andrew Bunten, an experienced road maker, to take charge of a party of men, whose wages were five shillings per day, the overseer being allowed six shillings and three pence.

This party was employed in removing stones, and in putting the road in proper order for the reception of gravel. All the prominent stones were removed for a distance of about five miles, and the drains cleared out, water courses repaired, and the road thrown into good shape a distance of about two miles. The wages of the party amounted to £10 14 4½. They were picked men, and worked to my entire satisfaction.

I then let at Auction the graveling of certain portions of this road, sixty rods of the roughest of which were gravelled six inches deep and eight feet wide, for £4 2 6. Also the taking the top from a sharp gravel hill, and carrying the material taken therefrom into the valley on each side, and covering the road six inches deep a distance of twenty nine rods, for £1 18 8. Also the sinking of a drain and putting in a water course for 15s. All this was done at auction on the road between Moore's Mills and Saint Stephen.

I then commenced near Sennet's, on that part of the road between its intersection with the road leading to Ewart's, and its junction with the Woodstock Road, and let



at auction the building a bridge and causeway through a swamp, and connecting the same with the old road as now travelled, a distance of about twelve rods, for £3 6s. Also the clearing out the whole line through to the Woodstock Road, (about three and a half miles from Sennet's,) twenty feet wide; grubbing out all the stumps, with the exception of a few pine ones, and removing many of the most prominent stones, for £15 19s. This part of the road has never been travelled, a great portion of the way being only cut out the width of a common sled, and that so long ago that it was with difficulty one could determine the track.

I then let at auction the repairs on seventy rods of road, beyond the North West Branch of the Digdeguash, the rocky portions of which were to be causewayed ten feet wide with stone, and gravelled, and the stones taken from the remainder and the surface levelled. This was done for £3.

I then concluded to lay out the greater part of the remainder of the Grant in putting that part of the line between the Woodstock Road and Sennet's in proper order for winter travelling. This was a duty, however, which could not be attended to till after the jobs let on the same line were completed. In the meantime, the heavy teaming on the road below Moore's Mills broke down several of the bridges. These had, of consequence, to be repaired, which was accordingly done, and the money expended on them amounted to £1 12 6.

After the jobs above Sennet's were completed, I took charge of the completion of the winter track myself, in which I was employed five days, which, at six shillings and three per day, is £1 11 3, as appears in my Account with the Province; this, with £1 5s. paid for assistance, is £2 16 3.

In bridging the several brooks, I found an old bridge over the Foster Lake Stream which I intended to have repaired, but upon examination I found the temporary repairs to make it passable for the winter would cost £1, when a permanent one could be built for £5. I accordingly employed William P. Sennet, who lives near the site, to build a bridge for that sum, which he has completed in a permanent and workmanlike manner. This bridge is thirty two feet long, built on blocks of sound pine and hachmatack, and covered with cedar. He also built the approaches, extending some twenty feet on each end of the bridge, partly of block work, covered with cedar, and partly of solid logs, for £1 10s. I gave him £1, and my note for £5 10s., payable whenever a Grant to that effect should be obtained from the Province; this being the condition on which he undertook the job. I could find no one who could do the work so cheap, indeed no one could have done it so advantageously, as he is the only person having means living in the vicinity of the stream.

As the amount of money intrusted to me to be expended was so small, I could afford no part of it between the Digdeguash and the road leading from Fredericton to Saint Andrews.

It is very necessary that the whole line should be opened, but I think no portion of it needs completion more than that section between the Woodstock Road and the road leading to Ewart's. The whole distance is about four miles, and the cost of making would, in my opinion, be about three shillings and six pence per rod.

This part, when completed, would accommodate all the back settlers on this line as well as those on the Woodstock Road, affording them a direct and level road to Saint Stephen and Calais, and saving the latter the fatigue of climbing the almost interminable hills on the road through the Baillie Settlement, as now travelled by them.

For I believe it to be true, that the line from the Magaguadavic to Saint Stephen approaches nearer to a level than any line of equal extent in the Province.

The speedy completion of the whole line is much required, not only for the convenience of the settlers in its vicinity, but also in affording a short and level road from Saint Stephen to Fredericton.

It would probably require about £500 to complete it, but that being too large a sum to expect in one year, a smaller amount judiciously expended would be of great service to many of the inhabitants in this part of the Province.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JEREMIAH SCOTT, *Supervisor.*

*Saint James, 29th November, 1850.*

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**CROOKED CREEK BRIDGE TO SAINT MARTIN'S.**

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(Copy)

*To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having last summer been appointed by Your Excellency Supervisor of the newly established Great Road from near Crooked Creek Bridge in Hopewell, County of Albert, to the Saint Martin's Road, in the County of Saint John, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following Report:—

Immediately after I received my appointment, I proceeded to examine the whole route, distance 65 miles, for the purpose of ascertaining what parts of it most needed improvement.

I found the bridge across the Hammond River, near Barnes', in a very dilapidated and dangerous state; the one crossing the stream at Andrew Shearwood's, in the Parish of Upham, broken down, by which this part of the road was rendered impassable; and the road from M'Manus', in King's County, to Dornan's, in the County of Albert, about 13 miles through the wilderness, uninhabited, most of which merely cut open 12 feet wide, the stumps remaining in the ground; some of the swampy places cross laid with poles, and other pieces so miry as to prevent persons from driving cattle or travelling on horseback; and the line here, which had been run straight, departed from by persons who had been employed to cut it out, in many places, and the road opened zig-zag, to avoid the felling of large trees, although the line was capable of making the most level road.

The inhabitants, both in King's and Albert, expressed their desire to have as much money as could be spared expended on this part of the road, and which I found to be a matter of great importance, as by rendering it passable, the whole line could be travelled with waggons.

I accordingly advertised it for sale, giving ten days notice, as the law directs, and preparatory to the time, explored and blazed the alterations requisite to straighten the road, avoid the miry places, and to shun the hills, by which the line is much improved and shortened.

I also measured and marked off the road in lots of 40 rods each, for those who wished to purchase, and on the day appointed, proceeded to sell them to the lowest bidders, taking security for the performance of the work. I likewise sold the bridge to be erected at Shearwood's; the Hammond River bridge to be repaired; and some of the road to be turnpiked from the last mentioned bridge towards Kilpatrick's, in King's County, a new alteration recently opened, and which was in a very bad state. Besides, I made some repairs upon the line from the Saint Martin's Road, in Saint John County, this portion of the road being a great deal travelled, and the work much required to be done; and also in the course of my supervision, I found it necessary to make other small repairs upon bridges for the safety of travellers, &c., the statute labour throughout having been previously performed; and I feel much satisfaction in being enabled to state that the work was all well completed at a very reasonable rate. For further information with regard to the work, I beg to refer to the specifications and explanations forwarded to the Auditor General with my Accounts.

There yet remains unfinished, from M'Manus' to Dornan's, about 8 miles of road, the greater part in King's County, which, to render it what might be termed a good carriage road, would cost at least £64 per mile, the land here being generally stony, and the timber heavy, many trees having to be taken out by the roots, and stones to be removed, make the work more expensive; there are also four miles of narrow road between M'Lauchlan's and M'Manus' (on which part there is one settler,) that have been levelled and travelled with waggons, but require to be widened and turnpiked, which would cost £35 per mile; and likewise 1½ mile of road to be turnpiked between the Hammond River Bridge and Kilpatrick's, upon the alteration beforementioned, which would cost £40 per mile.

These

These being finished would render the whole road tolerably passable for vehicles. There are several small bridges that would require to be rebuilt next summer, and some also to be repaired, but the statute labour ought to be sufficient to do these. The abutments of the Hammond River Bridge are so rotten and wrecked by ice-freshets, as to make any further outlay upon the bridge only a waste of public money. It is impossible to render this bridge very safe, and, therefore, a new one is indispensably requisite as soon as possible, which might be erected with stone abutments, as there is a sufficiency of the best building stone on the spot for this purpose, for a sum not exceeding £300. This road, with the above improvements from Hopewell to Saint John, would become a very advantageous line. There are several heavy hills, upon it, but after the work as above stated as being necessary to render the road passable, should be completed, those hills might from time to time be avoided, and which have been already examined and ascertained to be practicable, at no great expense.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN JORDAN, JUN., *Supervisor.*

*Saint John, 21st January, 1851.*

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**BRIDGE OVER HAMMOND RIVER, NEAR BARNES'.**

*Loch Lomond, 19th February, 1851.*

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on Saturday last the 15th instant, upon the breaking up of the Ice in the Hammond River, occasioned by a heavy thaw and an unusually sudden rise of water, the bridge across the River near Barnes', on the road under my supervision, was so damaged as to render it unsafe for teams to cross. The cutwater which had been erected for the protection of the centre abutment, and the breastwork for the protection of the abutment at the south end of the bridge, were both carried away by the Ice; and the timber in the abutment, which is quite rotten, was so broken and injured, as to make further repairs upon them of no use. The length of the bridge from bank to bank is one hundred and eighty feet. The height of it from the bottom of the River to the top of the flooring, is nineteen feet. A new bridge would require to be three feet higher. As to the estimate for a new one, I beg to refer to my Report of January last, upon the road and bridges generally.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

John R. Partelow, Esquire, Prov. Secretary, &c. &c.

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**SAINT JOHN TO SAINT ANDREWS.**

*Musquash, 11th February, 1851.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my Accounts with the Province for the past year as Supervisor of the Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews, also my vouchers, &c., all which I trust will be found correct and satisfactory.

In connexion with this, I beg to state for the information of His Excellency, that last autumn I considered this road in a tolerably fair state of repair, and that unless from some extraordinary accident, as freshets, &c., a sum probably equal to the Grant of last year would be sufficient to keep the said road in good condition for the current year.

Many of the bridges this season will require repairs, particularly the one at Saint George's; also that at Digdeguash; and also the bridge over the Western Branch of the Musquash River.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. ANDERSON, *Supervisor, &c.*

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary.

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# REPORTS ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

## GREAT ROADS.

Audit Office, Fredericton, 26th February, 1851.

### Report upon Accounts furnished by Supervisors of Great Roads.

#### No. 1. WILLIAM CHANDLER, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Richibucto to Shediac, ....	£500	0	0	
“ 1849—Buctouche Bridge, ....	200	0	0	
			£700	0 0
Expenditure on the Road, ....	£263	10	0	
Expenditure on Buctouche Bridge, 750 feet long, and taken by Auction at £370; of which £345 is paid, and £25 is held by the Supervisor until the railing be completed, ....		345	0	0
Commission 10 per cent. on £700, ....		70	0	0
			678	10 0
Balance in Supervisor's hands, ....			£21	10 0

#### No. 2. LEONARD R. COOMBES, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Grand Falls to the Canada Line, ....	£450	0	0	
Grand Falls to the American Boundary, ....	30	0	0	
			£480	0 0
Expenditure, ....	£369	16	2	
Paid J. Emerson an over-expenditure of 1849, ....		22	5	0
Materials supplied by the Supervisor for Quisibis Bridge, and vouched by his own receipt, ....		40	0	0
Commission on £480, ....		48	0	0
			480	1 2
Over-expenditure, ....			£0	1 2

#### No. 3. JAMES KETCHUM, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Woodstock to the Arestook Bridge, ....	£400	0	0	
Over-expenditure from 1849, ....	£0	4	8	
Expenditure in 1850, and commission on £350, ....	348	8	1	
			348	12 9
Due the Province, ....			£51	7 3

Including £50 held by order of the Government to procure materials for the Maduxnikik Bridge.

## No. 4. JAMES KETCHUM, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Woodstock to Houlton, ....	£40 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	£40 0 0

4s. 4d. short-expended in 1849, is still due by the Supervisor.

## No. 5. SILAS C. CHARTERS, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line, through Westmorland, ....	£450 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1849, ....	£5 12 2
Expenditure in 1850 and Commission, ....	434 16 10— 440 9 0
Balance in the Supervisor's hands, ....	£9 11 0

## No. 6. DAVID CROCKER, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Chatham to Richibucto, ....	£350 0 0
Unexpended 31st December, 1849, ....	2 13 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	378 18 1
Over-expenditure, ....	£26 5 1

## No. 7. DAVID CROCKER, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Newcastle to Bathurst, ....	£150 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1849, ....	£21 13 8
Expenditure in 1850 and Commission, ....	141 11 0— 163 4 8
Over-expenditure, ....	£13 4 8

## No. 8. DAVID CROCKER, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Bathurst to Belledune, ....	£50 0 0
Belledune to Campbelton, ....	300 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1849, ....	£46 6 9
Expenditure in 1850—Road to Belledune, ....	49 11 6
Road to Campbelton, ....	253 17 11
Commission on the appropriation, ....	35 0 0— 384 16 2
Over-expenditure, per Account, ....	£34 16 2
Less—His charge for 1 day's personal services exploring, inadmissible unless performed under a special appropriation, ....	0 15 0
	£34 1 2
Over-expenditure, viz:—	
On Road to Belledune, ....	£4 11 6
“ “ Campbelton, ....	29 9 8— £34 1 2

## No. 9. JEREMIAH SCOTT, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen, ....	£50 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	50 4 3½
Over-expenditure, ....	£0 4 3½

The Supervisor has also given his note for £5 10s. payable in 1851, for a Bridge built by W. P. Senott.

## No. 10. GILBERT WILLIAMS, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Gagetown to the Nerepis Road, ....	£40	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	£40	0	0

A balance of £4 2 10 due by Mr. Williams in the audit of 1850, has not been accounted for by him.

## No. 11. GEORGE OULTON, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine, £150	0	0
Unexpended balance of 1849, ....	1	13 3½
	<hr/>	
	£151	13 3½
Expenditure and Commission, ....	164	13 2
	<hr/>	
Over-expenditure, ....	£12	19 10½

## No. 12. L. B. RAINSFORD, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Eel River to Digdeguash, ....	£135	0	0
Unexpended balance of 1849, ....	26	5	10
	<hr/>		
	£161	5	10
Expenditure and Commission, ....	146	13	5
	<hr/>		
Unexpended, ....	£14	12	5

## No. 13. L. B. RAINSFORD, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Fredericton to Magaguadavic,....	£150	0	0
Unexpended balance of 1849, ....	7	8	4
	<hr/>		
	£157	8	4
Expenditure and Commission, ....	148	3	5
	<hr/>		
Unexpended, ....	£9	4	11

## No. 14. JAMES FAIRWEATHER, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Hampton to Bellisle, ....	£25	0	0
Unexpended balance of 1849, ....	9	17	3
	<hr/>		
	£34	17	3
Expenditure and Commission, ....	32	1	7½
	<hr/>		
Unexpended, ....	£2	15	7½

## No. 15. JOHN M'ALMON, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Salisbury to Harvey, ....	£300	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	300	1	0
	<hr/>		
Over-expended, ....	£0	1	0

An unvouched charge of £10 for damages to A. Steves in 1849 remains uncorrected, and at Mr. M'Almon's debit.

## No. 16. NATHANIEL HUBBARD, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Fredericton to the Finger Board, ....	£150	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	148	17	9
	<hr/>		
Unexpended, ....	£1	2	3

A further balance of £12 7 10 stands against Mr. Hubbard, per Auditor's Report of 1850, against which the Supervisor claims a credit of £10 for an exploration, but which the Auditor cannot recognize.

No. 17.

## No. 17. GEORGE ANDERSON, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews,	£300	0	0		
Unexpended in 1849, ....	1	9	0		
				<u>301</u>	<u>9 0</u>
Expenditure and Commission per Account, ....	£298	18	4½		
Off—Error in charging £4 6 3 for 11 days work, at 7s. 6d., voucher No. 1, should be £4 2 6, ....	0	3	9—	298	14 7½
Unexpended, ....				<u>£2</u>	<u>14 4½</u>

## No. 18. ROBERT MATTHEWS, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills,	£380	0	0		
Road from Saint John to Bellisle, ....	40	0	0		
Road from Saint John to Quaco, ....	200	0	0		
Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, re-grant, ....	100	0	0		
Road from Saint John to Old Westmorland Road, ....	70	0	0		
Unexpended, 1849, ....	21	13	6		
				<u>£811</u>	<u>13 6</u>
Amended vouchers of 1849, ....	£24	18	0		
Expenditure in 1850, Saint John to Hayward's Mills, ....	411	3	11		
“ Quaco, ....	165	4	9		
“ Bellisle, ....	30	19	4		
“ Old Westmorland Road, ....	49	4	3		
Not drawn in 1850, ....	40	0	0		
Commission on sum drawn, £750, ....	75	0	0—	796	10 3
Unexpended, ....				<u>£15</u>	<u>3 3</u>

He has a claim against the Province of £11 14s., reported upon in 1849, and not disposed of.

## No. 19. J. A. BECKWITH, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Fredericton to Richibucto, by Salmon River,	£500	0	0		
Expenditure—Fredericton to Newcastle, ....	£112	10	8		
To Head of Salmon River Settlement, ....	206	8	10		
On Richibucto River, ....	95	15	9		
Miscellaneous, ....	36	13	0		
Commission, ....	50	0	0—	501	8 3
Over-expended, ....				<u>£1</u>	<u>8 3</u>

## No. 20. JOSEPHUS MOORE, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Oak Bay to the Digdeguash River, ....	£135	0	0		
Expenditure and Commission, ....	135	19	3		
Over-expenditure, ....				<u>£0</u>	<u>19 3</u>

## No. 21. WILLIAM H. MOWATT, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Magaguadavic to Saint Andrews,	£150	0	0		
Road from Roix to Saint Stephen, ....	150	0	0		
Road from Saint Andrews to Saint Stephen,	70	0	0		
Unexpended in 1849, ....	8	3	0½		
				<u>£378</u>	<u>3 0½</u>

Carried forward,





## No. 27. FRANCIS TIBBITS, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Arestook to the Grand Falls, ...	£200	0	0				
Pickard's Store to the American Boundary,	25	0	0				
						£225	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....						221	11 10
Unexpended, ....						£3	8 2

Neither the Account or vouchers shewed where the Grants were laid out, or the particular description of work done.

## No. 28. JOSEPH SEWELL, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Bathurst to Miramichi, in County of Gloucester,	£165	0	0				
Expenditure and Commission, ....						164	17 10
Unexpended, ....						£0	2 2

## No. 29. JOHN JORDAN, JUN., SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Saint John to Albert, of which £120 to be expended in Albert, ....						£250	0 0
Expenditure, of which £106 net was in Albert, ....	£226	0	8				
Commission on £240, ....	24	0	0			250	0 8
Over-expended, ....						£0	0 8

## No. 30. JOHN WELLING, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1850—Road from Dorchester to Shediac, ....	£40	0	0				
Shediac to Petitcodiac, ....	50	0	0			£90	0 0
Expenditure as summed by Mr. Welling, ....	£81	13	5				
Less—Errors in summing up, ....	1	8	0				
	£80	5	5				
Commission, 10 per cent, ....	9	0	0			89	5 5
Unexpended, ....						£0	14 7

Mr. Welling's Account is an attested duplicate; the original, with the vouchers, was, it would appear, regularly transmitted by him, but does not appear on the files of this Office.

This Report comprises all Accounts for Warrants issued to Supervisors of Great Roads in 1850. The Accounts are all sworn to, and as audited, are correctly made up, and are all vouched excepting Mr. Welling's, from whom duplicate vouchers will be procured. In several instances the Accounts are not sufficiently full and explanatory as to the work performed, and whether paid in money, and as to the proportions made by public and private contracts.

F. P. ROBINSON.

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

**Audit Office, 20th March, 1851.**

### Report upon Special Appropriations on Bye Roads and Bridges.

#### No. 1. JOHN BOYD and JOSEPH BLAKENEY, COMMISSIONERS.

Grant 1850—Road from Newcastle, in Queen's County, to the Bend in Westmorland, ....	£100	0	0
Expenditure, ....	£85	0	0
Labour of Commissioner Blakeney, ....	£5	0	0
Commission, 10 per cent., ....	10	0	0— 15 0 0—
	<u>£100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Not being a Great Road, the Law allows only 5 per cent. Commission; but if the 10 per cent. be sustained, the £5 for labour performed must be deducted; in either case £95 only can be audited, and the £5 will be surcharged.

The Commissioners give no details as to where the money was expended.

#### No. 2. ALEXANDER GOODFELLOW, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1850—Roads and Bridges in the New Brunswick Land Com- pany's Tract, ....	£150	0	0
Balance from the Grant of 1849, ....	39	3	6
	<u>£189</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Expenditure and 10 per cent. Commission, ...	147	11	9
Unexpended by the Account as rendered, ....	£41	11	9
Add—Surcharge of the difference between 5 and 10 per cent. for 1850, and previous years, not being a Great Road, ....	65	0	0
	<u>£106</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>

The £41 11 9 is principally held to meet unfinished Contracts.

#### No. 3. RICHARD HAYNE, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1850—Roads and Bridges in the New Brunswick Land Com- pany's Tract, ....	£150	0	0
Balance claimed from 1849, ....	£20	2	8
Expenditure in 1850, and 10 per cent. Commission,....	150	3	0— 170 5 8
Over-expenditure per Account rendered, ....	<u>£20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

If the difference between 5 and 10 per cent. for 1850, and previous years, stand surcharged, a balance of £4 14 8 will be due by Col. Hayne.

#### No. 4. T. W. UNDERHILL, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1850—To explore and survey a line for a Road from the Gas- pereaue to Cain's River, ....	£25	0	0
Expenditure, including 6 days personal service of Commissioner, at 15s. per day, and Commission, ....	28	0	0
Over-expenditure, ....	<u>£3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

No. 5.

## No. 5. GILBERT WILLIAMS, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1850—For the Bridge over the Nerepis Stream on the Road from Gagetown to the Nerepis, ....	£17 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	£17 0 0

The preceding Accounts are sworn to, vouched, and correctly made up, unless where otherwise expressed in this Report.

F. P. ROBINSON.

## BYE ROADS.

Audit Office, 14th March, 1851.

## Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads &amp; Bridges.

## County of Carleton.

## 1. H. M. G. GARDEN and SAMUEL PORTER, Commissioners.

Unaccounted for, No. 7, Report of 1850, ....	£10 0 0
Voucher furnished for expenditure of ....	14 5 0
Over-expenditure, ....	£4 5 0

## County of York.

## 1. WILLIAM DAYTON, Commissioner.

Grant 1850—To build a Bridge on the Road from Fredericton to the Keswick, ....	£30 0 0
Expenditure, and 5 per cent. on the Grant, ....	39 10 0
Over-expenditure, ...	£9 10 0

A further sum of £72 is, the Commissioner states, due the Contractor Dunfy, payable as soon as it shall be obtained from the Legislature.

## 2. GEO. L. HATHEWAY, Commissioner.

Unexpended balance of 1849, per Audit of 1850, ....	£15 13 0
Further expenditure, per vouchers furnished, ....	14 0 0
Unexpended, ....	£1 13 0

## 3. SIMON KILLEEN, Commissioner.

Grant 1849—To meet over-expenditure in 1848 on the Road from Hanwell to Colonel Maclauchlan's Land, ....	£9 5 0
Voucher furnished for this sum paid Timothy Killeen for turnpiking 37 rods in 1848, ....	£9 5 0

COUNTY

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**County of Sunbury.**


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## 1. MOSES COBURN, Commissioner.

Grants 1850—For Thoroughfare Bridge, £100 0 0							
Building Bridge, ....	16	0	0	—	£116	0	0
Balance due from 1849, ....					11	19	11
							<u>£127 19 11</u>
Expenditure—Part of 2nd payment on Thoroughfare							
Bridge, ....					£95	0	0
Cowpasture Stream Bridge, ....					6	0	0
By days work, ....					4	2	0
Commission, 5 per cent., ....					5	16	0
							<u>110 18 0</u>
Due by Commissioner, ....							<u>£17 1 11</u>

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**County of Queen's.**


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## 1. NATHANIEL HUBBARD, Commissioner.

Grant 1850—Road from Oromocto to Gagetown, ....							£30 0 0
Expenditure—By public sale, ....					£28	0	0
Personal services exploring, £0 10 0							
Commission, 5 per cent. 1 10 0—					2	0	0
							<u>£30 0 0</u>

## 2. THOMAS COX and VINCENT WIGGINS, Commissioners.

Balance unexpended of former audits, ....							£5 10 10½
Expenditure, ....							<u>£5 10 10½</u>

## 3. STEPHEN THORN, Commissioner.

Balance unexpended, 1849, ....							£2 0 8
Expenditure, ....							1 17 0
							<u>£0 3 8</u>

## 4. C. PETERS and T. T. HEWLETT, Commissioners.

Balance unexpended, 1849, ....							£8 10 6½
Paid J. Slip for building Mill Brook Bridge, ....							8 15 11
Over-expenditure, ....							<u>£0 5 4½</u>

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**King's County.**


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## 1. JOHN SMITH, Commissioner.

Grants 1850—On Road from Smith's to M'Cready's Mills, ....							£10 0 0
Road from Smith's to the County Line, ....							10 0 0
Over-expenditure by Smith on a Bridge, ....							5 8 9
							<u>£25 8 9</u>
Expenditure and Commission, 5 per cent. on £20, ....							23 18 6
Unexpended, ....							<u>£1 10 3</u>

In consequence, the Commissioner states, of some Contracts not completed.

## 2. WILLIAM GANTER, Commissioner.

Unexpended Grant of 1849, ....	£13 10 4
Expended in 1850, and Commission on £13 not previously charged, ....	16 11 0
	<hr/>
Over-expenditure, ....	£3 0 8

£10 said to have been expended by Mr. Ganter in 1844 on the Road from Tabor's to Quaco, has never been satisfactorily accounted for.

See Appendix to Journals of 1845, page 171.

## 3. WILLIAM COATES, Commissioner.

Grant 1849—For the Bridge over Smith's Creek, near Leonard's, ....	£15 0 0
Paid for repairing the Bridge and east approach, ....	£14 5 0
Commission, ....	0 15 0
	<hr/>
	£15 0 0

### County of Saint John.

## 1. JOHN HENDERSON, Commissioner.

Grant 1849—For the Road from Little River Bridge to Red Head, ....	£10 0 0
Expenditure—Making and turnpiking 54 rods, and Commission, ....	£10 0 0

## 2. PHILIP MOSHER, Commissioner.

Grant 1849—Completing Bridge and repairing Road in the Vaughan Creek Settlement, ....	£59 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	£59 0 0

## 3. THOMAS TRAFTON Commissioner.

Grant 1850—From Tisdale's Farm to Loch Lomond, ....	£200 0 0
Expenditure, ....	£162 2 4
Commission, ....	10 0 0
	<hr/>
	172 2 4
Unexpended, ....	£27 17 8

The Commissioner claims 10 per cent. Commission, whilst the Law allows only 5 per cent. ; and he claims a balance from 1849 of £2 1 0½, whilst a balance of £31 9s. arising from Commission surcharged, stands against him in the Audit Office.

### County of Westmorland.

## 1. ANDREW MURRAY, Commissioner.

Grant 1850—For the Aboideau at Morrison's, ....	£15 0 0
Bridges between Thos. Oulton's and Joseph Murray's, ....	10 0 0
Unexpended in 1849, ....	3 4 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	£28 4 0
	<hr/>
	32 7 0
Over-expenditure, ....	£4 3 0

The over-expenditure was on the Aboideau, and if not made, the Commissioner states, the work performed under the Grant would have been lost.

## 2. N. LAWRENCE and C. CAHILL, Commissioners.

Balance due from 1849, per Audit, ....	£32	8	9	
Amended vouchers furnished for ....	25	17	10	
				£6 10 11
Add—Balance on Grants of former years, ....				3 1 10
				£9 12 9

## 3. CHARLES F. ALLISON, Commissioner.

Unexpended in 1849, ....	£10	14	5
Expenditure in 1850, between the Great Road in Sackville and Dixon's Landing, ....	£10	14	5

## 4. ANTHONY SIMPSON and SIMON LEGERE, Commissioners.

Grant 1850—For the Aboushagan Bridge, ....	£80	0	0	
Unexpended, Audit of 1849, ....	1	19	9	
				£81 19 9
Expenditure, and 5 per cent. Commission, ....				77 13 4
Unexpended, ....				£4 6 5

## 5. MICHAEL S. HARRIS, Commissioner.

Grants 1850—Road from Shediac Road to J. O'Neil's, ....	£5	0	0	
From Conner's past M'Divity's, ....	5	0	0	
				£10 0 0
Expenditure on those and on the Road from Harris' Mills, and Commission on £10, ....				16 13 0
Over-expended, ....				£6 13 0

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**County of Gloucester.**


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## 1. J. L. BLANCHARD, Commissioner.

Grant 1847—For the Road leading up the South Branch of Caraquet River, ....	£40	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	£40	0	0

## 2. JOHN L. LANDRY, Commissioner.

Grant 1847—For the Road leading to the Caraquet Little River Mill, ....	£15	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	£15	0	0

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**County of Northumberland.**


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## 1. GEO. JOHNSTON, Commissioner.

Paid John Glinn for building a Bridge across Napan River in 1850, by Contract, ....	£12	0	0
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An appropriation of £5 was made for repairing Napan Bridge in 1850, but no Warrant has issued for it.

## 2. JAMES PRICE, Commissioner.

Grant 1850—For the Road from the Blissfield Mills through the Price and Hovey Settlements, ....	£10	0	0
Paid for building a Bridge, ....	£9	0	0
Commission, 10s. ; personal services, 10s., ....	1	0	0
	<hr/>		£10 0 0

## 3. ROBERT M'KAY, Commissioner.

Grants 1848, £40 ; 1849, £50 ; 1850, £67 10s.—For a Bridge across M'Kay's Cove, Northesk, ....	£157	10	0
Paid for building the Bridge, ....	£150	0	0
Commission charged, ....	7	10	0
	<hr/>		£157 10 0

## 4. DONALD M'DONALD, Commissioner.

Grant 1850—For a Bridge over Portage River, ....	£125	9	9
Paid the Contractor for building the Bridge, ....	£114	15	0
Printing, personal services, and Commission, ....	9	0	5
	<hr/>		123 15 5
Unexpended, ....	£1	14	4

## 5. ABEL POND, Commissioner.

Grant 1850—For the Road from opposite Boiestown to J. Hovey's, ....	£15	0	0
Expenditure, ....	£13	12	6
Personal services—1 day staking out and measuring the jobs, ....	0	12	6
Commission, ....	0	15	0
	<hr/>		£15 0 0

The charge for staking out and measuring the jobs the Auditor considers objectionable.

## 6. ALEX. DAVIDSON, Nelson, COMMISSIONER.

Balance unaccounted for in 1849, per Audit 1850, ....	£9	5	2
Vouchers furnished for ....	8	6	9
	<hr/>		£0 18 5

## 7. THOMAS W. UNDERHILL, COMMISSIONER.

Surcharges by Auditor in 1850, ....	£4	0	4
Satisfactory explanations furnished for the charges, ....	£4	0	4

Leaving a balance due to Mr. Underhill for over-expenditure, £3 1 11.

## 8. ALEXANDER GOODFELLOW, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1849—To explore and open a Road from Moorfield's to the County Line, ....	£10	0	0
Expenditure—Surveying and staking out the Line, ....	£9	12	7
Two days of self exploring, and Commission on Grant, ....	2	0	0
	<hr/>		11 12 7
Over-expenditure, ....	£1	12	7

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**County of Restigouche.**


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## 1. DAVID CROCKER, COMMISSIONER.

Unaccounted for, 1849, ....	£33 16 0
Amended voucher for Expenditure in 1850, ....	£22 0 0
	6 7 0
	<u>28 7 0</u>
Due by Commissioner, ....	<u>£5 9 0</u>

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**County of Victoria.**


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## 1. JOHN EMMERSON, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1850—For the Road from Little Falls to Baker's Brook, ....	£40 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	<u>£40 0 0</u>

## 2. JOHN KEATON, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1850—Road from Lacky's to the Saint Francis, ....	£60 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ....	<u>£60 0 0</u>

## 3. FRANCIS TIBBITS, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1850—Road from David Curry's to a back Settlement, ....	£40 0 0
Paid C. Turner for making 36 rods, at 19s 9d.; for Culvert, 30s.; and 9s. repairing a Bridge, ....	£38 0 0
Commission, ....	2 0 0
	<u>£40 0 0</u>

The Commissioner states that the 36 rods was a heavy job.

## 4. WILLIAM HALLETT, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1849—For the Road from Monquart to Tobique, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure, ...	£21 10 0
Personal services and Commission, ...	3 10 0
	<u>£25 0 0</u>

The preceding Accounts are sworn to, vouched, and correctly made up, unless where otherwise expressed in this Report.

F. P. ROBINSON.



## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

**Audit Office, 7th April, 1851.**

**Report upon the Accounts of Jas. Taylor, Esquire, Commissioner of Government House and other Public Buildings in Fredericton.**

A.	Is his Account of Expenditure at	Government House, amounting to	£358 3 5
B.	“	the Council Chamber, “	57 13 7
C.	“	House of Assembly, “	85 3 2
D.	“	Secretary's Office, “	0 18 9
E.	“	Crown Land Office, “	147 4 2
F.	“	Prothonotary's Office, “	0 6 7
G.	“	Prov. Hall Court Rooms, “	1 16 3
			£651 5 11

**Abstract of Accounts.**

H.	Is his Account Current, wherein he credits proceeds of sale of old Carpets from House of Assembly,	....	12 0 7
			£639 5 4
And shews a balance of			....
Of which he has produced receipted Accounts for			£134 12 11
And unreceipted Accounts for			516 13 0
			£651 5 11

*The Expenditure may be classed as follows:—*

<b>Government House,</b>			
Carpenter, general labour about House & Premises,			£97 4 0
2 Labourers, do. do.			74 12 6
Painting and Glazing at Buildings and Hot-beds, ....			67 19 9
Hardware, Glass, Furniture, cleaning Rooms, ....			77 17 4
Mason's work, ....			20 11 6
Lumber, Bricks, Cartage, Drains, ....			19 18 4
			£358 3 5
<b>House of Assembly and Grounds,</b>			
Carpenter's work and labour, shovelling snow, repairs, &c., ....			£12 18 1
Painting, Glazing, Plastering, ....			49 11 4
Furniture, ....			22 13 9
			85 3 2
<b>Council Chamber,</b>			
New roofing, per Contract, ....			£56 5 0
Contingencies, ....			1 8 7
			57 13 7
<b>Crown Land Office,</b>			
New Tin Roof, ....			£130 0 0
Plastering, Carpenter's work, and Glazing, ....			17 4 2
			147 4 2
			1 16 3
<b>Court Rooms,—Repairing Stove,</b>			
Secretary's Office,—Carpenter's work and Glazing, ....			0 18 9
Prothonotary's Office, do. ....			0 6 7
			£651 5 11

The Account as audited, is correctly made up, and sworn to.

F. P. ROBINSON.

## QUEEN'S PRINTER.

Audit Office, February 5, 1851.

**Report upon the Accounts of John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer, with the Province for the year 1850.**

No. 1. Is Mr. Simpson's Account for Stationery and Printing for the Legislative Council for the year ending the 31st December, 1850, amounting to £191 4 9

No. 2. Is his Account for sundry Official Publications in the Royal Gazette during the year 1850, comprising Acts of the Legislature, Proclamations, Despatches, Circulars, Militia General Orders, Law and Equity Notices, &c., amounting to 386 11 3

No. 3. Is his Account for Printing and Stationery, for Acts, Journals and Appendices of the House of Assembly, Reports, Gazettes, &c., for the year 1850, amounting to £1,241 8 10

And he claims a balance from his Account furnished for similar services in 1849, of 206 2 5

Amount of No. 3 as furnished, £1,447 11 3

He credits,

Amount of a Warrant issued on Account of Services for 1850, 600 0 0

And claims a balance of 847 11 3

Total balance of Accounts as rendered, £1,425 7 3

The £206 2 5 surcharged by Mr. Simpson as a balance for services performed by him in 1849, is a sum deducted by the House of Assembly on the 17th of April, 1850, under a Report of the Committee on Public Accounts, being 12 per cent. on Mr. Simpson's whole charge for Public Printing in 1849, vide Revised Journals of 1850, page 314; deducting this sum from Mr. Simpson's Accounts, a balance will remain in his favour of £1,219 4 10

The Accounts, as audited, are correctly made up. The Appendices and Indices to the Revised Journals, and so far as the Auditor can judge, most of the Bills, Reports, Pamphlet Work and Blanks, conform to the Contract rates, but the terms of the Contract were in some cases indefinite, and in others, particularly in regard to the Journals, do not appear to have been acted upon; vide Revised Journals of 1850, page 23.

The Accounts may be classed as follows:—

No. 1. *Stationery and Printing for the Legislative Council.*

200 copies Daily Journals of the Legislative Council of 1849, .....	£80	0	0	
150 copies Revised Journals of 1849, with Appendix and Index, .....	96	18	6	
300 copies Governor's Speech at opening, and 324 copies at closing the Legislature, .....	4	5	0	
100 copies of the Bill, intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the administration of Justice, &c., .....	9	6	3	
Royal Gazette to Clerk of the Council, .....	0	15	0	
				£191 4 9

*Carried forward,*

<i>Carried forward,</i>	....	....	....	....	£191	4	9
<b>No. 2. Official Publications in the Royal Gazette.</b>							
Publishing Acts and Resolutions of the Legislature,	....	£316	7	3			
Government Notices and Proclamations, and Govern- ment and Provincial Appointments,	....	....	20	15	3		
Orders in Council, Despatches, Circulars,	....	....	42	2	6		
Militia General Orders,	....	....	4	8	9		
Notices, Courts of Law and Equity,	....	....	2	17	6		
						386	11 3
<b>No. 3. Publishing Legislative Acts, Journals, Reports, &amp;c.</b>							
800 copies Daily Journals,	....	£340	0	0			
150 copies Revised Journals, Appendices, Indices and Titles,	....	....	377	2	6		
700 copies Public Acts and Indices,	....	....	172	10	0		
200 copies Local Acts,	....	....	34	0	5		
43 copies Royal Gazette, @ 15s.,	....	....	32	5	0		
Printing Bills, Reports, Addresses, Circulars, Proclama- tions and Special Documents,	....	....	264	1	9		
						1,241	8 10
Total charges for 1850,	....	....	....	....	£1,819	4	10

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

## BEAR AND WOLF BOUNTIES.

**Audit Office, 25th March, 1851.**

### **Report upon Accounts furnished by Clerks of the Peace for the distribution of Bounties for the destruction of Bears and Wolves.**

#### **No. 1. GEORGE J. DIBBLEE.—YORK.**

Warrants Nos. 8 and 479, Series 1850,	....	....	....	....	£30	0	0
Expenditure (14 Bears and 3 Wolves,) and Commission on No. 8,	....	....	....	....	15	15	0
Unexpended, by the Account furnished,	....	....	....	....	£14	5	0

He states that £9 has been disbursed on Warrant No. 479.

#### **No. 2. A. K. S. WETMORE.—CARLETON.**

Unexpended December 31st, 1849,	....	....	....	....	£4	0	6
Warrant No. 101, Series 1850,	....	....	....	....	15	0	0
					£19	0	6
Expenditure (15 Bears 2 Wolves,) and Commission on No. 101,	....	....	....	....	15	0	0
Unexpended,	....	....	....	....	£4	0	6

#### **No. 3. HON. J. W. WELDON.—KENT.**

Warrants Nos. 404, Series 1849, and 504, Series 1850,	....	....	....	....	£30	0	0
Expenditure (19 Bears,) and Commission, Warrant 404,	....	....	....	....	15	0	0
Unaccounted for, Warrant No. 504,	....	....	....	....	£15	0	0

## No. 4. E. B. SMITH.—KING'S.

Unexpended December 31st, 1849, ....	£2 5 0
Warrant No. 198, Series 1850, ....	15 0 0
	<hr/>
	£17 5 0
Expenditure (4 Bears,) and Commission on No. 198, ....	3 15 0
	<hr/>
Unexpended, ....	<u>£13 10 0</u>

## No. 5. HON. THOS. H. PETERS.—NORTHUMBERLAND.

Unexpended December 31st, 1849, ....	£3 2 9
Warrant No. 610, Series 1848, ....	77 5 0
	<hr/>
	£80 7 9
Expenditure (103 Bears,) and Commission on £77 5s., ....	81 2 3
	<hr/>
Over-expenditure, as rendered, ....	<u>£0 14 6</u>

Warrants Nos. 505 & 579, Series 1850, amounting to £65, have not been accounted for, and stand at Mr. Peters' debit, less the above balance of 14s. 6d.

NOTE—Mr. Peters has accounted for Warrant No. 579, £50, since this Report was made up.

## No. 6. T. R. WETMORE.—QUEEN'S.

Unexpended December 31st, 1849, ....	£4 0 0
Warrant No. 417, Series 1850, ....	15 0 0
	<hr/>
	£19 0 0
Expenditure (19 Bears,) and Commission on No. 417, ....	15 0 0
	<hr/>
Unexpended, ....	<u>£4 0 0</u>

## No. 7. ANDREW BARBARIE.—RESTIGOUCHE.

Unexpended December 31st, 1849, ....	£3 19 6
Expenditure (3 Bears) in 1850, ....	2 5 0
	<hr/>
Unexpended, ...	<u>£1 14 6</u>

## No. 8. WILLIAM END, (late Clerk of Peace.)—GLOUCESTER.

Unexpended December 31st, 1849, ....	£6 0 0
Warrant No. 43, Series 1850, ....	15 0 0
	<hr/>
	£21 0 0
Expenditure (16 Bears,) by his Account, which is sworn to but not vouched, he stating that his Agent had not found and transmitted to him the vouchers, ....	£12 0 0
Refunded into the Treasury, ....	9 0 0
	<hr/>
	<u>£21 0 0</u>

Specially referred; not being vouched according to law, vouchers have been called for.

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 No. 9. WELLINGTON HATCH.—CHARLOTTE.

Unexpended December 31st, 1849, ....	£0 15 0
Warrant No. 49, Series 1850, ....	15 0 0
	<hr/>
Expenditure (5 Wolves 9 Bears,) and Commission on No. 49, ....	£15 15 0
	15 0 0
	<hr/>
Unexpended, ....	£0 15 0
	<hr/>

## No. 10. C. P. WETMORE.—SUNBURY.

Unexpended December 31st, 1849, ....	£4 10 0
Expenditure in 1850, (6 Bears.) ....	£4 10 0
	<hr/>

Warrant No. 409, issued to Mr. Wetmore in August, 1849, has not yet been accounted for.

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Warrant No. 571, Series 1850, issued in December last to Mr. Des- brisay, the Clerk of the Peace for Gloucester, ....	£15 0 0
Warrant No. 63, to the Hon. E. B. Chandler, February, 1850, ....	£15 0 0
Warrant No. 396, to W. Wilmot, Esquire, Clerk of Peace, Victoria, ....	£10 0 0

And a balance of £12 15s., due by the last Audit from J. W. Boyd, Esquire, Saint John, have not yet been accounted for.

Warrants for the payment of Bear and Wolf Bounties issued in the year 1850, to the amount of £240, and the payment of Bounty on 186 Bears and on 10 Wolves, has been accounted for in that year.

The Accounts furnished by the Clerks of the Peace are sworn to, vouched, and correct, unless otherwise expressed.

F. P. ROBINSON.

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# OLD SOLDIERS.

## RETURN OF THE NAMES

*Of Old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War in America, and the Widows of such, certified by the several Courts of General Sessions held in the year 1850, and on whose account Warrants on the Provincial Treasury, at the rate of £10 each, issued in favor of the Clerks of the Peace.*

### *County of Victoria.—Elizabeth Wright.*

#### *County of Carleton.*

Margaret Dyer, Mary Green,	Catharine M'Donald, Mary Teed,	Abigail Davenport, Isabella Vail.
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#### *County of York.*

Andrew Rush, John Rigar, Thomas Thornton, Ann Grant, Mary Keech, Mary Whitlock,	Janet Turner, Abigail Sutherland, Elizabeth Brown, William Harper, John Pond, John Howard,	Ann Collins, Ann Munro, Martha Dunlap, Elizabeth Laurence, Elizabeth Whitehead, Lydia Shepherd.
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### *County of Sunbury.—Priscella Grass.*

#### *County of Queen's.*

Mary Sands,	Sarah Delong, Catharine Thorne,	Mary Ferris.
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#### *County of King's.*

Susannah Dann, Parnel Benson,	Samuel Gorham, John M'Donald,	Assenath Ross, Sarah Curry.
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#### *County of Saint John.*

Abigail Allwood, Jane Murphy,	Phœbe Buckhout, Susannah Craft,	Sarah Cole, Sarah Ann Cox.
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#### *County of Charlotte.*

Susannah Waltman, John Davidson, Susannah Cox, Nancy Leonard, Sarah Lane, Elijah Greenlaw,	Ann Flinn, Janet Carmichael, Rachael Carnok, Mary Hendrick, Isabella Dow, Sarah Wallace,	Patience Haslay, Hannah Linniker, Thomas M'Donald, Patience Russell, Jacob Budney, Martha Pendleton.
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#### *County of Westmorland.*

Richard Budd,	Thos. Gooden, Enoch Gooden,	Thos. Wheaten.
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### *County of Albert.—Prudence Martin.*

#### *County of Northumberland.*

Elizabeth Robinson, Isabella M'Innes, — Ross, Sarah Mitchell, Jane M'Kinnon,	Mary M'Donald, Sarah M'Intyre, Mary M'Graw, Ann Parker,	Hulda Travis, William Babcock, Frederick Weaver, Sarah Mitchell.
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RECAPITULATION.—20 Old Soldiers, at £10, ....	£200	}	
58 Widows, " ....	580	}	£780

# RETURNS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE.

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

*An Account of Imports into this Port and its Out-Ports, in the Year 1850.*

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.	BRITISH COLONIES.				Elsewhere.	United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
		North America.		West Indies.					
		Great Britain.	North America.	West Indies.					
Apothecary's Ware,	1,843 packages,	£2,577	273	...	...	3,460	...	6,310	
Ashes,	879½ cwt.	93	7	...	...	1,019	...	1,119	
Ale and Porter,	14,770 gallons,	1,198	275	...	...	126	...	1,599	
Bread,	2,441½ cwt.	292	141	...	...	1,518	...	1,951	
Butter, Cheese, and Lard,	1,642 cwt.	15	4,479	...	...	592	...	5,056	
Books and Stationery,	2,338 packages,	5,839	408	...	...	4,901	158	11,148	
Coffee and Cocoa,	1,836½ cwt.	17	195	...	10	2,383	...	2,713	
Candles and Soap,	1,565½ cwt.	1,433	313	...	...	870	...	2,116	
Cardage and Oakum,	9,600 packages, and 179½ cwt.	27,432	261	...	...	1,189	...	28,832	
Copper and Yellow Metal,	121 tons, 16½ cwt.	7,138	188	...	...	1,131	...	8,457	
Coals,	20,083 tons,	6,628	1,445	...	...	1,547	...	13,373	
Canvas,	767 packages,	12,703	457	...	...	213	...	4,385	
Earthenware,	2,471 packages,	4,034	137	...	...	214	...	12,895	
Fruit and Vegetables,	11,909 packages, and 72,379 bushels,	...	10,854	...	7	2,084	...	2,429	
Fruit, dried,	1,531½ cwt. and 1,022 packages,	...	498	...	...	1,880	...	65,851	
Flour, wheat,	65,851 barrels,	...	28,130	...	...	37,721	...	8,756	
Flour, rye,	15,105 barrels,	...	123	...	...	9,344	...	2,826	
Fish,	6,434 bbls. 6,333 qtls. & 2,620 boxes,	...	8,684	...	...	72	...	42,330	
Groceries,	2,271 packages,	1,619	225	...	...	982	...	10,651	
Grain, wheat,	198,926 bushels,	11	1,207	...	...	6,718	...	4,055	
Grain, other,	94,983 bushels,	320	3,613	...	...	1,019	...	2,826	
Glassware,	5,873 packages,	2,871	165	...	44	2,509	...	213,354	
Hides and Skins,	139 bales,	15	258	...	...	16,805	10	26,231	
Haberdashery,	7,427 packages,	191,993	5,046	...	...	5,034	15	1,559	
Hardware,	5,188 packages, and 45½ tons,	19,601	781	...	800	545	...	1,657	
Hemp,	101 packages,	1,014	...	...	...	1,657	...	44,871	
India Rubber Goods,	272 tons,	42,211	...	...	...	1,989	...	9,257	
Iron, wrought and unwrought,	5,697½ tons,	7,300	...	...	...	1,740	...	...	
Iron Castings,	940 pkgs., 1,897 ps., & 2,007½ cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lumber and Wood,	74,858 feet Boards, 156,318 Treennails, 1,138,500 feet Deals, 950 Handpikes, 126,700 Staves, 144 Knees, 37,000 Shingles, 11,970 feet Oars, 1,996 tons Timber, & 585 cords Wood, 7,758 head,	...	4,979	...	...	2,830	...	7,800
Live Stock,	145½ tons,	121	10,429	...	...	189	...	10,759
Lignumvite,	1,462 packages,	...	45	...	108	241	...	415
Leather Manufactures,	9,079 pounds,	4,941	486	...	...	3,970	...	9,397
Meats, fresh, and Poultry,	8,463 feet, and 56 pieces,	...	133	...	...	...	...	133
Mahogany,	18,625 cwt.	...	...	...	...	138	...	171
Meats, salted,	608,315 gallons,	...	7,533	...	...	17,685	...	25,241
Molasses,	17,194 barrels,	...	7,107	...	560	3,111	...	18,996
Meal,	2,815 barrels,	...	1,488	...	...	9,592	...	11,096
Naval Stores,	83,763 gallons, and 78½ cwt.	...	108	...	...	1,107	...	1,286
Oil,	4,266½ cwt., and 34 casks,	3,569	2,639	...	...	1,093	...	11,398
Paints and Putty,	2,084½ tons, and 755 barrels,	3,454	1,066	...	...	191	...	4,711
Plaster and Cement,	2,044½ cwt.	...	88	...	...	158	...	709
Rice,	684 packages,	1,299	71	...	...	1,692	...	1,784
Ship Chandlery,	20,089½ cwt.	235	10,599	...	268	4,147	...	1,370
Sugar, Muscovado,	1,757½ cwt.	1,861	13	...	...	872	4,351	19,600
Sugar, refined,	10,410 tons,	3,337	150	...	581	22	...	2,745
Salt,	229 packages, and 235 bushels,	276	105	...	130	469	...	4,355
Seeds,	106,385 gallons,	9,217	1,817	...	...	1,893	...	850
Spirits,	32 packages,	398	145	...	...	425	...	968
Silver Plate and Jewelry,	509,785 pounds,	15,629	6,056	...	...	2,195	...	23,880
Tea,	3,206½ cwt.	...	19	...	...	5,594	...	5,613
Tallow and Soap Grease,	4,091½ cwt.	...	1,907	...	...	14,769	...	16,830
Tobacco,	11,792 gallons,	1,380	723	...	...	584	...	2,402
Wine,	4,446 packages, and 1,500 pieces,	4,000	164	...	...	3,370	...	4,914
Woodenware,	5,833 packages,	...	2,044	...	49	7,623	...	13,725
Miscellaneous articles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Imports for 1850,	...	£387,398	129,466	2,040	5,027	233,157	13,080	770,168
Total Imports for 1849,	...	295,982	100,516	1,102	...	246,365	21,801	665,766
Increase in 1850,	...	£91,416	28,950	988	5,027	...	8,721	104,402
Decrease in 1850,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 5th January, 1851.*

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.





## PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

An Account of the Quantities and Values in Sterling Money, of Goods Imported and Exported at this Port and its Out-Stations in the Year 1850.

## IMPORTS.

Description and Quantities of Goods Imported.	United Kingdom.	BRITISH COLONIES.		United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.		
		N. America.	W. Indies.					
Ashes, Pearl,	163 cwt.	...	...	264	...	264		
Apothecary Wares,	225 pkgs.	54	...	337	...	391		
Bread,	420 cwt.	...	...	399	...	399		
Butter and Lard,	33 "	...	18	67	...	85		
Brandy,	5,868 galls.	749	89	240	...	1,078		
Cheese,	36 cwt.	...	17	47	...	64		
Cordage and Rigging,	366 "	479	5	194	...	678		
Candles,	204 "	...	...	72	...	72		
Coffee,	18½ "	...	...	48	...	48		
Coals,	930 chalds	231	232	358	...	821		
Canvas,	7,714 yards.	336	6	77	...	419		
Earthenware, 61 crates & lhds., & 31 boxes		286	14	1	...	301		
Fish, {	Pickled,	3,318 brls.	...	1,671	...	45	1,716	
	Dried,	3,176½ cwt.	...	1,015	...	36	1,051	
	Smoked,	120 boxes	...	9	...	...	9	
Fruit, {	Oil,	3,718 galls.	...	360	...	27	387	
	Fresh,	1,221 brls.	...	218	...	116	334	
Flour, {	Wheat	10,182 brls.	...	...	11,642	...	11,642	
	Rye	1,020 "	...	1	762	...	763	
Grain, viz: {	Beans & Peas, 184,	} bush.	3	8	...	2,654	...	2,665
	Indian Corn, 16,655,							
	Oats, 75, Barley, 185,							
Gin,	1,887 galls.	61	18	...	200	...	279	
Glass Manufactures,	65 pkgs.	22	...	...	43	...	65	
Gunpowder,	2,550 lbs.	19	...	...	45	...	64	
Hardware,	170 pkgs.	300	150	...	381	...	831	
Hay,	238½ tons	...	...	...	501	...	501	
Iron, Wrought & Manufactures,	115½ "	963	...	68	18	...	1,049	
Steel,	9 cwt.	} 304	...	13	...	...	317	
Iron, Wrought, & old,	31 tons							
Pig Iron,	70 "							
Iron, Cast Manufactures,	13 cwt.	11	...	...	145	...	156	
Stoves,	95	} 71	6	...	1,067	...	1,073	
Leather Manufactures,	71 pkgs.							
Lead do.	34 cwt.	37	...	...	5	...	42	
Live Stock, viz: 4 Oxen, 8 Sheep, } 3 Calves, 32 Horses, }		...	28	...	301	...	329	
Meal, {	Indian, 2,552, Oat, 10, }	} brls.	...	...	1,661	...	1,661	
	Buckwheat 15,							
Molasses,	25,368 galls.	...	141	49	648	241	1,079	
Meats, Salted	1,567 cwt.	...	7	...	2,473	...	2,480	
Naval Stores, Pitch, Tar, &c.	54 brls.	4	...	...	22	...	26	
Nails, Iron	460 cwt.	310	3	...	91	...	404	
Oil, Paint	2,794 galls.	355	3	...	...	...	358	
Oakum,	54 cwt.	21	...	...	24	...	45	
Potatoes & other Vegetables,	5,550 bush.	...	477	...	57	...	534	
Paint,	143 cwt.	107	...	...	73	...	180	
Rum,	1,093 galls.	...	...	...	123	...	123	
Rice,	193 cwt.	...	...	...	211	...	211	
Salt,	44,646 bush.	431	87	71	90	146	825	
Sugar, Refined	47 cwt.	65	...	...	...	...	65	
Sugar, Unrefined	341 "	...	232	23	128	...	383	
Soap,	194 cwt.	115	...	...	103	...	218	
Seeds,	2,824 lbs.	10	...	...	53	...	63	
Tobacco, Manufactured	73 cwt.	...	...	...	472	...	472	
Tea,	5,918 lbs.	91	...	...	257	...	348	

IMPORTS.—Continued.

Description and Quantities of Goods Imported.	United Kingdom.	BRITISH COLONIES.		United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
		N. America	W. Indies.			
Vinegar, 737, Cider, 1,789, 2,526 gals.	...	27	...	19	...	46
Wine, 1,184 "	96	...	...	104	...	200
Wood Manufactures,	...	506	3	1,852	...	2,361
Whiskey, 152 gals.	13	...	...	...	...	13
Woolen, Cotton, Linen, & Silk Goods & other Manufactures, 309 packages,	4,768	123	46	411	...	5,348
Value of Imports in 1850, ... ..	10,241	5,471	273	28,991	387	45,363
Do. do. in 1849, ... ..	5,486	3,304	10	18,197	1,164	28,161
Increase, ... ..	4,755	2,167	263	10,794	...	17,202
Decrease, ... ..	...	...	...	...	777	...

SHIPS INWARDS.

PORT.	U. KINGDOM.		BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.		
	NO.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	MEN.
St. Andrews,	8	2,374	15	986	465	42,676	0	0	488	46,036	2,626
St. Stephen,	1	327	46	3,310	38	10,616	0	0	85	14,253	563
Campo Bello,	3	736	17	676	22	867	2	250	44	2,529	178
Magaguadavic,	0	0	6	503	109	9,372	0	0	115	9,875	484
Total, .....	12	3,437	84	5,475	634	63,531	2	250	732	72,693	3,851

EXPORTS.

Description and Quantities of Goods Exported.	United Kingdom.	BRITISH COLONIES.		United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
		N. America	W. Indies.			
Ashes, Pearl, 97 cwt.	...	...	...	190	...	190
Boards, 4,447 M. ft.	868	49	5,361	1,459	221	7,958
Bread, 145 cwt.	...	23	3	96	...	122
Bark, Tanner's, 344 cords.	...	...	...	236	...	236
Brandy, 1,200 galls.	...	...	...	240	...	240
Barley, 179 bush.	...	...	...	33	...	33
Coals, 310 chalds.	...	...	...	383	...	383
Corn, Indian, 183 bush.	...	7	22	...	...	29
Cotton Manufactures,	...	...	...	218	...	218
Cordage and Twines, 27 cwt.	...	3	...	105	...	108
Deals, 18,556 M. ft.	29,483	933	...	397	...	30,813
Fish {	Dried, 3,022 qtls.	...	1,125	...	...	1,125
	Pickled, 1,016 brls.	...	550	15	75	640
	Smoked, 8,512 boxes	...	302	6	500	808
	Oil, 690 galls.	...	66	...	...	66
Flour, Wheat, 401 brls.	}	...	412	...	158	570
Do. Rye, 43 "						
Fire Wood, 240 cords.	2	...	...	188	...	140
Gypsum, 137 tons.	14	...	7	30	...	51
Gin, 1,000 galls.	...	...	...	200	...	200
Knees, Ship, Hacmatac, 1,463	...	...	...	208	...	208
Laths, sawed, 3,337 M.	36	73	...	498	...	607
Lathwood, 31 cords.	20	...	...	...	...	20
Lime, 10,992 casks.	...	56	...	2,252	...	2,308
Leather Manufactures,	...	51	...	768	...	819
Meats, salted, 676 cwt.	...	23	18	1,100	...	1,141
Molasses, 1,047 galls.	...	20	...	52	...	72
Meal, Indian, 30 brls.	...	16	...	8	...	24
Oars, 500	6	...	13	25	...	44
Oats, 144 bush.	...	...	15	...	...	15
Oil, Paint, 260 galls.	...	...	...	62	...	62
Pickets, 169 M.	64	1	3	21	1	99
Paint, 55 cwt.	...	...	...	62	...	62
Rice, 46 "	...	2	...	44	...	46

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Description and Quantities of Goods Exported.	United Kingdom.	BRITISH COLONIES.		United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
		N. America.	W. Indies.			
Shingles, 5,843 M.	...	473	869	...	1	1,343
Sugar, Unrefined, 18 cwt.	...	...	...	27	...	27
Salt, 21,420 bush.	...	304	...	502	...	806
Spars, 371	67	2	36	...	...	105
Soap, 84 cwt.	...	1	...	89	...	90
Timber, Square, 162 tons.	135	...	...	50	...	185
Tobacco, Manufactured, 48 cwt.	...	10	...	333	...	343
Wood Manufactures, 182 pkgs, 1,215 pieces	3	125	10	1,232	...	1,370
Wrought Iron Manufactures, 17½ tons.	...	...	...	139	...	139
108 Packages of other British and Foreign Merchandize,	...	90	55	240	...	385
Value of Exports in 1850, ... ..	30,698	4,717	6,433	12,170	223	54,241
Do. do 1849, ... ..	22,508	2,062	7,103	4,411	666	...
Increase, ... ..	7,890	2,655	..	7,759	...	17,191
Decrease, ... ..	...	...	670	...	443	...

## SHIPS OUTWARDS.

PORT.	U. KINGDOM.		BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES		FOREIGN STATES		TOTAL.		
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	MEN.
St. Andrews,	19	5,874	14	751	360	34,419	0	0	393	41,044	2,338
St. Stephen,	19	9,261	53	4,558	8	1,551	1	167	81	15,537	726
Campo Bello,	1	598	24	871	23	1,400	0	0	48	2,869	202
Magaguadavic,	18	8,311	8	373	113	3,224	0	0	139	11,908	601
Total, .....	57	24,044	99	6,553	504	40,594	1	167	661	71,358	3,867

## EMIGRANTS arrived from United Kingdom in 1850:

Great Britain, ... ..	...	...	Nil.
Ireland, ... ..	...	...	155

Custom House, Saint Andrews, N. B., 5th January, 1851.

W. WHITESIDE, Controller.

An Account of the new Vessels that have been Registered at this Port; also the Vessels built for Owners in the United Kingdom, during the Year 1850.

Rig.	Name.	Tons.
Schooner,	N. Noyes,	52
Do.	Union,	32
Do.	Eliza,	14
Do.	Gleaner,	12
Barque,	Fanny,	707
Schooner,	Hebe,	93
	Registered,	—
		910

Built for Owners in the United Kingdom.

Ship,	Cornelia,	762
Brig,	Virginis,	193
		—
		955

Total—1 Ship, 1 Barque, 1 Brig, 5 Schooners,

1865

Custom House, Saint Andrews, N. B., 5th January, 1851.

W. WHITESIDE, Controller.

*An Account of the Staple Articles, the Produce of this Province and the British North American Fisheries, Exported at this Port and its Out-Stations during the year 1850.*

PORT.	Quantity Exported.	Description of Articles.	PORT.	Quantity Exported.	Description of Articles.	
Saint Andrews, Magaguadavic,	34 128	SQUARE TIMBER.	Saint Stephen,	31 Cords	LATHWOOD.	
	162 tons		Saint Andrews,	240 Cords	FIREWOOD.	
	Deals. Boards.	Superficial feet.	Saint Andrews, Magaguadavic,	2206 8786	LIME.	
Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, Campo Bello, Magaguadavic,	4835 268½ 6966 3165 200½ 250 6555 764					10,992 casks
	18,556½ 4,447½		M.	Saint Stephen, Campo Bello,	53 8459	SMOKED HERRINGS.
					8512 boxes	
Saint Stephen, Magaguadavic, Campo Bello,	5683 100 60	SHINGLES.	Saint Andrews, Magaguadavic, Campo Bello,	22 140 2860	DRIED FISH.	
	5843 Mds					3022 qts.
Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, Magaguadavic,	108 203 60	SPARS.	Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, Magaguadavic, Campo Bello,	18 30 20 937	HERRINGS SALTED.	
	371					1005 brls.
Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, Magaguadavic,	100 63 6	PICKETS.	Saint Andrews, Magaguadavic,	3 8	COD SALTED.	
	169 Mds.					11 brls.
Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, Magaguadavic,	707 697 1933	SAWED LATHS.	Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen,	100 37	GYPSUM.	
	3337 Mds.					137 tons
Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen,	30 470	OARS.	Saint Andrews, Magaguadavic,	344 cords	BARK.	
	500			Saint Stephen,	1463 S. Knees	HACMATACK.
				1500	HOOP POLES.	

*Custom House, Saint Andrews, N.B., 5th January, 1851.*

W. WHITESIDE, *Controller.*

*An Account of the Number, Tonnage and Men of Vessels that Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, (within the Province excepted,) at this Port and its Out-Stations in the year 1850.*

Place whence Entered Inwards or to where Cleared Outwards.		Port at which Entered or Cleared.	ENTERED INWARDS.			CLEARED OUTWARDS.		
			No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom,	Br. Ves.	Saint Andrews,	8	2374	89	16	4966	169
		Saint Stephen,	1	327	12	16	8219	366
		Campo Bello,	3	736	27	1	598	20
		Magaguadavic,	—	—	—	16	7076	229
		Total,...	12	3437	128	49	20,859	784
United Kingdom,	F. Ves.	Saint Andrews,	—	—	—	3	908	33
		Saint Stephen,	—	—	—	3	1042	33
		Magaguadavic,	—	—	—	2	1235	37
		Total,...	—	—	—	8	3185	103
British West Indies.	Br. Ves.	Saint Andrews,	1	414	19	—	—	—
		Saint Stephen,	8	1766	81	21	3536	181
		Magaguadavic,	—	—	—	1	154	6
		Campo Bello,	2	242	13	1	227	11
		Total,...	11	2422	113	23	3917	198
British West Indies.	F.V.	Saint Stephen,	—	—	—	2	250	12
Montevideo.	B.V.	Saint Stephen,	—	—	—	1	167	9
Island St. Martin.	B.V.	Campo Bello,	2	250	13	—	—	—
B.N.A. Colonies.	Br. Ves.	Saint Andrews,	14	572	44	14	751	54
		Saint Stephen,	38	1544	117	30	772	81
		Magaguadavic,	6	503	28	7	219	24
		Campo Bello,	15	434	53	23	644	77
		Total,...	73	3053	242	74	2386	236
United States.	Br. Ves.	Saint Andrews,	126	8775	448	28	1534	96
		Saint Stephen,	23	8228	264	1	707	15
		Magaguadavic,	103	7664	401	108	2657	284
		Campo Bello,	22	867	72	23	1400	94
		Total,...	274	25,534	1185	160	6298	489
United States.	F. Ves.	Saint Andrews,	339	33,901	2026	332	32,885	1986
		Saint Stephen,	15	2388	89	7	844	29
		Magaguadavic,	6	1708	55	5	567	21
		Total,...	360	37,997	2170	344	34,296	2036
		Grand Total,...	732	72,693	3851	661	71,358	3867

*Custom House, Saint Andrews, N.B., 5th January, 1851.*

W. WHITESIDE, *Controller.*

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

BALANCE SHEET,

Shewing the Income and Expenditure of the Province of New Brunswick for the Year ending the 31st of December, 1850.

DR.		CR.	
To Receipts on Account of Ordinary Revenue, viz:—		By Payments on Account of Ordinary Revenue, viz:—	
Auction Duties,	£200 4 10	Treasury Warrants of 1849 paid in 1850,	£5,568 19 0
Pedlars' Licences,	9 0 0	Treasury Warrants of 1850,	65,414 18 2
Ad-valorem Duties,	28,972 19 11	7th Instalment on the "Loan,"	6,000 0 0
Loan Duties,	6,146 9 6	Commission to Dep. Treas., & Drawbacks,	2,237 18 6
Export Duty on Timber, &c.,	16,927 6 10		£79,221 15 8
Specific Duties,	42,463 6 10		
	£94,719 7 11		
To Receipts on Account of Special Duties, viz:—		Interest paid, viz:—	
Light Houses,	£3,572 1 7	On the Loan,	£2,557 10 0
Buoys and Beacons,	325 18 1	To Bank of New Brunswick,	2,326 9 7
Seamen's Hospitals,	1,865 13 7	To Central Bank,	473 1 4
Emigrant Fund,	565 17 6	On Burnt District Debentures,	599 3 9
Indian Reserves,	88 3 9	To sundry persons,	20 9 0
Copyright Duties,	49 5 4		5,976 13 8
			£85,198 9 4
To Receipts on Account of Casual Revenue,	6,266 19 10	By Payments on Account of Special Duties, viz:—	
" " Fees Supreme Court,	2,500 0 0	Light Houses,	£3,937 0 0
" " Sums refunded,	1,084 0 7	Buoys and Beacons,	385 19 0
" " Interest on Acc't of Burnt District Bonds,	83 11 2	Seamen's Hospitals,	1,531 5 11
	280 0 0	Emigrant Fund,	802 0 3
		Indian Reserves,	20 0 0
	£104,933 19 6	Commission to Dep. Treasurers, & Drawbacks,	154 17 2
			6,831 2 4
Balance, being excess of Expenditure beyond Income of the year,		By Outstanding Warrants, viz:—	
	5,622 18 8	On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£17,270 10 4
		On Account of Special Duties,	1,256 16 2
			18,527 6 6
			£110,556 18 2

To Balance per last Audit, ...	£120,728 12 11	By sums refunded, ...	483 11 2
Hon. T. H. Peters, Salary to date, ...	300 0 0	Casual Revenue, ...	2,500 0 0
Saving's Bank Saint John, Interest to date, ...	2,102 0 4	Fees, Supreme Court, ...	1,081 0 7
Interest paid on the following, viz:—		Interest on Burnt District Bonds, ...	280 0 0
On "the Loan,"	£2,557 10 0	Balances of Ordinary Duties, viz:—	
To the Bank of New Brunswick,	2,326 9 7	Auction Duties,	£199 8 0
To the Central Bank,	473 1 4	Pedlars' Licences,	8 15 0
On Burnt District Debentures,	599 3 9	Ad-valorem Duties,	27,827 14 4
To sundry persons,	20 9 0	Loan Duties,	5,944 1 4
Treasury Warrants of 1849 paid in 1850,	5,976 13 8	Export Duty on Timber, &c.	16,470 2 6
Ditto, of 1850, ...	5,568 19 0	Specific Duties,	41,264 19 5
Ditto, ditto, outstanding,	65,414 18 2		
	17,270 10 4	Balance to debit in new Account, January 1, 1851, ...	91,715 0 7
	£217,361 14 5		121,699 2 0
			£217,361 14 5

DR. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, PROVINCIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK. CR.

To Balance per last Audit, ...	£10,564 14 0	By Payment to sundries on Account of Seizures in 1848, ...	£395 2 7
Account of Seizures from Deputy Treasurers to 4th April, 1848, ...	218 15 5	Ditto, to County Treasurer, Saint John, on Account of "Penitentiary Warrants" in 1848, ...	12 0 0
Duties collected in Saint John on account of Ordinary Revenue, viz:—		Payments on Account of Ordinary Revenue, viz:—	
Auction Duties,	£187 5 7	Treasury Warrants of 1849, and prior, paid in 1850,	£5,568 19 0
Pedlars' Licences,	6 10 0	Treasury Warrants of 1850,	65,414 18 2
Loan Duties,	4,824 12 4	Paid 7th Instalment on Loan,	6,000 0 0
Export Duty, Timber and Lumber,	10,903 2 5	" Drawbacks on Exportation,	1,038 12 10
Ad-valorem Duty,	23,238 16 3	" Interest to sundries, viz:—	
Specific Duty,	30,871 13 5	On the Loan,	£2,557 10 0
Mooty of Seizures,	1,705 16 8	Bank of New Brunswick,	2,326 9 7
Amount for short valuation,	6 18 2	Central Bank,	473 1 4
	71,745 14 11	On Bt. District Debentures,	599 3 9
		Sundry persons,	20 9 0
To Special Duties, viz:—			5,976 13 8
Fundy Lights,	£2,698 18 6	Payments on Account of Special Duties, viz:—	
Seamen's Hospital,	876 9 9	Fundy Lights,	£3,102 0 0
Emigrant Fund,	504 7 6	Gulf Lights,	85 0 0
Copyright Duties,	49 5 4	Seamen's Hospital,	934 0 0
Indian Reserves, Northumberland, ...	85 0 0		
Do. Gloucester,	3 3 9		
	4,217 4 10		

To Sums refunded, ...	83 11 2	Emigrant Fund,	802 0 3
Fees Supreme Court, ...	1,084 0 7	Indian Reserves,	20 0 0
Amount on Account of Casual Revenue, ...	2,500 0 0		
Saving's Bank, Saint John,	2,800 0 0	Paid on Account of Saving's Bank, Saint Andrews, ...	...
Saving's Bank, Northumberland, ...	322 19 9	Ditto, Bank of New Brunswick, ...	...
Saving's Bank, Saint Andrews, ...	318 10 6	Ditto, ditto, on Account Cash Credit,	1,322 16 5
Saving's Bank, Shediac, ...	20 0 0	Ditto, Central Bank, ...	1,100 0 0
Bank of New Brunswick, ...	1,185 17 1		
Interest on Burnt District Bonds, ...	280 0 0		
Difference on Warrants Nos. 5 and 161, ...	0 3 11		
To Amounts received from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—			
Hon. T. H. Peters, Miramichi,	£335 6 8		
On Account Loan Duties,	164 12 6		
Gulf Lights,	5,806 9 0		
Ordinary Revenue,	6,307 8 2		
Dugald Stewart, Dalhousie,			
On Account Loan Duties,	£178 16 9		
Gulf Lights,	81 8 0		
Emigrants,	6 5 0		
Ordinary Revenue,	3,907 13 11		
John Miller, Bathurst,			
On Account Loan Duties,	£75 18 4		
Gulf Lights,	37 9 2		
Ordinary Revenue,	1,379 9 1		
J. P. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan,			
On Account Loan Duties,	£34 18 0		
Gulf Lights,	10 1 11		
Ordinary Revenue,	403 14 5		
Edward Wood, Bay Verte,			
On Account Loan Duties,	£3 8 3		
Ordinary Revenue,	9 1 9		
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock,			
On Account Loan Duties,	£8 0 4		
Ordinary Revenue,	104 19 10		
	113 0 2		
Carried forward,	£107,880 5 2	Carried forward,	£108,806 11 4

DR. *Beverley Robinson, Province Treasurer, in Account Current with the Government of New Brunswick.—Continued.*

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>Brought forward,</i> ... ..		£108,806 11 4
W. Maclauchlan, Grand Falls, On Account Loan Duties, Ordinary Revenue,	£0 9 64 7 10 3	7 19 10
A. J. Wetmore, Saint George, On Account Loan Duties, Fundy Lights, Ordinary Revenue,	£40 17 9 103 9 2 749 13 1	894 0 0
Robert Watson, Saint Stephen, On Account Loan Duties, Fundy Lights, Ordinary Revenue,	£89 2 0 108 1 8 1,536 8 10	1,733 12 6
J. W. Weldon, Richibucto, On Account Loan Duties, Gulf Lights, Emigrants, Ordinary Revenue,	£166 7 5 83 11 0 2 5 0 2,661 11 9	2,913 15 2
Daniel Hanington, Shediac, On Account Loan Duties, Gulf Lights, Seamen's Hospital, Ordinary Revenue,	£0 13 9 25 13 3 22 13 11 269 11 9	318 12 8
William Carter, Dorchester, On Account Loan Duties, Fundy Lights, Seamen's Hospital, Ordinary Revenue,	£26 18 8 27 7 8 4 14 6 252 0 10	311 1 8
John M'Almon, Hopewell, On Account Loan Duties, Fundy Lights, Seamen's Hospital, Ordinary Revenue,	£16 3 5 30 19 5 4 5 2 234 12 2	286 0 2
		<i>Brought forward,</i> ... ..
		£107,890 5 2½

D. W. Jack, Saint Andrews, On Account Loan Duties, Fundy Lights, Emigrants, Ordinary Revenue,	£149 0 3 123 7 4 47 9 6 2,444 4 7	2,764 1 8
James Taylor, Fredericton, On Account Loan Duties, Ordinary Revenue,	£101 15 6 1,176 17 10	1,278 13 4
		By Balance carried to debit in new Account, ... ..
		£118,398 2 2½

DR.

## ACCOUNTS CURRENT WITH DEPUTY TREASURERS.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance per last Audit, ... ..		£1,163 18 2½
Receipts on Account Ordinary Revenue, viz :— For Quarter ending June 30, September 30, December 31,	£2,736 4 9 1,415 12 2½ 2,005 14 2	6,157 11 11
Receipts on Account Special Duties, viz :— June 30, September 30, December 31,	£213 4 2 226 13 1 165 9 11	595 7 2
		By Seamen's Hospital, paid Commissioners, Buoya and Beacous ditto, Drawbacks paid on Exportation, Salary to date, B. Robinson, amount remitted, Balance to debit in new Account, ... ..
		£287 14 10 137 15 6 £233 14 0½ 300 0 0 353 13 0½ 6,307 8 2 660 3 11½
		£7,926 16 6½

CR.





## TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

[APPENDIX.]

*Daniel Hamington—Shediac.*

To Balance per last Audit, ... ..	£12 9 3	... ..	£26 4 6	By Commission, ... ..	£55 3 11
Receipts on account Ordinary Revenue, viz:—	179 3 6	... ..		Buoys and Beacons, paid Commissioners, ... ..	24 8 11
For Quarter ending June 30, ... ..	79 10 5	... ..		B. Robinson, remitted, ... ..	318 12 8
September 30, ... ..		... ..	271 3 2		
December 31, ... ..		... ..			
Receipts on account Special Duties, viz:—	£25 5 5	... ..			
June 30, ... ..	38 5 1	... ..			
September 30, ... ..	17 7 4	... ..	80 17 10		
December 31, ... ..		... ..			
			£378 5 6		£378 5 6

*William Carter—Dorchester.*

To Receipts on account Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	£311 4 7	By Commission, ... ..	£33 15 9
Special Duties, ... ..	35 13 6	B. Robinson, remitted, ... ..	311 2 4
		Balance to debit in new Account, ... ..	2 0 9
			£346 18 1

*John McAlmon—Hopewell.*

To Balance per last Audit, ... ..	£184 7 0	By Commission, ... ..	£16 19 0
Receipts on account Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	155 14 11	B. Robinson, remitted, ... ..	286 0 2
Special Duties, ... ..	12 17 3		
	168 12 2		
	£302 19 2		£302 19 2

APPENDIX.]

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

CXXXVII.

*D. W. Jack—Saint Andrews.*

To Balance per last Audit, ... ..	£623 3 7½	By Drawbacks allowed, ... ..	£6 3 0
Receipts on account Ordinary Revenue, viz:—		Commission, ... ..	300 0 0
For Quarter ending March 31, ... ..	£303 17 2		
June 30, ... ..	974 11 11		
September 30, ... ..	726 19 3		
December 31, ... ..	778 5 10½		
	2,783 14 2½		
Receipts on account of Special Duties, viz:—			
March 31, ... ..	£14 10 4½		
June 30, ... ..	103 18 8		
September 30, ... ..	156 3 1½		
December 31, ... ..	21 4 5½		
	295 16 7½		
Receipts on account Seamen's Hospital, ... ..	155 9 11		
Savings' Bank, ... ..	388 10 0		
Buoys and Beacons, former balance, ... ..	27 9 3		
Credit in error on account Savings' Bank, ... ..	291 8 5		
Credit in excess for Commission, ... ..	1 6 1½		
	£4,566 18 2		£4,566 18 2

*H. E. Dibblee—Woodstock.*

To Balance per last Audit, ... ..	£63 10 8	By Commission, ... ..	£10 18 11
Receipts on Account of Ordinary Revenue, viz:—		B. Robinson, remitted, ... ..	113 0 2
For Quarter ending March 31st, ... ..	£21 5 11½	Balance to debit in new Account, ... ..	53 3 1
June 30th, ... ..	28 7 11		
September 30th, ... ..	27 5 4		
December 31st, ... ..	36 12 3½		
	113 11 6		
	£177 2 2		£177 2 2

*William MacLauchlan—Grand Falls.*

To Receipts on Account Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	£8 17 7	By Commission, ... ..	£0 17 9
		B. Robinson, remitted, ... ..	7 19 10
			£8 17 7

CR.

Account Current with Deputy Treasurers.—Continued.

Robert Watson—Saint Stephen.		£116 6 1½	377 18 10
To Balance per last Audit,	By Drawbacks allowed,	... 261 12 8½	18 2 6½
Receipts on Account Ordinary Revenue, viz:—	Commission,	...	90 9 11
For Quarter ending March 31st,	Buoys and Beacons, paid Commissioners,	...	1,733 12 6
June 30th,	Seamen's Hospital, paid D. W. Jack,	...	150 13 9
September 30th,	B. Robinson, remitted, ...	...	
December 31st,	Balance to debit in new Account,	...	
			<u>£2,370 17 6½</u>
Receipts on Account Special Duties, viz:—			
June 30th,			
September 30th,			
December 31st,			
			<u>£2,370 17 6½</u>

A. J. Wetmore—Saint George.

To Balance per last Audit,	By Commission,	£108 15 4
Receipts on Account Ordinary Revenue,	Seamen's Hospital, paid D. W. Jack,	65 0 0
Special Duties,	B. Robinson, remitted, ...	894 0 0
	Balance to debit in new Account,	161 13 0
		<u>£1,229 8 4</u>

James Taylor—Fredericton.

To Receipts on Account Ordinary Revenue, viz:—	By Commission,	£142 0 3½
For Quarter ending March 31st,	B. Robinson, remitted, ...	1,278 13 4
June 30th,		
September 30th,		
December 31st,		
		<u>£1,420 13 7½</u>

Thomas Moses—West Isles.

To Balance per last Audit,	£46 17 2
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CR.

THE LOAN ACCOUNT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Showing the operation of the "Loan Act" in liquidating the Loan.

DR.	CR.
To Balance per last Audit,	£4,824 12 4
Commission to Deputy Treasurers,	336 6 8
Drawbacks allowed,	193 12 7
7th Instalment paid,	84 7 0
Interest paid,	39 6 6
	184 17 1
	0 15 2
	29 19 3
	3 15 10
	17 19 4
	7 6 8
	0 10 7
	165 11 4
	99 0 0
	45 8 7
	113 0 6
	<u>£6,146 9 5</u>
	15,336 2 8½
	<u>£21,482 12 1½</u>
	Balance to debit in new Account,
	...
	<u>£21,482 12 1½</u>

THE EMIGRANT FUND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

DR.	CR.
To Commission to Deputy Treasurers,	£5 10 6
Warrants paid,	808 16 5
	By Balance per last Audit,
	Duties collected, viz:—
	Saint John,
	Dalhousie,
	Richibucto,
	Saint Andrews,
	Balance to debit in new Account,
	...
	<u>£814 6 11</u>

THE FUNDY LIGHT HOUSES IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.		CR.
DR.	To Drawbacks allowed, ... .. £39 5 11	
	Commission to Deputy Treasurers, 45 6 5	
	Payments to Commissioners by Warrants, ... .. £85 2 4	
	Balance to credit in new Account, ... .. 3,852 0 0	
		By Balance last Audit, ... .. £2,502 18 7
		Duties collected, viz:—
		Saint John, ... .. £2,698 18 6
		Dorchester, ... .. 30 8 6
		Hopewell, ... .. 11 5 9
		Saint Andrews, ... .. 137 1 6
		Saint Stephen, ... .. 158 8 9
		Saint George, ... .. 114 19 0
		Grand Manan, ... .. 1 4 0
		3,152 6 0
		<u>£5,655 4 7</u>

THE GULF LIGHT HOUSES IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.		CR.
DR.	To Balance per last Audit, ... .. £1,088 19 7	
	Commission to Deputy Treasurers, £21 15 8	
	Paid Warrant No. 410, ... .. 85 0 0	
		By Duties collected, viz:—
		Miramichi, ... .. £164 12 6
		Dalhousie, ... .. 86 4 10
		Bathurst, ... .. 41 13 6
		Shippegan, ... .. 5 17 1
		Richibucto, ... .. 92 16 7
		Shediac, ... .. 28 10 3
		£419 14 9
		776 0 6
		<u>£1,195 15 3</u>
		Balance to debit in new Account, ... ..

SEAMEN'S HOSPITALS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.		CR.
Dalhousie.		
DR.	To Commission, ... .. £4 13 0	
	Amount paid Commissioners, Warrant No. 241, 155 3 11	
	Balance to credit in new Account, ... .. 79 17 1	
		By Balance per last Audit, ... .. £157 8 11
		Tonnage collected, viz:—
		Quarter ending June 30, ... .. £46 10 3
		September 30, ... .. 24 11 8
		December 31, ... .. 11 3 2
		82 5 1
		<u>£239 14 0</u>
Miramichi.		
	To Amount paid the Commissioners, ... .. £287 14 10	
	Balance to credit in new Account, ... .. 158 7 2	
		By Balance per last Audit, ... .. £158 9 0
		Tonnage collected, viz:—
		Quarter ending June 30, ... .. £100 4 2
		September 30, ... .. 106 16 2
		December 31, ... .. 80 12 8
		287 13 0
		<u>£446 2 0</u>
Bathurst.		
	To Amount paid Commissioners, ... .. £32 5 0	
	Commission, ... .. 3 17 6½	
	Balance to credit in new Account, ... ..	
		By Balance per last Audit, ... .. £48 12 11
		Tonnage collected, viz:—
		Quarter ending June 30, ... .. £8 8 7
		September 30, ... .. 25 11 3
		December 31, ... .. 4 15 8
		38 15 6
		<u>£87 7 7½</u>

Seamen's Hospitals in Account Current.—Continued.

cccxliv.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

[APPENDIX.]

Dr.	Cr.
<i>Shippegun.</i>	
To Amount paid Commissioners, ... ..	£22 19 3
Commission, ... ..	0 7 9
Balance to credit in new Account, ... ..	...
	£23 7 0
	8 19 71
	£32 6 71
	3 18 1
	£32 6 71
<i>Richibucto.</i>	
To Amount paid Commissioners, ... ..	£55 15 4
Commission, ... ..	8 10 2
Balance to credit in new Account, ... ..	...
	£64 5 6
	162 3 01
	£226 8 61
	85 1 9
	£226 8 61
<i>Saint John.</i>	
To Balance per last Audit, ... ..	£449 3 71
Commission to Deputy Treasurers, ... ..	£3 4 1
Amount paid Commissioners, Shediac, ... ..	66 10 0
Hopewell, ... ..	17 10 0
Saint John, ... ..	850 0 0
	937 4 1
	£1,386 7 81
	£1,386 7 81
<i>By Tonnage collected, viz:—</i>	
Saint John, ... ..	£876 9 9
Shediac, ... ..	25 4 4
Hopewell, ... ..	1 11 6
Dorchester, ... ..	5 5 0
Balance to debit in new Account, ... ..	...
	908 10 7
	477 17 11
	£1,386 7 81

APPENDIX.]

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

cccxliv.

Dr.	Cr.
<i>Saint Andrews.</i>	
To Amount paid Commissioners, ... ..	£301 11 5
Commission, ... ..	25 18 10
Balance to credit in new Account, ... ..	...
	£327 10 3
	231 12 3
	£456 2 7
	£196 12 11
<i>By Balance per last Audit, ... ..</i>	
Tonnage collected, viz:—	...
Quarter ending March 31, ... ..	£4 19 0
June 30, ... ..	61 17 8
September 30, ... ..	74 1 10
December 31, ... ..	118 11 2
	259 9 8
	£456 2 7
<i>Buoys and Beacons in Account Current.</i>	
<i>Dalhousie.</i>	
To Amount paid Commissioners, ... ..	£42 16 11
Commission, ... ..	...
Balance to credit in new Account, ... ..	...
	£24 4 2
	12 11 1
	6 1 8
	£42 16 11
<i>Miramichi.</i>	
To Amount paid Commissioners, ... ..	£137 15 6
Balance to credit in new Account, ... ..	...
	90 2 3
	£227 17 9
	£74 16 1
	£53 12 10
	57 7 5
	42 1 5
	153 1 8
	£227 17 9

*Shippegan.*

To Commission, ... ..	£0 10 5	By Balance per last Audit, ... ..	£9 2 8½
Balance to credit in new Account, ... ..	13 16 10½	Tonnage collected, viz:—	
		Quarter ending June 30, ... ..	£3 5 5
		September 30, ... ..	1 19 2
		December 31, ... ..	0 0 0
	<u>£14 7 3½</u>		<u>5 4 7</u>
			<u>£14 7 3½</u>

*Richibucto and Buctouche.*

To Amount paid Commissioners—		By Balance per last Audit, ... ..	£65 17 11½
Richibucto, ... ..	£136 9 6	Tonnage collected, viz:—	
Buctouche, ... ..	11 3 8½	Qr. ending June 30, { Richibucto, ... ..	£32 10 9
		{ Buctouche, ... ..	4 1 0
Commission, ... ..	9 0 0½	Sep. 30, { Richibucto ... ..	29 4 8½
		{ Buctouche, ... ..	5 17 7
		Dec. 31, { Richibucto, ... ..	17 4 5
		{ Buctouche, ... ..	1 16 10
	<u>£156 13 3</u>		<u>90 15 3½</u>
			<u>£156 13 3</u>

*Saint Andrews.*

To Amount paid Commissioners, ... ..	£15 2 0	By Balance per last Audit, ... ..	£5 14 7½
Commission, ... ..	2 4 8	Tonnage collected, viz:—	
Balance to credit in new Account, ... ..	42 1 0	Quarter ending March 31, ... ..	£1 0 7½
		June 30, ... ..	10 17 0
		September 30, ... ..	8 18 1½
		December 31, ... ..	2 1 8½
	<u>£59 7 8</u>	Transfer of former balances, ... ..	22 17 4½
			30 15 8
			<u>£59 7 8</u>

*Saint Stephen.*

To Drawbacks, ... ..	£4 6 6½	By Collection, ... ..	£24 19 0
Commission, ... ..	2 9 11		
Amount paid Commissioners, ... ..	£6 16 5½		
	18 2 6½		
	<u>£24 19 0</u>		<u>£24 19 0</u>

F. P. ROBINSON.

QUANTITIES OF ALL MERCHANDISE SUBJECT

Table with columns: Where collected, Brandy, Wine, Spirits, Lemon Syrup, Malt Liqueurs, Cider, Molasses, Brown Sugar, Leaf Sugar, Crushed Sugar, Tea, Coffee. Rows list various locations like Saint John, Miramichi, Dalhousie, etc.

TO SPECIFIC DUTIES IMPORTED IN 1850.

Table with columns: Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Meats Salted, Soap, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Candles, Leather, Skins, Cattle, Horses, Clocks, Coal, Apples, Wheat Flour. Rows list quantities for various goods.

SPECIFIC DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE IMPORTED IN THE YEAR 1850, SHEWING THE

Table with columns: Where collected, Apples, Butter, Candles, Cider, Coals, Coffee, Cheese, Clocks, Fruits Dried, Horses and Cattle, Lard, Leather and Skins. Rows list specific duty amounts for various locations.

AMOUNTS OF DUTY ON EACH DESCRIPTION, AND THE PORTS WHERE COLLECTED.

Table with columns: Malt Liqueur, Meats Salted, Molasses, Soap, Sugar, Brandy, Spirits, Lemon Syrup, Tea, Tobacco, Wine, Wheat Flour, TOTAL. Rows show duty amounts for each description across various ports.

AD-VALOREM, LOAN, EXPORT, AUCTION, PEDLARS,

Table with columns: Where collected, AD-VALOREM (1 per cent, 7 1/2 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent, TOTAL), Loan, Export. Rows show duty and other charges for various locations.

AND SPECIAL DUTIES COLLECTED IN 1850.

Table with columns: REVENUE (Auction, Pedlars, TOTAL), SPECIAL DUTIES (Emigrants, Lights, Beacons, Hospitals, TOTAL). Rows show revenue and special duty amounts.

## WARRANTS ISSUED IN 1849 PAID IN 1850.

To whom issued.	No. of Warrant.	On what Account.	Amount.
John Grant,	329	} Roads and Bridges,	£26 19 0
L. B. Rainsford,	210		10 0 0
Gilbert Williams,	383		17 0 0
			£53 19 0
Solomon Smith,	354- 65	} Bye Roads,	9 0 0
Robert Mackay,	291- 29		90 0 0
W. E. Perley,	231- 1		13 0 0
John Porter,	" 29		23 0 0
J. Henderson,	" 103		10 0 0
Philip Mosher,	" 122		59 0 0
Gilbert Williams,	" 215		5 0 0
Charles White,	" 258		5 0 0
William Chandler,	" 272	200 0 0	
			414 0 0
Trustees of Parish Schools,	11	} Education,	258 0 0
Charles Lee,	494		50 0 0
C. Camidge, } Grammar	520		50 0 0
Jas. Smith, } Schools.	521		50 0 0
Jas. Miller,	525		50 0 0
M. d'Avray, } Training	535		50 0 0
E. H. Duval, } Schools.	536		25 0 0
J. Gregory,	534		25 0 0
			558 0 0
William Masson,	443	} Military,	7 10 0
J. D. Rainsford,	519		5 0 0
			12 10 0
Hon. E. B. Chandler,	307	Pensions,	40 0 0
J. Gerow, Carleton,	501	} Agriculture,	62 10 0
W. T. Wilmot, do.	502		40 0 0
Wm. Burpe, Sunbur,	508		78 0 0
			180 10 0
Clerk Peace, Carleton,	509	} Bounties,	15 0 0
Do. Northumb'l'd,	527		15 0 0
			30 0 0
J. S. Saunders,	523	} Judicial,	125 0 0
D. S. Kerr,	524		50 0 0
Hon. N. Parker,	532		200 0 0
			375 0 0
H. E. Dibblee,	530	Revenue Protection,	25 0 0
T. C. Lee,	531	Civil List,	3,625 0 0
Geo. Shore,	533	Clerk of the Pleas,	225 0 0
John Street,	543	Packets and Couriers,	10 0 0
Asa Coy,	257	Miscellaneous,	20 0 0
			375 0 0
			25 0 0
			3,625 0 0
			225 0 0
			10 0 0
			20 0 0
			375 0 0
			25 0 0
			3,625 0 0
			225 0 0
			10 0 0
			20 0 0
			375 0 0
			25 0 0
			3,625 0 0
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			375 0 0
			25 0 0
			3,625 0 0
			225 0 0
			10 0 0
			20 0 0
			375 0 0
			25 0 0
			3,625 0 0
	</		





## Statement of all Balances on Provincial Accounts

On the 31st December, 1850, excepting those in the Petty Ledger, in which are entered the Accounts (numbering nearly one thousand) of the several parties, to whom any portion of the Public Money is issued in trust for the performance of Specific Duties.

	Debits.	Credits.
Beverley Robinson, Provincial Treasurer, ....	£9,591 10 10½	
Ordinary Revenue, ....	121,690 16 4½	
The Corporation of Fredericton, ....	500 0 0	
Savings' Bank, Saint John, ....		£39,054 16 2
Ditto, Saint Andrews, ....		820 3 10
Indian Reserves, Northumberland, ....		337 15 6
Savings' Bank ditto, ....		487 19 9
Bay Verte Canal, ....		1,028 2 5
Indian Reserves, Gloucester, ....		3 3 9
Savings' Bank, Shediac, ....		20 0 0
Late Attorney General Peters, (including Bonds of Bridge Company for £6000) ....	6,091 1 11	
Bank of British North America, ....		42,000 0 0
Burnt District Debenture Account, ....		8,950 0 0
Central Bank, ....		6,784 10 0
Hon. T. C. Lee, Receiver General, ....	20,692 16 10	
Casual Revenue, ....		1,225 16 9
Surplus Civil List, ....		14,068 2 7
Canada Disputed Territory, ....		6,313 13 2
Bank of New Brunswick, ....		20,029 0 4
Copyright Duties, ....		95 9 7
Gulf of Saint Lawrence Light Houses, ....	776 0 6	
Emigrant Fund, ....	1 9 4½	
Bay of Fundy Light Houses, ....		1,718 2 3
Buoys and Beacons, Miramichi, ....		90 2 3
Ditto, Shippegan, ....		13 16 10½
Ditto, Richibucto and Buctouche, ....		0 0 0
Ditto, Saint Andrews, ....		42 1 0
Warrant, suspense Account, ....		18,527 6 6
Seamens' Hospital, Saint John, ....	477 17 1½	
Ditto, Richibucto, ....		162 3 0½
Ditto, Miramichi, ....		158 7 2
Ditto, Dalhousie, ....		79 17 1
Ditto, Bathurst, ....		51 5 1
Ditto, Shippegan, ....		8 19 7
Ditto, Saint Andrews, ....		128 12 4
William Carter, ....	2 0 0	
A. J. Wetmore, ....	161 13 0	
Thomas Moses, ....	46 17 2	
Edward Wood, ....	26 19 9½	
J. P. N. Dumaresq, ....	252 5 5	
D. W. Jack, ....	384 13 9	
Dugald Stewart, ....	414 12 9½	
John Miller, ....	62 8 3	
Robert Watson, ....	150 13 9	
J. W. Weldon, ....	162 3 0½	
H. E. Dibblee, ....	53 3 1	
Hon. Thos. H. Peters, ....	660 3 11½	
	£162,199 7 0	£162,199 7 0



**BALANCE SHEET.**

*Beverley Robinson, Province Treasurer, in Account with the Consolidated Revenues of New Brunswick.*

DR.

CR.

To Balance of Account, Bay of Fundy Lights, Burnt District Loan, Saint John Savings' Bank, Saint Andrews " Northumberland " Shediac Northumberland Indian Reserve Fund, Emigrant Fund, Copyright Duties, Bay Verte Canal Fund, Gloucester Indian Reserve Fund,	£2,470 6 9½ 6,589 15 2 39,054 16 2 820 3 10 487 19 9 20 0 0 337 15 6 41 19 11 95 6 0 1,028 2 5 3 3 9	By Balance of Account, Ordinary Revenue, Loan Fund, Gulf Lights, Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	£52,073 11 6 15,154 0 2 756 4 9½ 477 17 2½
Amount deposited on Account of Receiver General of Casual Revenue,	£914 15 8	Amount of Bonds Burnt District Loan, Saint John Water Company,	£5,500 0 0 5,000 0 0
Amount due Bank of New Brunswick on Cash Credit Account, Amount due Bank for advance for Bye Roads, 1850, Amount due Central Bank on Account of Bye Roads, 1849,	18,843 3 3 1,185 17 1 6,784 10 0		
Amount of remittance from Deputy Treasurer at Shippegan, during the last Quarter; Accounts relating thereto not received,	27,728 6 0		
Amount of remittance from Deputy Treasurer at Campo Bello, no Accounts,	£112 6 7		
Outstanding Checks on the Bank, 31st December, 1850,	42 4 6		
	154 11 1 129 7 3½		
	£78,961 13 8		£78,961 13 8

Treasury, Saint John, 1st January, 1851.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

*I, Beverley Robinson, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Account, together with all the Accounts to which it refers, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

Sworn to before me, this 10th day of January, 1851.

HENRY CHUBB, Mayor.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Return to an Order from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for a full and detailed Statement of all Charges of Commissions by Deputy Treasurers since the Year 1836, including all Charges, Over-charges, Commissions, or Errors.

[Furnished under a Resolution of the Honorable the House of Assembly of the 25th of March, 1851.]

Deputy Treasurers.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
G. H. Jonett,	12 0 0	15 8 1													
Fundy Lights,	4 11 6	5 15 6													
Seamen's Hospital,	7 3 11	4 15 11													
Ordinary,	23 15 5	25 19 6													
Total of each year,	0 19 6														
Wm. Franklin, Fundy Lights,	8 2 10	6 10 3	7 16 1	6 5 6	6 10 6	4 6 2	3 14 1	4 1 8	4 5 4	6 0 2	9 9 3	5 14 3	171 16	2267 1	4300 0 0
J. W. Weldon, Seamen's Hospital,	89 12 7	89 8 0	118 3 6	113 7 10	93 10 3	93 3 10	30 16 3	46 13 3	144 14 0	198 4 1	193 2 8	267 17 1	171 16	2267 1	4300 0 0
Ordinary,						0 11 8					0 19 0	0 6 0			
Emigrant,											9 4 0	5 1 0			
Buoys & Beacons,											61 2 10				
Loan Duties,											9 13 9	6 2 9			
Light Houses,															
Total,	106 15 5	95 18 3	133 5 10	125 5 7	112 11 8	102 15 9	38 11 10	62 0 6	157 9 6	216 4 3	283 11 6	275 1 1	171 16	2267 1	4300 0 0
D. Stewart,	8 14 6	10 6 6	11 14 3	12 11 10	13 9 0	12 7 9	7 15 1	9 16 10	8 10 4	7 1 10	8 18 0	7 3 0			
Seamen's Hospital,	0 7 6				2 2 6		0 3 6	0 8 6		0 3 0		0 7 5			
Emigrants,	175 16 6	189 6 8	204 15 2	254 12 1	226 7 7	7300 0 0	82 19 11	107 1 0	259 5 3	3277 15 1	261 1 3	3277 5 9	300 0	0300 0	0300 0 0
Ordinary,											20 12 2				
Loan,												7 10 6			
Buoys & Beacons,												7 13 5			
Gulf Lights,															
Total,	184 18 6	199 13 2	222 7 2	267 3 11	248 17 9	312 7 9	97 5 10	142 3 0	285 17 7	300 0 1	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0	0300 0	0300 0 0
John Miller,	4 14 5	5 16 1	9 12 6	5 9 5	5 18 8	2 8 3	0 16 3	1 19 10	5 13 9	2 12 1	3 5 10	1 19 9			
Seamen's Hospital,	4 10 3	1 17 3			0 7 0	0 13 8						3 5 0			
Emigrants,	254 4 1	139 16 10	70 16 11	96 9 2	52 6 4	45 5 10	32 5 6	19 4 4	93 19 2	173 9 10	202 5 2	184 7 1	108 12	3168 19	0156 6 9
Ordinary,											2 12 2	3 6 8			
On Wreck,											11 18 6				
Loss,															
Total,	263 9 6	147 10 2	80 9 5	118 11 1	58 12 0	50 16 0	33 18 0	24 1 5	105 10 3	178 14 1	320 16 2	219 16 1	108 12	3168 19	0156 6 9
Jas. Campbell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0										
Salary,															
Over-charge,															
Buoys & Beacons,															
Total,	300 0 0	300 0 0	313 0 0	162 10 9											
T. H. Peters,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	0 24 9 16	6300 0 0	0 300 0	0 300 0	0 300 0	0 300 0	0 300 0	0 300 0	0 300 0 0
Salary,	9 14 4	11 7 6	17 12 7	16 15 9	16 12 0	12 2 3	7 11 8	10 19 4							
Buoys & Beacons,						28 15 7	17 3 4	22 16 11							
Gulf Lights,						45 1 5	26 12 9	38 2 7							
Seamen's Hospital,						14 6 6	6 16 0	0 3 3							
Emigrants,															
Total,	309 14 4	311 7 6	317 12 7	316 16 9	316 12 0	400 5 9	307 19 9	372 2 1	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0	0300 0	0300 0 0

Return of all Charges of Commission, &c., from Deputy Treasurers.—Continued.

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Deputy Treasurers.															
D. Hanington, Ordinary, Seamen's Hospital, Gulf Lights, Loan Duties, Buoys & Beacons, Total,	0 14 7	2 7 1	1 15 0	0 11 0	14 13 2	14 13 10	4 0 8	3 15 1	9 2 6	14 9 8	45 3 11	29 15 9	49 13 5	40 8 9	35 3 11
Bill Clappell, Ordinary,	£ 0 14 7	£ 2 10 0	£ 2 9 3	£ 0 18 10	£ 14 17 8	£ 14 19 0	£ 4 9 5	£ 5 4 1	£ 9 16 2	£ 16 8 11	£ 52 6 7	£ 38 17 6	£ 49 13 5	£ 40 8 9	£ 35 3 11
H. G. Clopper, Ordinary,	£ 41 2 6	£ 35 12 0			£ 2 2 8	£ 1 17 3	£ 0 16 6	£ 0 7 9	£ 0 3 3						
Jas. Ketchum, Ordinary,	£ 18 1 1	£ 28 0 8	£ 14 1 9		£ 4 12 0	£ 3 5 0	£ 3 18 8	£ 5 11 8	£ 5 12 11	£ 7 12 8	£ 8 16 6	£ 2 10 0			
A. J. Wetmore, Fundy Lights, Seamen's Hospital, Ordinary, Loan,	£ 33 7 1	£ 5 1 11	£ 1 13 8	£ 3 12 0	£ 10 1 9	£ 11 9 8	£ 8 15 9	£ 11 11 7	£ 28 7 4	£ 68 2 9	£ 53 19 7	£ 45 12 11	£ 53 2 4	£ 58 9	£ 81 09 15 4
Joseph Beek, Ordinary,	£ 3 13 1	£ 1 13 8			£ 5 6 8	£ 3 10 5	£ 0 14 7	£ 1 5 9	£ 1 6 3			£ 1 11 6			
Robt. Watson, For Services, Fundy Lights, Seamen's Hospital, Ordinary, Loan, Emigrants, Total,	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 60 1 0	£ 102 19 7	£ 188 17 6	£ 92 18 3	£ 56 10 1	£ 78 8 8	£ 106 16 3	£ 174 14 11	£ 142 17 11	£ 207 15 8	£ 175 1	£ 421 5 7 2
Thos. Moses, Fundy Lights, Seamen's Hospital, Emigrants, Loan, Total,			£ 23 18 6	£ 20 1 8	£ 11 10 3	£ 6 8 1	£ 16 19 8	£ 12 7 6	£ 7 15 11	£ 16 16 11	£ 4 9 2	£ 24 14 0	£ 10 11 0	£ 6 13 3	
H. E. Dibblee, Ordinary, Loan, Total,			£ 25 0 3	£ 33 8 0	£ 27 1 2	£ 40 16 8	£ 11 7 1	£ 12 4 10	£ 22 13 1	£ 41 14 3	£ 25 12 4	£ 24 0 8	£ 13 6 9	£ 17 4 1	£ 10 18 11
C. Craig, Fundy Lights, Total,			£ 25 0 3	£ 33 8 0	£ 27 1 2	£ 40 16 8	£ 11 7 1	£ 12 9 6	£ 22 13 1	£ 41 14 3	£ 25 12 4	£ 24 0 8	£ 13 6 9	£ 17 4 1	£ 10 18 11
			£ 0 11 0	£ 0 11 0		£ 2 19 4		£ 1 0 0	£ 0 14 11	£ 0 10 2	£ 0 12 0	£ 0 6 0			£ 0 2 4

D. W. Jack, On all Collections, Do. Fundy Lights, Seamen's Hospital, Emigrant, Ordinary, Loan, Buoys & Beacons, Total,	£7 13 2	225 11 1	45 10 11	38 15 0	31 7 10	27 5 2	29 0 8	24 16 2	23 10 11	29 15 9	49 13 5	40 8 9	35 3 11		
Wm. Carter, Fundy Lights, Seamen's Hospital, Loan, Seizures, Total,			£5 3 6	£4 5 5	£11 10 2	£30 9 1	£68 19 3	£19 11 1	£18 7 1	£26 4 9	£34 15 0	£33 15 9			
Edward Wood, Light House, Ordinary, Loan, Total,			£0 4 6	£0 4 6	£0 3 1	£0 10 6	£22 12 6	£7 6 0	£12 12 8	£7 6 0	£12 12 8	£7 6 0	£16 19 0		
J. M. Almon, Seamen's Hospital, Fundy Lights, Ordinary, Total,			£0 4 6	£0 4 6	£0 3 1	£0 10 6	£22 12 6	£7 6 0	£12 12 8	£7 6 0	£12 12 8	£7 6 0	£16 19 0		
J. P. N. Dumaresq, Total,			£0 4 6	£0 4 6	£0 3 1	£0 10 6	£22 12 6	£7 6 0	£12 12 8	£7 6 0	£12 12 8	£7 6 0	£16 19 0		
James Taylor, Total,			£0 4 6	£0 4 6	£0 3 1	£0 10 6	£22 12 6	£7 6 0	£12 12 8	£7 6 0	£12 12 8	£7 6 0	£16 19 0		

In 1838 James Campbell, Saint Andrews, retained in error £13.  
 In 1841 Dugald Stewart, Dalhousie, retained £12 7 in error, being 10 per cent. on the "Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund," collected by him in that year.  
 D. W. Jack, Saint Andrews, overcharged £2 7 2 in 1845, which he corrected in his Account Current for 1846; he received £1 17s. in excess in 1847, which he was allowed to retain, being 5 per cent. Commission on Buoys and Beacons under an Act having a local bearing.  
 From 1836 to 1843 inclusive, the Hon. T. H. Peters, Miramichi, received annually the Commission on Special Grants, not authorized by Law, but which he was not called upon to refund, amounting to £300.  
 Less—Proportion of those Fees in 1842 required to make up the £300, £266 17 4  
 From 1844 to 1847 inclusive, he retained the like Fees, which were surcharged him by the Auditor, but have not been paid into the Treasury, amounting to £312 1 3  
 From 1848 to 1850 inclusive, he retained the Fees on collections for Buoys and Beacons, which were surcharged, but have not been paid into the Treasury, amounting to £312 1 3  
 Prior to the year 1846 the Deputy Treasurers were not entitled to per centage on monies paid them by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs; but by the 11 Victoria, cap. 2, according to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, they became entitled to 10 per cent. on such monies, and were allowed them accordingly for that year and part of the following one; and since the latter period all the Revenues have been collected in the first instance by the Treasurer and his Deputies.  
 Some of the Deputy Treasurers, (particularly in Out-Ports, where their income from fees was inconsiderable,) have received further allowance; in some cases as Preventive Officers, and in others as Deputy Treasurers, the Auditor has no correct data from which to show what proportion of those sums was paid to the Recipients, as Deputy Treasurers.  
 Audit Office, April 1, 1851.

F. P. ROBINSON.

**Return in answer to the Address of the House of Assembly,**

*Dated 31st March last, requiring a Statement of Warrants drawn and sums paid from the Treasury in the years 1849 and 1850, not authorized or directed by any Statute or Act in force at the time of such issue or payment.*

1849.			
Dr. W. S. Harding, for Vaccinating poor in Portland, in 1849,	...	£25	0 0
1850.			
F. W. Hatheway, for removing Snags in the River Saint John,	....	40	0 0
Committee of Executive Council, Expenses of Mission to Halifax,	....	50	0 0
Honorable W. B. Kinnear, Expenses of Revenue Suits,	....	15	7 5
William End, Conducting Criminal Prosecutions at Saint John,	....	50	0 0
John Wilkinson, towards expenses of Survey of the contemplated Railway,	.... ..	300	0 0
M. H. Perley, Expenses of Inspecting the Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy, £100 and £50,	....	150	0 0
M. H. Perley, towards services rendered to the late Attorney General, in copying, &c., Consolidated Laws,	....	25	0 0
Asa Coy, Loan to City of Fredericton, after the late Conflagration in that City,	....	500	0 0
		<u>£1,155</u>	<u>7 5</u>

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- Bailey, Benjamin S. School.—Petition No. 349.
- Baillie, Hon. Thomas, Retiring allowance to.—See *Surveyor General: Addresses*.
- Baird, Robert and others, To incorporate Orange Society.—Petition No. 189: Bill No. 29.
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- Ballot, For Vote by, and annual Elections.—Petitions Nos. 461, 463.
- Bankrupts, To declare and explain the Law relative to.—Bills Nos. 5, 131.
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- Barberie, Andrew For Return Duties to Restigouche Agricultural Society.—Petition No. 180.
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- Beckwith, Jane M. School.—Petition No. 45. See *Addresses*.
- Beckwith, Julia L. For aid in consideration of her long services as a Teacher.—Petition No. 152.
- Bedell, John and others, For Act to incorporate Woodstock Farmers' Library Society.—Petition No. 93: Bill No. 19.
- Bedell, William J. and Coy, Asa To be compensated for services as Commissioners for Saint Andrews Stage Line.—Petition No. 5.
- Bell Buoy, At the Harbour of Saint John. See *Fog Bells*.
- Bell, Letty For continuation of Pension.—Petition No. 351.
- Berton, William J. For Act to define rights to Mining Leases.—Petition No. 306: Bill No. 74.
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- 1 Miramichi & Richibucto Telegraph Company, See Nos. 106, 134. To incorporate. Leave and first read, 20; second read, 21; committed and to be engrossed, 37, 38; third read and sent up, 39; amended by Council, 91; concurred in and returned, 94; passed 201.
- 2 Mayor of St. John, &c. To alter and regulate the mode of electing, and government of the City. Leave and first read, 21; second read, 32; committed and progress, 164, 171, 293, 306, 307, 313; postponed, 379.

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3 Inland Posts,	In addition to Law relating to. Leave and first read, 22; second read, 32; committed and to be engrossed, 136; third read and sent up, 137; concurred in, 171; passed, 201.
4 Saint John Street,	To explain and amend Act for widening of, &c. Leave and first read, 22; second read, 32; postponed, 387.
5 Bankrupts, See No. 131.	To declare and explain the Law relative to. Leave and first read, 22; second read, 32; committed and progress, 81; again committed, new Section moved, and Bill postponed, 117.
6 Sewers in Saint John,	To provide for the laying down of. Leave and first read, 23; second read, 32; committed and to be engrossed, 164; third read and sent up, 165; amended by Council, 365, 366; concurred in and returned, 370; passed, 395.
7 Gaol Limits, St. John,	To repeal Act extending. Leave and first read, 25; second read, 32; committed and progress, 159; postponed, 387.
8 The like,	For the further extension of. Leave and first read, 25; second read, 32; postponed, 380.
9 Saint John City Debt, See Nos. 16, 103.	To authorize sale of Lands for payment of. Leave and first read, 26; second read, 32; committed and progress, 170, 171; postponed, 379.
10 Alms House, St. John,	Further to amend the Act relating to. Leave and first read, 27; second read, 32; committed and progress, 200; postponed, 379.
11 Brighton,	To divide the Parish of. Leave and first read, 28; second read, 32; postponed, 163.
12 Lessees of the Crown,	For the security of. Leave and first read, 28; second read, 32; committed and progress, 120; committed, amendment moved and negatived, and Report not accepted by House on division, 159, 160.
13 Arestook Falls Canal Company,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 29; second read, 33; committed and progress, 60; amended and to be engrossed, 80; third read and sent up, 104; amended by Council, 154; concurred in and returned, 156; passed, 241.
14 Caraquet,	For erecting into two separate Parishes. Leave and first read, 29; second read, 33; committed and to be engrossed, 61; third read and sent up, 70; concurred in, 120; passed 201.
15 Albert Agricultural Society,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 33; second read, 39; referred to Committee on Agriculture, 79.
16 Kent Agricultural Society,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 33; second read, 39; referred to Committee on Agriculture, 79; committed and to be engrossed, 331; third read and sent up, 344; amended by Council, 365, 366; concurred in and returned, 370; passed, 395.
17 Road from Meeting House in Upham to Sussex Vale.	To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 35; second read, 39; committed and progress, 70; agreed to and to be engrossed, 79, 80; third read and sent up, 81; concurred in, 260; passed, 395.
18 Saint John City Debt, See Nos. 9, 103.	To facilitate the negotiation of a Loan for payment of. Leave and first read, 35; second read, 39; postponed, 380.
19 Woodstock Farmers and Mechanics' Library,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 37; second read, 39; committed and to be engrossed, 76; third read and sent up, 81; concurred in, 136; passed, 201.
20 Speaker and Members, See Nos. 86, 137.	To provide for services of. Leave and first read, 39; second read, 39; committed and progress, 123; amended and to be engrossed, 124, 125; third read and sent up, 125.
21 Hillsborough Plaister and Railroad Company,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 59; second read, 61; committed and to be engrossed, 77; third read and sent up, 81; concurred in, 120; passed, 201.
22 Members of Assembly,	To exclude certain Officers from being. Leave and first read, 59; second read, 61; committed and progress, 91, 137; amended and to be engrossed on division, 155; third read and sent up, 158.



No.	BILLS— <i>Continued.</i>
23 Newspapers and Pamphlets,	To provide for the transmission of, free of Postage. Leave, 60; introduced and first read, 161; second read, 161; committed and progress, 247; amended and to be engrossed, 293; third read and sent up, 297; concurred in, 313; passed, 394.
24 Counties, Towns and Parishes, See Nos. 85, 117.	To amend Law for local government of, as relates to Victoria. Leave and first read, 60; second read, 61; committed and to be engrossed, 134; third read and sent up, 135.
25 Streets and Bridges at Saint Stephen, See No. 68.	To repeal Act to provide for the repair of. Leave and first read, 61; second read, 61; committed and to be engrossed, 80; third read and sent up, 82.
26 Asphaltum and Kerozene Gas Company,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 63; second read, 70; committed and postponed on division, 101.
27 Roads and Bridges,	To alter and amend the Law for repair of. Leave and first read, 70; second read, 70; committed and postponed, 93.
28 Gloucester County Debt,	To assess for payment of. Leave and first read, 71; second read, 81; committed and to be engrossed, 100, 101; third read and sent up, 105; concurred in, 133; passed, 201.
29 Grand Orange and Subordinate Lodges,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 77; second read, 81; committed and postponed on division, 263.
30 Musquash and Digdegash Driving Company,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 77; second read, 81; committed and to be engrossed, 120; third read and sent up, 123; amended by Council, 227; concurred in and returned, 230; passed, 395.
31 Saint Stephen Rail Road Company,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 80; second read, 81; committed and to be engrossed, 117; third read and sent up, 119; amended by Council, 154; concurred in and returned, 156; passed 241.
32 City of Fredericton, rebuilding of,	To authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money to be loaned for. Leave and first read, 80; second read, 81; committed and progress, 166, 203, 205; amended and to be engrossed on divisions, 218, 219; third read and sent up on division, 230, 231; concurred in, 269; passed, 394.
33 City of Fredericton, Police Force,	For establishing of. Leave and first read, 81; second read, 81; postponed, 318.
34 Gaol Lot in Fredericton,	To authorize the Justices of York County to sell. Leave and first read, 81; second read, 81; committed and to be engrossed, 131; third read and sent up, 135; amended by Council, 160; concurred in and returned, 161, 162; passed, 201.
35 Alms House, York County,	To provide for the appointment of Commissioners for. Leave and first read, 84; second read, 94; committed and to be engrossed, 134; third read and sent up, 135; concurred in, 171; passed, 201.
36 City of Fredericton, See Nos. 104, 109.	To repeal Act to incorporate. Leave and first read, 85; second read, 94; committed, amended and to be engrossed, 214; lost on third reading, 218.
37 Saint Mary's and Queensbury,	To repeal third Section of Act erecting into a separate Parish. Leave and first read, 86; second read, 94; committed and to be engrossed, 131, 132; third read and sent up, 135.
38 Fires in Fredericton,	For the more effectual prevention of. Leave and first read, 86; second read, 94; postponed, 232.
39 Grand Lake Agricultural Society,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 88; second read, 94; committed and to be engrossed, 313; third read and sent up, 315; amended by Council, 336, 338; concurred in and returned, 339; passed, 395.
40 Road near Jas. Tilley's to Road to Petitcodiac,	To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 88; second read, 94; committed and to be engrossed, 331; third read and sent up, 344; concurred in, 365; passed, 394.
41 Supreme Court and Common Pleas,	In amendment of Laws for taxing expenses in. Leave and first read, 89; second read, 94; committed and progress, 175; postponed, 318.

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| 42 Glenelg,  | For dividing into two Parishes. Leave and first read, 89; second read, 94; committed and progress, 131; amended and to be engrossed, 136, 137; third read and sent up, 138; concurred in, 171; passed, 201.  |
| 43 Glebe Lands, Monkton,                                       | To empower the Trustees of, to sell. Leave and first read, 89; second read, 94; committed and to be engrossed, 116; third read and sent up, 119; concurred in, 136; passed, 202.   |
| 44 Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road,<br>See No. 94.          | To aid the construction of. Leave and first read, 90; second read, 94.   |
| 45 Road from Trout Brook to Magaguadavic,                      | To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 92; second read, 94; committed and to be engrossed on divisions, 117, 118; third read and sent up, 119; concurred in, 237; passed, 395.  |
| 46 Militia Law,  | To suspend the operation of. Leave and first read, 95; second read, 104; committed, amended and to be engrossed, 118; third read and sent up, 119; amended by Council, 237, 238; concurred in and returned, 240; passed <i>with suspending clause</i> , 395. |
| 47 Saint Croix Lower Bridge Company,                           | To incorporate. Leave and first read, 95; second read, 104; referred to Select Committee, 106; Report against Act at present time, 194, 195; committed and postponed, 330.   |
| 48 Carleton Tide Mills, Harbour of Saint John,<br>See No. 143. | To relieve them from operation of Acts relating to Saw Dust. Leave and first read, 96; second read, 104; committed and progress, 198; agreed to under amended Title, and to be engrossed, 210; third read and sent up, 212; concurred in, 294; passed, 395.  |
| 49 Wishart, Rev. Wm. T.  | To extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to. Leave and first read, 96; second read, 104; committed and to be engrossed on division, 135, 136; third read and sent up, 158; amended by Council, 286; concurred in and returned, 289; passed, 395.      |
| 50 Dunsfries,  | To alter and define the Line of the Parish. Leave and first read, 98; second read, 104; committed and progress, 132; postponed, 162.   |
| 51 Victoria Agricultural Society,                              | To incorporate. Leave and first read, 98; second read, 104; postponed, 331.  |
| 52 Booms on Hammond River,                                     | To continue Act to empower owners of Mills to erect. Leave and first read, 100; second read, 104; committed and to be engrossed, 118; third read and sent up, 119; concurred in, 153; passed, 201.   |
| 53 Patents,  | In further amendment of Act for granting. Leave and first read, 100; second read, 104; committed and to be engrossed, 116; third read and sent up, 119; amended by Council, 199; concurred in and returned, 199; passed, 395.                                |
| 54 Courts of Law and Equity,                                   | To amend the Law as to practice and proceedings in. Leave and first read, and order to print, 102; second read, 104; postponed, 380.   |
| 55 European and North American Railway,<br>See Nos. 93, 140.   | To incorporate. Leave and first read, 103; second read, 104; committed and to be engrossed, 113; third read and sent up, 118; amended by Council, 171; concurred in and returned, 184; passed, 202.  |
| 56 Crown Debts,  | To continue Act for commutation of, for work on Roads. Leave and first read, 105; second read, 112; committed and to be engrossed, 126; third read and sent up, 130; concurred in, 160; passed 201.  |
| 57 Light Houses,   | To consolidate and amend the Laws for maintenance of. Leave and first read, 105; second read, 112; committed and progress, 194; amended and to be engrossed, 245, 246; third read and sent up, 247; concurred in, 298; passed, 394.                          |
| 58 Hacmatack or Juniper,                                       | To impose duty on the exportation of. Leave and first read, 105; second read, 112; taken into consideration by House, and agreed to under amended Title, and to be engrossed, 376; third read and sent up, 379; concurred in, 391; passed, 394.              |

No.	BILLS— <i>Continued.</i>
59 Tavern Keepers and Retailers,	To amend the Laws regulating. Leave and first read, 105; second read, 112; committed and progress, 124; postponed on division, 161.
60 Timber Berths,	To establish Regulations for sale and disposal of. Leave and first read, 106; second read, 113; postponed, 388.
61 Trustees of Madras School,	To authorize to sell certain property in Fredericton. Leave and first read, 107; second read, 113; committed and to be engrossed, 138; third read and sent up, 134; amended by Council, 171, 173; concurred in and returned, 174; passed, 241.
62 Married Women,	To secure to them property in their own right. Leave and first read, 109; second read, 113; committed, amended and to be engrossed, 247; third read and sent up, 247; amended by Council, 295; concurred in and returned, 297; passed, 394.
63 Andover and Perth,	To form into a Riding for sending a Member to the Legislature. Leave and first read, 110; second read, 113; postponed, 318.
64 Fish Market, St. John,	To repeal Act to establish in one of the Public Slips. Leave and first read, 112; second read, 113; postponed, 388.
65 Wickham,	To establish Polling places in. Reported by Committee and first read, 113; second read, 117; committed and to be engrossed, 155; third read and sent up, 156; amended by Council, and concurred in and returned, 208; passed, 241.
66 Fredericton and Saint John Telegraph Company, (Council.)	To extend operation of Act to incorporate. Sent down from Council, and first read, 120; second read, 123; committed and agreed to, 126, 127; third read and returned, 130; passed, 201.
67 Process, Non-bailable,	To regulate the service of. Leave and first read, 120; second read, 123; committed and progress, 126, 133, 134; amended and to be engrossed, 136; third read and sent up, 138; concurred in, 171; passed, 201.
68 Streets and Bridges in Saint Stephen, See No. 25.	To amend Act relating to the repair of. Leave and first read, 123; second read, 125; committed and to be engrossed, 163; third read and sent up, 165, concurred in, 194; passed, 241.
69 Police Force in Portland,	To continue and amend Act establishing. Leave and first read, 124; second read, 125; committed, amended and to be engrossed, 136; third read and sent up, 139; concurred in, 203; passed, 241.
70 Parish Schools,	For the better establishment and maintenance of. Leave and first read, 124; second read, 125; referred to Committee on division, 252, 253; revised Bill reported and first and second read, 345, 346; ordered to stand over until next Session, and to be printed, 346.
71 Municipal Authorities,	For the establishment of. Leave and first read, 124; second read, 125; committed and progress, 199, 200, 202; ordered for further consideration, 218; progress, 221, 231; amended and to be engrossed on several divisions, 232 to 237; third read and sent up, 252; concurred in, —; passed, 395.
72 Timber on Crown Lands,	To revive and continue Act to prevent trespass, and protection of. Leave and first read, 124; second read, 125; committed and to be engrossed, 312; third read and sent up, 315; concurred in, 317; passed, 394.
73 Bonds and Agreements, &c.	Relating to, when payable in money. Leave and first read, 126; second read, 130; committed and progress, 194, 246; postponed, 388.
74 Mining Leases,	To restrain the Crown from granting on granted Lands. Leave and first read, 126; second read, 130; committed and progress, 137, 247; postponed, 387.
75 Ordinary Services,	For the payment of. Leave and first read, 130; second read, 134; committed and to be engrossed, 316; third read and sent up, 317; concurred in, 336; passed, 394.



No.	BILLS— <i>Continued.</i>
92 Witnesses, ( <i>Council.</i> )	Relating to the competency of, in certain cases. Sent down from Council and first read, 160; second read, 161; committed and agreed to, 166; third read and returned, 174; passed, 201.
93 European and North American Railway, See Nos. 55, 140.	To facilitate the construction of. Leave and first read, 164; second read, 174; committed and to be engrossed on division, 210, 211; third read and sent up, 218; concurred in, 237; passed <i>with suspending clause</i> , 240, 241. Address to Her Majesty thereon, 276.
94 Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, See No. 44.	To facilitate the construction of. Leave and first read, 164, 165; second read, 174; committed and to be engrossed on division, 214; third read and sent up, 218; concurred in, 237; passed <i>with suspending clause</i> , 240, 241. Address to Her Majesty thereon, 276.
95 Trade, North American Possessions, See No. 132.	To repeal Act relating to, and for other provisions. Leave and first read, 171; second read, 174; committed and to be engrossed, 206; third read and sent up on motion, 207; amended by Council, 298; not concurred in, 299.
96 Northumberland Straits Fishing Company,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 175; second read, 176; committed and to be engrossed, 201; third read and sent up, 203; amended by Council, 220; concurred in and returned, 220; passed, 395.
97 King's College,	To explain and amend Act relating to. Leave and first read, 195; second read, 199; Motion to go into Committee negatived on motion to adjourn, 314; committed and progress, 315; amended and to be engrossed, 349; third read and negatived on division, 353.
98 Gaoler of St. John, ( <i>Council.</i> )	Relating to the appointment of. Sent down from Council and first read, 199; second read, 199; committed, agreed to, and third read and returned, 200; passed, 395.
99 Partition in Chancery, ( <i>Council.</i> )	Registry of Decrees of. Sent down from Council and first read, 199; second read, 199; committed and agreed to, 246; third read and returned, 248; passed, 394.
100 Water Company, Portland.	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 203; second read, 205; postponed, 349.
101 Illicit Trade,	In amendment of Act for better prevention of. Leave and first read, 205; second read, 205; committed and progress, 206, 207; agreed to and to be engrossed, 315; third read and sent up, 316; amended by Council, 344; concurred in and returned 345; passed, 395.
102 Supervisors and Com- missioners Accounts.	For the more easy adjustment of. Leave and first read, 207; second read, 210; committed and postponed, 223.
103 Saint John Public Debt, See Nos. 9, 18.	In addition to Act relating to. Leave and first read, 212; second read, 215; postponed, 380.
104 City of Fredericton, See Nos. 36, 109.	To repeal Acts to incorporate and make more effectual provision. Leave and first read, 218; second read, 220; committed, amended and to be engrossed, 306; third read and sent up, 315; amended by Council, 336, 337; concurred in and returned, 339; passed, 395.
105 Wages, &c.	To restrict the payment of, otherwise than in money. Leave and first read, 220; second read, 220; postponed, 388.
106 Richibucto Telegraph Company, See Nos. 1, 131.	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 223; second read, 223; committed and to be engrossed, 246; negatived on third reading, 247, 248.
107 Sawed Lumber, See No. 126.	To repeal Laws regulating the Survey and Exportation of, as relates to River and Port of Saint John. Leave and first read, 228; order to print, 229; second read, 230; committed and postponed on division, 264, 265.
108 North American Telegraph Association, ( <i>Council.</i> )	To incorporate within this Province. Sent down from Council and first read, 231; second read, 232; committed and agreed to, 246; third read and returned, 248; passed, 395.
109 City of Fredericton, See Nos. 36, 104.	Relating to. Leave and first read, 232; committed and to be engrossed, 232; third read and sent up, 240.

- | No.  | BILLS— <i>Continued.</i>  |
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| 110 James Town Settlement and Land Co.             | To incorporate. Leave and first read, 247 ; second read, 247 ; committed and postponed, 313.  |
| 111 Actions in Supreme Court,                      | To reduce costs in. Leave and first read, 252 ; second read, 252 ; committed and to be engrossed on division, 262 ; third read and sent up, 273 ; amended by Council, 306 ; concurred in and returned, 306 ; passed <i>with suspending clause</i> , 395.                            |
| 112 Legal Tender,                                  | In addition to, and declaratory of Acts establishing. Leave and first read, 264 ; second read, 264 ; committed and to be engrossed, 312 ; third read and sent up, 315 ; amended by Council, 365, 366 ; concurred in and returned, 370 ; passed <i>with suspending clause</i> , 395. |
| 113 Criminal Justice, (Council.)                   | To amend the Law relating to the administration of. Sent down from Council and first read, 270 ; second read, 270 ; committed and agreed to, 286 ; third read and returned, 289 ; passed, 394.  |
| 114 Grand Juries, (Council.)                       | Relating to. Sent down from Council and first read, 270 ; second read, 270 ; committed and agreed to, 286 ; third read and returned, 289 ; passed, 394.   |
| 115 Rates in City and County of St. John,          | Relating to the levying and collecting of. Leave and first read, 270 ; second read, 270 ; committed and to be engrossed, 273 ; third read and sent up, 283 ; amended by Council, 365, 367 ; concurred in and returned, 370 ; passed, 395.   |
| 116 Simonds Agricultural Society,                  | To incorporate. Leave and first read, 270 ; second read, 270 ; committed and to be engrossed, 286 ; third read and sent up, 297 ; amended by Council, 317 ; concurred in and returned, 318 ; passed, 395.   |
| 117 Counties, Towns and Parishes, See Nos. 24, 85. | In addition to Law relating to local government of. Leave and first read, 270 ; second read, 273 ; committed and postponed on division, 312.  |
| 118 Highways,                                      | To amend Act relating to. Leave and first read, 270 ; second read, 273 ; postponed, 388.  |
| 119 Sea and River Fisheries,                       | For protection and regulation of. Reported by Committee and first read, 275 ; second read, 283 ; committed, amended on division, and to be engrossed, 377, 378 ; third read and sent up, 381 ; amended by Council, 391 ; concurred in and returned, 392 ; passed, 394.              |
| 120 Dried and Pickled Fish,                        | For the inspection of. Reported by Committee and first read, 275 ; second read, 283 ; postponed, 387.   |
| 121 Fisheries,                                     | For the encouragement of. Reported by Committee and first read, 275 ; second read, 283 ; postponed, 387.  |
| 122 Duties for raising Revenue, See No. 78.        | To alter and amend Act imposing. Leave and first and second read, 280 ; committed and to be engrossed, 286 ; third read and sent up, 286 ; concurred in, 298 ; passed, 299.   |
| 123 Great Roads,                                   | To amend Act relating to. Leave and first read, 286 ; second read, 289 ; postponed, 388.  |
| 124 Petit Jurors,                                  | To revive and continue Act for payment of. Leave and first read, 286 ; second read, 289 ; committed and to be engrossed, 303 ; third read and sent up, 306 ; concurred in, 317 ; passed, 394.   |
| 125 Sales by Auction,                              | To revive and continue Act to regulate. Leave and first read, 286 ; second read, 289 ; committed and to be engrossed, 303 ; third read and sent up, 306 ; concurred in, 317 ; passed, 394.  |
| 126 Sawed Lumber and Scantling, See No. 107.       | To relieve from Duty when exported. Leave and first and second read, 289 ; committed and postponed on division, 329.  |
| 127 Circuit Courts and Common Pleas,               | To establish additional, and restrain jurisdiction of. Leave and first read, 290 ; second read, 297 ; postponed, 388.   |
| 128 Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society,      | To incorporate. Leave and first read, 290 ; second read, 297 ; committed and to be engrossed, 331 ; third read and sent up, 345 ; amended by Council, 365, 366 ; concurred in and returned, 369 ; passed, 395.  |

No.	BILLS—Continued.
129 Upham Agricultural Society,	To incorporate. Leave and first read, 290; second read, 297; committed and to be engrossed, 345; third read and sent up, 353; amended by Council, 365, 366; concurred in and returned, 369; passed, 395.
130 Provident Institution, (Council.)	To incorporate the Trustees of. Sent down from Council and first read, 298, 299; second read, 302; postponed, 368.
131 Bankrupts, Certificates of Conformity, See No. 5.	To enable persons to proceed to confirmation of. Leave and first read, 301; second read, 302; committed and to be engrossed, 330; third read and sent up, 334; amended by Council, 365, 366; concurred in and returned, 369; passed, 394.
132 Trade, North American Possessions, See No. 95.	Relating to. Leave and first read, 303; second read, 306; committed, amended and to be engrossed on division, 319, 320; third read and negatived on division, 338.
133 Library of Legislature, (Council.)	To incorporate Joint Committee of. Sent down from Council and first read, 313; second read, 315; committed and postponed, 317.
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81	M'Phelim, James	For Return Duty on Timber. Trade, 36; not recommended, 179.
82	Orser, Moses	To be reimbursed for actions brought against him as Commissioner for Roads. On Table, 36; referred to Committee, 186; Report, and recommended to be taken from Bye Road Grants, 291.
83	Ketchum, Ralph and others,	That Moses Orser be reimbursed as prayed for. On Table, 36; referred to Committee, 86; Report as last, 291.
84	Griffith, Benjamin P.	For relief by reason of his Timber being seized, condemned and sold. On Table, 36; referred to Committee, 86; recommended and referred to Supply, 291; Grant negatived on division, 333.
85	M'Connochie, James	School allowance, 36; recommended and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 225.
86	Craig, Cochrane and others,	For protection to Spawning Grounds on Grand Manan. Committee on Fisheries, 36, 37; Report, 273 to 275. Bill No. 119.
87	LaBellois, Charles M.	To be compensated for Medical attendance on Leper Hospital at Tracadie. On Table, 37; Grant passed, 269.
88	M'Dermott, Caroline	School allowance, 37; recommended and referred to Supply, 169, 170; Grant passed, 225.
89	Sadler, David	To be remunerated for services as Deputy Surveyor in exploring Roads for new Settlements. On Table, 37; referred to Supply, 252; Grant negatived, 320.
90	Moses, Thomas	To be compensated for loss by the removal of his Office as Deputy Treasurer from West Isles to Campo Bello. Trade, 37; not recommended, 180.
91	Whitlock, James H.	For further remuneration for services as Landing Waiter to Treasury at Saint Andrews. Trade, 37; not recommended, 180.
92	Morse, James S.	For increase of Salary as Postmaster at Campbellton. Committee as to Couriers, 37; not recommended, 212.
93	Bedell John & others,	To incorporate Woodstock Farmers' and Mechanics' Library Society. On Table, 37. Bill No. 19.
94	Dibblee, J. & others,	For Act to incorporate Orange Lodges. On Table, 38. Bill No. 29.
95	Gallop, A. F. & others,	The like. On Table, 38. Bill No. 29.
96	Tompkins, Wm. B. and others,	The like. On Table, 38. Bill No. 29.
97	Wetmore, Elias S. and others,	The like. On Table, 38. Bill No. 29.
98	Yeamans, Peters and others,	The like. On Table, 38. Bill No. 29.
99	Stephenson, E. & others,	The like. On Table, 38. Bill No. 29.
100	Willigar, D. & others,	The like. On Table, 38. Bill No. 29.
101	Tapley, J. C. & others,	The like. On Table, 38. Bill No. 29.
102	Morrison, P. & others,	For amendment to Act regulating Fisheries in Northumberland. Committee on Fisheries, 38; Report, 273 to 275; Bill No. 119.
103	Lynch, David	School allowance, 38; recommended, and referred to Supply, 167, 170; Grant passed, 224.
104	Cornelison, Rachel	For Pension as Soldier's Widow. Committee, 58; recommended, and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 226.
105	Berry, Rebecca	The like. Committee, 58; recommended, and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 226.
106	Harris, Sarah L.	School allowance, 58; recommended and referred to Supply, 169, 170; Grant passed, 225.
107	Steves, Jacob B.	The like, 58; recommended, and referred to Supply, 169, 170; Grant passed, 225.
108	Peck, Joseph B.	The like, 58; recommended, and referred to Supply, 169, 170; Grant passed, 225.
109	Keswick, William J.	The like, 58; recommended, and referred to Supply, 169, 170; Grant passed, 225.
110	Christal, James	The like, 58; rejected, 169; Grant negatived on division, 321.

No.	PETITIONS— <i>Continued.</i>
111 Walsh, John	School allowance, 58; rejected, 169; Grant passed, 320.
112 M'Court, John	The like, 58; rejected, 169; Grant negatived, 287.
113 M'Devitt, Rev. J. C. B. and others,	For aid to Roman Catholic School at St. Andrews. School Committee, 58; referred to consideration of House, 169; Grant passed, 272.
114 Morrissey, Thomas	School allowance, 59; rejected, 169.
115 Pengilly, Mary	The like, 59; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 225.
116 Sorlic, Jas. & others,	For further aid to African School at Saint John, 59; referred to consideration of House, 169; Grant passed, 359.
117 Shelton, Charles	School allowance, 59; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 224.
118 Corporation of St. John,	For aid in building Landings for Sea-going Steamers at Saint John. On Table, 59; referred to Trade, 164; not recommended, 180; Grant negatived, 251.
119 M'Avity, Thomas	To be compensated for services at Emigrant Establishment on Partridge Island. Emigrant Committee, 59; recommended, and referred to Supply, 197; Grant passed, 225.
120 Buckerfield, W. H.	For Act to incorporate "Colstown Settlements" to encourage Emigration. On Table, 59. Bill No. 87.
121 Governor and Trustees of Madras School,	For Act to authorize the sale of a Lot in Fredericton. On Table, 60. Bill No. 61.
122 Sharp, William	To be remunerated for Ferrying Mails at Jemseg. Courier Committee, 60; not recommended, 212.
123 Justices of Gloucester,	For aid towards the erection of a Wharf at Bathurst. Trade, 60; not recommended, 180.
124 St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad,	For Act to secure to the Company ungranted Lands on the Line. On Table, 60. Bill No. 94.
125 Morrison, William and Eagle, Henry	To be reimbursed for the support of an Emigrant pauper at Alnwick. Emigrant Committee, 60; not recommended, 197.
126 Vereker, Rev. R. and others,	For aid towards the erection of a Temperance Hall at Chatham. On Table, 60; referred to Supply, 200; Grant negatived on division, 248, 249.
127 Fitzgerald, William	To be reimbursed additional expense incurred in the erection of Bridge over River Richibucto. Committee, 61; Member added, 100; Grant negatived, 258; Report from Committee, and referred to Supply, 260, 261, 262; Grant negatived, 320.
128 M'Gee, Richard	For loss on purchase of Land from commuted Pensioner. On Table, 62; referred to Committee on J. Wilson's Petition, 76; not recommended, 177.
129 Lockett, William H.	School allowance, 62; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 225.
130 Turner, James D.	The like, 62; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 225.
131 M'Williams, Lydia D.	The like, 62; rejected, 170.
132 Cantly, Alexander	For Grant to rebuild Oat Mill. Agricultural Committee, 62; recommended, and referred to Supply, 293, 294; Grant passed on division, 334.
133 Munro, Alexander and others,	For Act to incorporate Botsford and Westmorland Agricultural Society. On Table, 62.
134 Wilson, Richard	School allowance, 62; recommended, and referred to Supply, 167, 170; Grant passed, 224.
135 Turner, Charlotte H.	The like, 62; rejected, 170; Grant passed on division, 287; further Grant, 333.
136 Legal, Eugene and others,	To incorporate Asphaltum and Kerozene Gas Company. On Table, 63. Bill No. 26.
137 Creekmore, Sarah	For Pension as Soldier's Widow. Committee, 67; recommended and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 226.

No.	PETITIONS— <i>Continued.</i>
138	M'Donald, Alexander For Pension due the late Donald M'Donald. Committee, 67; recommended, and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 226.
139	Brittain, John & others, For Act to incorporate Orange Lodges. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
140	M'Ghee, Rev. Thos. and others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
141	Lister, B. and others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
142	Scovil, H. A. & others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
143	Reeve, J. A. & others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
144	Goslin, E. and others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
145	Jones, G. and others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
146	Golding, R. and others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
147	M'Alister, Archibald The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
148	Austin, Rev. J. G. C. and others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
149	Corbit, J. and others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
150	Allingham, William and others, The like. On Table, 67. Bill No. 29.
151	Hebert, Simon For relief by reason of his not receiving a Grant of his Land under the Ashburton Treaty. On Table, 67; referred to Committee on J. Cowperthwaite's Petition, 132; Report communicating copies of Minute of Council, with opinion of Crown Officers, and not recommending application, 185, 186.
152	Beckwith, Julia L. For aid in consideration of her long services as Teacher. School Committee, 67, 68; rejected, 170.
153	M'Intosh, John To be refunded Duties paid on Horses sold under seizure. Trade, 68; recommended, and referred to Supply, 180, 182; Grant passed, 242.
154	Yerxa, Martha School allowance, 68; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 224.
155	Mechanics' Institute, Woodstock, For aid towards the erection of Building. On Table, 68; referred to Supply, 163; Grant passed on division, 242.
156	Raymond, C. & others, For Act giving to the County of Carleton control of their local affairs by Municipal organization. On Table, 68. Bills No. 71.
157	Nevers, William S. and others, The like. On Table, 68. Bills No. 71.
158	M'Cann, Elizabeth School allowance, 68; referred to consideration of House, 169; Grant passed, 300.
159	M'George, Hannah For Pension due the late Isabella Dow. Committee, 68; recommended, and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 226.
160	Schurman, Magdalen For Pension as Soldier's Widow. Committee, 68; recommended, and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 226.
161	Melancon, Eustache School allowance, 68; rejected, 170.
162	Richard, Lewis The like, 69; rejected, 170.
163	Wheton, George The like, 69; referred to consideration of House, 169; Grant passed, 287.
164	Robicheau, Daniel The like, 69; rejected, 170; Grant passed, 301.
165	Street, James W. That Bond given for Duty on Lumber be cancelled, and Light Duties paid refunded. Trade, 69; recommended, and referred to Supply, 180, 182; Grant passed, 242.
166	Scovil, S. & others, For amendment in Law relating to Highways. On Table, 69; referred to Committee, 92. Bill No. 118.
167	Livingston, Robert For Grant to make purchase of Crown Land. On Table, 69; referred to Committee on J. Wilson's Petition, 111; recommended, 178; Grant passed, 267.
168	Estabrooks, S. & others, Against Act for division of the Parish of Brighton. On Table, 70. Bill No. 11.

No.	PETITIONS—Continued.	
169	Ferguson, Rankin & Company,	For protection to the Salmon Fisheries in the Nepisiquit. Committee on Fisheries, 70; Report, 273 to 275. Bill No. 119.
170	White, Thomas C.	School allowance, 70; rejected, 170.
171	Brinnick, William	The like, 71: rejected, 170.
172	Moore, John	The like, 71: rejected, 170.
173	Hitchings, Sarah	To be compensated for damages by alteration in Road through her lands. Road Committee, 71: Grant negatived, 333.
174	Turner, Sarah Ann	School allowance, 71: recommended, and referred to Supply, 169, 170: Grant passed, 225.
175	Botsford, B. & others,	For aid to Temperance Hall and Mechanics' Institute at Petitcodiac. On Table, 71: referred to Supply, 201.
176	Smith, T. W., M.D.	To be compensated for Medical attendance on wounded Policemen at Saint John. Supply, 71; Grant passed, 359.
177	Fraser, Mary Ann	School allowance, 71; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 224.
178	Mahood, William	For aid to publish a Map of the County of Charlotte. On Table, 71; Grant negatived, 307.
179	Millidge, Thomas E.	For Return Duty on Organ for St. Paul's Church, in Portland. Trade, 71, 72; not recommended, 180.
180	Barberie, Andrew	For Return Duties to Agricultural Society at Restigouche. Agriculture Committee, 72; not recommended, 293.
181	Sons of Temperance, Carleton Division,	To prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Liquors. On Table, 72; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
182	Very, Rev. E. D. and others,	The like. On Table, 72; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
183	Tapley, D. & others,	The like. On Table, 72; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
184	Seeley, R. & others,	The like. On Table, 72; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
185	Wilson, James, Jun.	For relief in defence of his Title to Land granted him by the Crown. Committee, 76; not recommended, 177.
186	Yerxa, B. & others,	For Act to incorporate Orange Lodges. On Table, 76. Bill No. 29.
187	Pickard, V. & others,	The like. On Table, 76. Bill No. 29.
188	Shelton, D. B. & others,	The like. On Table, 76. Bill No. 29.
189	Baird, R. & others,	The like. On Table, 76. Bill No. 29.
190	Wiggins, W. & others,	The like. On Table, 76. Bill No. 29.
191	Parent, S. & others,	The like. On Table, 77. Bill No. 29.
192	Robinson, J. & others,	The like. On Table, 77. Bill No. 29.
193	Macpherson, Charles and others,	The like. On Table, 77. Bill No. 29.
194	Hubbard, N. & others,	The like. On Table, 77. Bill No. 29.
195	Sons of Temperance, Chipman Division,	To prohibit the importation and sale of Spirituous Liquors. On Table, 76; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
196	Hagerty, John & others,	Against the Licence of traffic in Spirituous Liquors. On Table, 77; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
197	Johnston, A. & others,	The like. On Table, 77; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
198	Moore, John	For aid to enable him to employ an Assistant. School Committee, 77; rejected, 170.
199	Deligny, Lewis D.	School allowance, 77; rejected, 170.
200	Sons of Temperance, Sheffield Division,	For repeal of Tavern Licence Act, and new Law in lieu thereof. On Table, 78; referred to Committee; 118; Report, 301, 302.

No.	PETITIONS— <i>Continued.</i>	
201	Knowles, James S.	To be remunerated for receiving and forwarding Packets addressed to Members, by Express Line. On Table, 78.
202	Heron, William	To be remunerated for labour performed on Road to Miramichi. On Table, and order to furnish A. Goodfellow with copy, 78; referred to Committee on A. Pond's Petition, 123; Members added, 123, 153; Report accepted on division, 204, 205; Grant negatived on division, 257.
203	McNamara, Daniel	School allowance, 78; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 224.
204	Sharp, A. B. & others,	For Act to incorporate Orange Lodges. On Table, 79. Bill No. 29.
205	Orser, E. & others,	The like. On Table, 79. Bill No. 29.
206	Carvell, Isaac & others,	The like. On Table, 79. Bill No. 29.
207	Brown, J. S. & others,	The like. On Table, 79. Bill No. 29.
208	McKenzie, W. & others,	The like. On Table, 79. Bill No. 29.
209	Kilpatrick, J. & others,	The like. On Table, 79. Bill No. 29.
210	Gallop, A. & others,	The like. On Table, 79. Bill No. 29.
211	Alexander, G. & others,	The like. On Table, 79. Bill No. 29.
212	Graham, William	School allowance, 80; rejected, 170.
213	Malone, James	For aid to Stage Line between Fredericton and Stanley. Committee as to Couriers, 80; not recommended, 212.
214	Trites, Delia	School allowance, 80; referred to consideration of House, 169; Grant passed, 299.
215	Grant, Margaret	The like, 83; rejected, 170.
216	O'Kane, Thomas	The like, 83; recommended, and referred to Supply, 167, 170; Grant passed, 224.
217	Carmault, Jonathan	The like, 83; recommended, and referred to Supply, 167, 170; Grant passed, 224.
218	Lynch, David	The like, 83; recommended, and referred to Supply, 167, 170; Grant passed, 224.
219	Roe, James	The like, 83; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 224.
220	Hervic, Robert	For aid towards the erection of a Carding and Fulling Mill. Agriculture Committee, 83; recommended, and referred to Supply, 293, 294; Grant passed, 334.
221	Cameron, Donald	School allowance, 84; rejected, 170; Grant passed, 308.
222	McLaggan, Alexander and others,	For Grant towards removing obstructions in the South West Branch of River Miramichi, for the passage of Rafts. Lumber Committee, 84; not recommended, 290.
223	Falconer, William and others,	For Grant towards the purchase of Library and Apparatus for Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institute. On Table, 84; referred to Supply, 193; negatived on division, 241, 242.
224	Wilson, Elizabeth	School allowance, 84; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 225.
225	McIntosh, John	For Return Duty on Merchandize destroyed by Fire. Trade, 84; recommended, and referred to Supply, 180, 182; Grant passed, 242.
226	Hatheway, F. W.	The like. Trade, 84; recommended, and referred to Supply, 180, 182; Grant passed, 243.
227	Bleakney, Wm. H.	School allowance, 84, 85; recommended, and referred to Supply, 169, 170; Grant passed, 225.
228	Gross, Mich. & others,	For Act to prevent the sale of Spirituous Liquors. On Table, 85; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.





No.	PETITIONS— <i>Continued.</i>
253 Duval, Edmund H.	For continuation of Grant to British School, Saint John. Supply, 88; Grant passed, 226.
254 Caie, James & others,	For aid towards completion of 'Temperance Hall, at Chatham. On Table, 88; Grant negatived on division, 248, 249.
255 Sons of Temperance, Grand Division,	For Act to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors. On Table, 88; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
256 Miller, Thomas	That manual labour alone be used in the manufacture of Pails at the Penitentiary, or exported to Foreign Markets. On Table, 88; referred to Trade, 165; referred to consideration of House, 182; Address moved and negatived on division, 263.
257 Gilbert, Henry and others,	That in all manufactures at the Penitentiary the labour be manual, or the articles exported to Foreign Markets. On Table, 88; referred to Trade, 165; referred to consideration of House, 182; Address moved and negatived on division, 263.
258 Gilbert, Henry and others,	Against abolishing the qualification of Mayor and Aldermen for Saint John, and precluding persons from voting who have not paid their taxes. On Table, 88. Bill No. 2.
259 M'Curdy, Thomas	School allowance, 88; recommended and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 224.
260 Brown, J. B. & others,	For Act to prohibit Surveyors of Lumber acting out of Parish in which they reside. On Table, 88.
261 Wall, Gilbert and others,	That Great Road from Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine, be extended to shore on E. Allen's Island. On Table, 89.
262 Sons of Temperance, Sackville Division,	For Act to prevent the sale of Spirituous Liquors. On Table, 89; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
263 Buckerfield, W. H. and others,	For compensation to W. H. Buckerfield, for public services rendered in promoting Railroads. On Table, 89.
264 Laden, Bartlett	To be remunerated for labour on Road, under supervision of B. L. Peters. On Table, 89; Grant negatived, 258.
265 Richard, O. & others,	For the running out and defending the Division Lines of an ancient Grant, under which they hold their titles. Committee, 89; Report, 367, 368; Address thereon, 379; Reply, 388. See <i>Addresses.</i>
266 Parker, William, Jun.	To be remunerated for labour on Road at Price's Hill. Road Committee, 89.
267 Rankin, R. & Comp'y. and others. See No. 422.	For the placing of a Bell Buoy at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John. Light House Committee, 90; recommended a sum to be taken from the Light House Fund, 190; Grant passed, 249.
268 M'Callum, Rachel	School allowance, 90; referred to consideration of House, 169; Grant passed, 287.
269 Robertson, W. A. and others,	For Duty on ready made Clothing. On Table, 90.
270 M'Elkinney, Geo. W.	School allowance, 90; rejected, 170.
271 Chipman, Zachariah	For Return Duty on Lumber. Trade, 90; recommended, and referred to Supply, 180, 182; Grant passed, 243.
272 Blair, Dugald	To be remunerated for vaccinating poor in Saint Stephen and Saint David. On Table, 90.
273 Smith, Edward B. and others,	For amendment in the Law as to Grand and Petit Jurors. On Table, 90. Bill No. 114.
274 Whelpley, Mary	For Pension as Soldier's Widow. Committee, 90; recommended, and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 241.
275 Lyon, Sabra	The like. Committee, 90; recommended, and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 241.



No.	PETITIONS— <i>Continued.</i>
306 Berton, William J.	For act to define and protect the rights of Lessees of the Crown of Mining Leases. On Table, 96. Bill No. 74.
307 Allan, Thos. & others,	For securing rights to Lessees of Mining Privileges. On Table, 96. Bill No. 74.
308 Olive, W. & others,	For aid to complete Temperance Hall at Carleton. On Table, 96.
309 Turner, John	For aid towards Stage Line from Fredericton to Saint Andrews. Committee as to Couriers, 96; recommended and referred to Supply, 213; Grants passed on division, 267, 268, 307
310 Kelly, James Foster	For additional allowance for long services as Teacher. School Committee, 96; referred to consideration of House, 169; Grant passed, 241.
311 Sayre, William P.	To be reimbursed expenses incurred as Sheriff in executing a Writ of Extent. On Table, 96.
312 Murchie, John C.	To be reimbursed loss and expenses in the purchase and survey of Crown Lands. Committee on J. Wilson's Petition, 96.
313 Pond, Abel	To be remunerated for labour on Road, and complaining of conduct of Supervisor. Committee, 97; Order to furnish Copy to A. Goodfellow, 97; Members added, 123, 153; Report, recommending to be taken from the Great Road Grant, and referred to Supply, 204, 205.
314 Whittaker, George and others,	For Act to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Liquors. On Table, 97. Referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
315 Thompson, Elizabeth	School allowance, 97; recommended, and referred to Supply, 167, 170; Grant passed, 224.
316 Payne, Robert	To be reimbursed expenditures in procuring Site for Lunatic Asylum. On Table, 98.
317 Witter, James S.	School allowance, 98; rejected 170.
318 Rogers, John & others,	For Grant to open Road to Shepody River, and build a Wharf in Hopewell. Road Committee, 98.
319 Beardsley, Paul	To be relieved from Duty on Mill Machinery imported from the United States. On Table, 98.
320 Grant, Mary	School allowance, 98; rejected, 170; Grant passed, 308.
321 Foster, Samuel and others,	For continuation of Act to empower the owners of Mills on Hammond River to maintain Booms. On Table, 98. Bill No. 52.
322 Fredericton Telegraph Company,	For Return Duty on Materials imported from the United States. Trade, 98; not recommended, 181.
323 Dornan, Dennis	To be remunerated for labor on Road from Harvey to Saint John. Road Committee, 98.
324 Hammond, W. Cook	To be reimbursed loss on Horses illegally seized. Trade 99; not recommended, 181.
325 Buckerfield, W. H.	To be compensated for services in the promotion of Railways. On Table, 99.
326 Trueman, Harman	For compensation to W. H. Buckerfield for services as to Railways. On Table, 99.
327 Wesleyan Academy, Sackville,	For continuation of Grant in support of. Supply, 99; Grant passed on divisions, 257, 258.
328 Stevens, John	For Act to authorize the erection of Piers and Booms near his residence in Grand Bay to secure Lumber. Committee, 99.
329 Chamberlain, C. W.	For continuation of Grant as Teacher. Supply, 99; Grant passed, 241.
330 Emmerson, John and others,	For the erection of a Bridge over the River Saint John at the Grand Falls. On Table, 99. See <i>Addresses.</i>

No.	PETITIONS— <i>Continued.</i>
331	Emmerson, John and others, For Grant towards completing the Towing Paths at Madawaska. On Table, 99; Lumber Committee, 230; recommended, and referred to Supply, 291; Grant passed, 333.
332	Holderness, J. W. and M'Leod, William To be compensated for loss as Commissioners for building Bridge at Richibucto. Committee on W. Fitzgerald's Petition, 99; Report, and referred to consideration of House, 260, 261.
333	Wilson, John To be compensated for Timber taken from his lands on the River Oromocto. Committee on Lumbering Interests, 99, 100; recommended, 290.
334	Wilson, John For Grant to deepen the channel at Dark Harbour, Grand Manan, Trade, 100; recommended, and referred to Supply, 181, 182; Grant passed, 243.
335	Pickard, Thomas and others, For Act to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Liquors. On Table, 100; referred to Committee, 118; Report, 301, 302.
336	Dealy, Richard and others, For the erection of Flour and Oat Mill at Black River Settlement. Agricultural Committee, 100; recommended, and referred to Supply, 294; Grant passed, 334.
337	Ross, John For alteration in Laws relating to granting of Patents. On Table, 100. Bill No. 53.
338	Miles, James A. and others, That Douglas be relieved from the Alms House Act for York County. On Table, 100.
339	Governor & Trustees of Madras School, For Grant to rebuild School House in Fredericton. On Table, 100; Grant passed on division, 347.
340	Foulis, Robert That period for search under his Mining Leases in Albert may be extended. Committee on Mines, 101.
341	Gas Light Company, Fredericton, For Return Duty on Pipes and other Apparatus. Trade, 101; recommended, and referred to Supply, 181, 182; Grant passed, 243.
342	Allingham, John To be remunerated for carrying Mails from Gagetown to Nerepis. Committee as to Couriers, 101; not recommended, 213.
343	Grieves, William To be remunerated for ferrying Mails over River Saint John, at Fredericton. Committee as to Couriers, 101; not recommended, 213.
344	Wilson, Alexander For Grant to procure a Horse as Seizing Officer. Trade, 101; not recommended, 181.
345	Grosvenor, William For Return Duty on Goods destroyed by Fire. Trade, 102; recommended, and referred to Supply, 181, 182; Grant passed, 243.
346	Barker, Spafford J. The like. Trade, 102; recommended, and referred to Supply, 181, 182; Grant passed, 243.
347	Troop, Wellington A. School allowance, 102; rejected, 170; Grant passed, 271.
348	Kirlin, Patrick For Return Duty on Goods destroyed by Fire. Trade, 102; recommended, and referred to Supply, 181, 182; Grant passed, 244.
349	Bailey, Benjamin S. School allowance, 102, 103; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 225.
350	M'Lean, Mary For claim due the late John M'Lean as Teacher. School Committee, 103; recommended, and referred to Supply, 168, 170; Grant passed, 225.
351	Bell, Letty For Pension as Soldier's Widow. Committee, 103; recommended, and referred to Supply, 183; Grant passed, 241.
352	Lawson, Solomon and Corrigan, Thos. For aid towards a winter daily Stage between Fredericton and Saint John. Committee as to Couriers, 103; not recommended, 213; Grant negatived, 272.
353	Sons of Temperance, Queen's Division, For aid towards Hall in Gagetown. On Table, 103; referred to Supply, 203; Grant negatived, 251.

No.	PETITIONS— <i>Continued.</i>
354	Kinsley, James      School allowance, 103; rejected, 170.
355	Dargan, Bartholomew      To be compensated for labour on Road.      Road Committee, 103.
356	Smith, E. & others,      For Act to incorporate Orange Lodges.      On Table, 103.      Bill No. 29.
357	Keirstead, Rev. Elias and others,      The like.      On Table, 103.      Bill No. 29.
358	Brittain, Jas. & others,      The like.      On Table, 103.      Bill No. 29.
359	Haining, W. & others,      The like.      On Table, 104.      Bill No. 29.
360	Porter, Rev. J. & others,      The like.      On Table, 104.      Bill No. 29.
361	Vail, Wm. & others,      The like.      On Table, 104.      Bill No. 29.
362	Black, Wm. & others,      The like.      On Table, 104.      Bill No. 29.
363	Bradenburgh, H. A. and others,      The like.      On Table, 104.      Bill No. 29.
364	Gidney, C. & others,      The like.      On Table, 104.      Bill No. 29.
365	Merritt, G. R. & others,      The like.      On Table, 104.      Bill No. 29.
366	Seovil, Sam. & others,      The like.      On Table, 104.      Bill No. 29.
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