

ought to rest. He called upon hon. members as men, who might be accused themselves, and asked for that mercy which it would be inhuman to refuse; and he felt that they would not reject the call.

Hon. SPEAKER said a large portion of the hon. gentleman's speech, was occupied with what he thought he, the Speaker, ought to have said; and he would reciprocate the wish he had expressed. With reference to the learned member for York, he did not think the love of gold had operated upon his mind, and believed he was as free from any improper feeling in that respect, as any member of the Committee. He had said he would do all that he could for his client; and he believed the learned member for Gloucester would feel bound in honour to do the same; but as the learned member for York had been retained by Mr. Baillie, he thought it was not proper for that gentleman to express an opinion, as he must naturally be guided by over-anxiety in behalf of his client. Enough however had been said upon the subject; he disclaimed all personal motives, and entertained no feeling whatever against Mr. Baillie; but he had a public duty to perform and he must do it; and for one would not agree to interfere in a private dispute between a principal and his deputy. He hoped the House would pass the Resolution.

Mr. J. M. WILMOT was in favour of extending the law; but did not know what would be the legal operation of doing so. If however it could be done without injury or expense to the Province, he would be in favour of pursuing that course.

Col. ALLEN said the information which had been given by his colleague, who was one of the Commissioners, had materially influenced his mind; and he stated it had been made apparent, that the Commissioner for Crown Lands had disbursed more monies than he received. If such were the case, it was no more than right to give him an opportunity of shewing it. He should like to know if the Commissioner had appointed a deputy without being confirmed, and it would then be a private affair, when such appointment was confirmed, did he not become a principal in the office. He was satisfied that such would be the case; and if farther powers were required by the commission to investigate the subject, he thought it was their duty to grant them. It had been said the Commission had investigated as far as was necessary, but he thought such could not be the case, when further information could be obtained. He was of opinion therefore that power should be extended.

Hon. Mr. WELDON said the Commissioner of Crown Lands receives his commission from the Lords of the Treasury, who give him power to nominate his deputies; subject to the approval of the Lieut. Governor. Previous to Mr. Baillie obtaining leave of absence he nominated Mr. Beckwith as his Deputy, and which was approved of. It was therefore a common transaction and he was accountable for the conduct of the person whom he recommended. Much had been said about the inhumanity of rejecting the present application. They were not there to advocate what is humane but that which is just; and he considered such observations as uncalled for and unparliamentary. He did not consider that any member was actuated by personal motives. If the House were going to abandon the Commissioner and deal with his Deputy, they would have to go all over the Province;—if they were to look after subordinates, there was no knowing where it would end. No.—Let it be understood, that the principals alone would be looked to, and that they would in all cases be held responsible.

Mr. CONNELL coincided in this view of the subject. He would do all in his power for Mr. Baillie; but if a loss occurred, he must be looked to as the principal.

Mr. GILBERT said there was nothing which a man was so ready to divide with other people as his troubles; and the late Commissioner proposed to divide his with Mr. Beckwith; and if he could get the House to adopt the measure which he recommends, that would be a matter of course. He thought however, if things had gone on as formerly, that there would have been no complaint; but now he was willing to divide his responsibility with his Deputy. He thought the principal should be looked to and he alone.

Mr. END found upon reading the Resolution, that it assumed that which the Committee had no right to assume; as upon referring to the letter he found there was no allusion to a Deputy. He had therefore prepared a Resolution in amendment, declaring the in expediency of interfering, without referring to Deputies or others; as it appeared to him the letter was not sufficiently explanatory of the allusions therein contained. He should therefore move the following amendment:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee that it would be inexpedient for the House to act upon the Letter from Mr. Baillie to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, dated the 20th day of February, 1840, and communicated to this House by order of His Excellency—that Letter not being sufficiently explicit as to the nature of the transactions alluded to therein.

Hon. Mr. CRANE seconded the amendment, and again took a review of the question.

Mr. STREET said he was not in the House when the debate commenced, but from the observations that had been made since he came in, he had ascertained the nature of the Resolution before the Committee, as well as the amendment of the learned member for Gloucester. And before he made any remark with reference to these Resolutions, he would call the attention of the Committee to a letter he had received from Mr. Beckwith, the Deputy to whom the communication from Mr. Baillie probably alluded, and upon whom it was calculated to cast a reflection; and which he would read as an evidence of the readiness of that gentleman, to afford any facility for an enquiry into his conduct while connected with the Crown Land office, and his earnest wish that an enquiry should take place; and that so far from wishing to screen himself, he was ready and anxious to meet any charges that could be brought against him. The learned gentleman said he apprehended the whole case would come before a tribunal, which had the power of requiring answers upon oath from the parties; and therefore there was nothing which required the action of the House, to authorize the Commission to do so; he was much gratified however at receiving a communication from Mr. Beckwith, soliciting an investigation, as the House must be satisfied he was desirous of removing any imputation upon his conduct. The learned gentleman said he should now make a few observations with reference to the application before the Committee; because he considered it as a most extraordinary attempt to get relieved from a responsibility as a principal, and to throw it upon others. He should be sorry to say, if any defalcation occurred with a Deputy, that he should not be liable, but still that would not screen the principal. It was not necessary to extend the provisions of the Act alluded to, the effect of which would be to make the Deputy a principal. He was therefore in favour of the original Resolution; which placed the question upon a proper footing, and gives as legitimate and proper an expression of opinion, as the nature of the communication required.

Mr. HAYWARD said when any member expressed an opinion, it was wrong to attribute motives to him. So far as he was concerned he felt for the situation of Mr. Baillie; but he thought they were not called upon to pass a Bill for creating an arbitration between the parties

at variance.—He thought they should manifest a readiness to do what Mr. Baillie wants the Legislature to do. He considered that gentleman as a principal, and liable for the acts of his Deputies; and if an investigation were commenced it would not end with them, but must extend to the Deputy Surveyors all over the Province. The amendment went to say that Mr. Baillie's letter was not sufficiently explicit, but it was obvious what was asked for; consequently he would go for the Resolution, and was against the amendment.

Mr. HILL thought if Mr. Baillie had any cause of complaint, the Commission has power to send for persons and papers. He might also file a bill in Chancery, and compel Mr. Beckwith to disclose upon oath; a power which the Commissioners could not have. Another difficulty also presented itself to his mind; if an investigation were gone into in the manner proposed, a Report could not be made for some time; and the effect would be to postpone it almost indefinitely; altho' the country were anxious for it, and would be disappointed if it were not made during the present session; and which would be done if the members of the Commission were not burthened with this enquiry.

Mr. WILSON was still of opinion that an Act should pass enlarging the powers of the Commission. Much had been said about the tribunals of the country; to which it was said Mr. Baillie might have access. This appeared to him an easy way of getting over the difficulty. What consequence was it he would ask, if the Committee did spend a little time upon the subject. If the Resolution passed without discussion, he was sure it would not be satisfactory to the country. His Honor the Speaker said if the enquiry were gone into with reference to Mr. Beckwith's affairs, it must extend to others; but that did not follow. The confirmation of that gentleman's appointment, he considered as establishing a position, which rendered the investigation that had been applied for necessary. He was glad the present discussion had taken place, as some important information had been afforded. One of the Commissioners had stated in his place, that Mr. Baillie had received less money than he had accounted for, and that he would not hold that gentleman liable for such excess. He thought therefore they should pass a Resolution for extending the powers of the Commission, and felt convinced such a measure would be satisfactory to the public.

Mr. WOODWARD thought it would benefit the country, if the powers of the Commission could be extended, so that an investigation might take place without going into the Court of Chancery. It did not appear from the letter of Mr. Baillie that he sought a quietus with reference to his responsibility. He would therefore submit the following Resolution as an amendment; upon which the sense of the Committee might be taken.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that while they cannot recognize any claim on the part of the Honorable Thomas Baillie to receive a full and formal quietus for any liability to the Crown that he may have incurred; yet at the same time they deem it justice to him and all parties concerned, that the investigation of the Commissioners might extend to all persons connected with the Land granting department, and recommend, that if the Law authorizing the appointment of Commissioners is not sufficient to carry into effect such investigation, that the Law be amended in that respect.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Woodward's amendment, which was lost 20—7.—The original Resolution was then put and carried by a majority of 17—10.

MONDAY, MARCH 23.

The House was occupied during the early part of the day with closed doors; and after they were opened upon motion of Mr. Partelow it resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

A number of votes were passed, among which was one granting £250 in aid of the steam communication between Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Pictou, the present grant for that purpose having expired.

Mr. Partelow moved a Resolution, granting to the Lieut. Governor the sum of £500 in addition to his present salary.

Mr. WILSON said he was glad the Resolution had been brought forward, as he was always of opinion the salary should not have been reduced.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON said owing to the strict application of a plan of economy which had been recently adopted in England, by which a General Officer when he accepted the government of a colony was deprived of the usual staff allowance, the Lieutenant Governor had been deprived of a large amount of salary enjoyed by his predecessor; His Excellency had subsequently applied for it, but had been informed that the rule could not be departed from. He presumed it would only be necessary to remind the House, that when it was recommended to make the reduction in the salary of the Lieut. Governor it was not contemplated that any such loss would have been sustained, as was alluded to, and which he believed amounted to £700 sterling; in addition to which £500 more had been deducted from the Provincial salary of that officer. And when the large establishment was considered which His Excellency was compelled to keep up, it must be allowed that the present salary was a small one; and he trusted therefore that there would not be a dissenting voice.

Mr. END said an allusion to the subject was made by him incidentally the other day in debate, although at the time he did not mention the name of the officer to whom he referred; he considered the reduction that had been made in the salary of the Lieutenant Governor as an act of injustice; and hoped that whatever the Committee might do, they would do handsomely, and unanimously. These were his sentiments, and when he mentioned the subject before, he did not know what would be the feeling of the House.

Hon. Mr. CRANE hoped the majority of the members of the House would entertain a different opinion from what had been formerly expressed; and in addition to the reasons that had already been urged in favour of the Resolution, he would observe that the disturbance on the borders and in the Canadas, had very much increased those expenses which were incident to the situation of Lieut. Governor, and who was in that way called upon to make expenditures which would not otherwise have occurred.

Mr. BROWNE was not of that opinion, and before he would agree to the vote, he must have further information upon the subject. The salaries established by the Civil List Bill he said were determined upon after much care and caution; and that allowed to the Lieut. Governor was fixed after mature investigation. He was not much acquainted with high life, and had always wondered how persons contrived to spend so much money; but was willing to admit that the expenses of His Excellency exceeded what they were formerly, and was willing to grant an additional sum as a contingency, but he would not make any innovation upon the established scale of salaries; as he did not think it proper to fix a sum which must affect succeeding generations. He should not therefore support the Resolution, without hearing other arguments in favor of it, than those which had been already adduced.

Hon. SPEAKER said since the arrangement had been made by which the civil list was established, a great reduction had taken place in the salaries of public officers, and very properly. But it had been ascertained that the Lieut. Governor could not live upon his present sala-

ry; and it could not be expected that he should expend his private property; other large reductions had been made, and there is at present a surplus from which the sum proposed could be taken. The Province had built a large House for the residence of the Lieut. Governor, and he must necessarily incur much expense in keeping up the establishment which had been imposed upon him. The Committee could not expect that officer to expend his private fortune in supporting his rank as head of the government in the colony; which he must do, in the absence of an allowance which other officers similarly situated had received. The House had made the experiment, and had found that they were in error, and that £3,000 was not a sufficient salary for the Lieut. Governor. He trusted the Resolution would pass without much debate. If any members were opposed to the grant, they had better vote against it without further discussion, as he considered the minds of hon. members were made up. He knew as had been stated, that the Staff allowance had been struck off, which he hoped would have been continued. The Lieut. Governor he said, was the Representative of his Sovereign, and it was necessary that he should keep up the style befitting his station.

Mr. PARTELOW deemed the discontinuance of the Staff allowance, a sufficient reason for passing the Resolution before the Committee; and which was caused by a general rule which involved the discontinuance of such allowance. Application had been made by the Lieut. Governor for its being restored, but the reply was that it would be violating a principle which applied generally to all the Colonies, by which a Major General in charge of a government, is not to receive either Staff pay or allowances. It had therefore been refused; and as had been observed, the Lieut. Governor of this Province could not keep up the style which was required by his situation for £3000 per annum.

Hon. Mr. WELDON remarked that when the scale was made, the House did not contemplate the reduction of the military allowance. Such reduction however having been made, he thought the House could very properly interfere, and hoped there would be but one opinion in the Committee upon the subject; who he conceived were called upon to make up the deficiency.

Mr. STREET said all those gentlemen who had expressed an opinion in favour of the grant, had done so, in consequence of the Staff allowance having been discontinued. But he could not permit that argument to have any weight on his mind. He had always considered the salary as too small, and was satisfied that in making the reduction, the members of the late House were actuated more by excitement, than any correct view of the case; as it could never have been contemplated that an officer would come out here, and spend his private fortune, in consequence of an insufficient salary being allowed for his support. Gentlemen might use such an argument however, as an excuse for having altered their minds. The learned gentleman repeated that he was always of opinion that £2000 was too small a salary for the Lieut. Governor, who was compelled to live in a larger house than was required; and he had heard nothing to induce him to alter his opinion. The salary of that officer did not much exceed the income of the Sec'y of the Province; particularly when they took into consideration the difference in the style of living which it was necessary to support. He thought £3500 was as small a sum as a person so situated and having a family, could be expected to live upon. He would refer the House to Sir Francis Head, who left his government of Upper Canada, some thousands of pounds less in pocket, than when he accepted it. He would not have that occur in this Province, where the Governor has arduous duties to perform; and he would be willing to fix his salary at an adequate amount. Under these circumstances he was favourable to the Resolution; and because he always thought the salary was too small, he should vote for its increase.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT was disposed to support the Resolution, because he considered the salary as unequal to the expense which the Governor of the Province must necessarily incur. If he was not mistaken the Staff pay and allowance of a Major General were taken into calculation when the salary was determined upon. Her Majesty's Representative ought never to be permitted to want the means of supporting the dignity and meeting the requirements of his station.

Mr. FISHER would vote for the Resolution, altho' in his private opinion the sum of £3400 currency was enough for the Province to pay. With reference to the salaries of public officers as fixed by the Civil List, he would make an exception as respects the head of the government; and he would vote for the proposed increase upon the same principle, that £150 were granted to the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Assembly. The present resolution he said afforded ample evidence of mutation in the sentiments of hon. members; as in '35 he saw it was proposed to make the salary of the Lieut. Governor £2500—in '37 it was increased to £3000, and now it was to be increased to £3500. As there appeared to be a general disposition to pass the Resolution, he hoped it would be passed in good feeling and unanimously.

Mr. HILL said another consideration had suggested itself to his mind; and he wished to know from what fund it was intended to pay the sum which was now proposed to add to the salary of the Lieut. Governor. He presumed it was contemplated to pay the arrears; and thought it should be taken from the Surplus Fund, which must have been increased by the reduction of £500 in the salary, which took place when His Excellency assumed the reins of government. If it were the intention of the Committee to vote an increase in perpetuity they should say so.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT said if the sum were to be granted in perpetuity, it would be necessary to bring the subject under the notice of the Lieut. Governor by address. He was averse to doing that, and thought they should leave it an open question.

Mr. BROWNE moved as an amendment, that the increase of salary, was intended to meet the reduction caused by the discontinuance of Staff allowances as a Major General.

Mr. HILL was of opinion the Resolution should state the reasons why the increase of salary was made.

Mr. END thought if the grant were made at all, it should be done handsomely; and hoped the amendment would not be pressed.

Mr. STREET saw no necessity for the amendment. It was not because the Staff allowance had been withdrawn, that he voted for the Resolution; but because the salary of the Lieut. Governor was too small.

Mr. BROWNE's amendment was withdrawn, and the Resolution was passed unanimously.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

The House resolved itself into a committee for the consideration of the Report of the Committee, to whom were referred the communication of the Company formed in England for the purpose of promoting emigration.

Mr. END said he supposed that Report of the Select Committee was understood by members, and therefore would call the attention of the members of the present Committee, to the correspondence which had been laid before the House. The Report recommended that 200,000 acres of land should be granted upon payment of three

shillings an acre; two thirds of which the parties were to be allowed to expend in making roads and bridges through the land.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT said the subject was one of importance, and he regretted it had not been taken up earlier in the session; particularly as the meaning of the Report was extremely indefinite. He thought it advisable to number off resolutions, in the same manner as the mines; and leave the details to the Governor in Council. He hoped however the Committee would fix the terms of settlement, and that the Company would clear a certain per centage, and settle a proportion of emigrants; and if the Legislature could give an impulse to these it was their duty to do so. But he would require that within a certain time certain improvements be made, and a fixed quantity of land should be cleared. He thought however whatever course should be adopted, that the Legislative Council ought to be called upon to join the House in an address upon the subject, as if a law were ultimately passed, they would be required to concur. He said he thought that should have been done when the question of the mines came before the House, and he meant to make a motion upon the subject when the House should have resumed. It had also just occurred to him that it would be better to pass a short act upon the subject; and that a Bill should be introduced defining the terms of settlement.—The learned gentleman concluded by saying he would not do any thing to check the exertions of the company alluded to, but he would have a guarantee for what they were to do.

Hon. Mr. WELDON said it was desirable to introduce emigration into the Province, and would do all in his power to induce the Company in England to send out emigrants, the advantages of which would be great.—It would certainly be necessary to pass an Act, as it is already provided by law, that lands shall be sold at Auction; altho' owing to the large blocks of land which will be required, it will be impossible for individuals to compete. He thought therefore an Act should pass, authorising the Lieut. Governor to grant certain tracts of land, to be scattered over the Province; that if benefit should result, from the exertions of the Company, it might be disseminated equally; and if any injury should follow, it would not be confined to any particular part of the country. He was of opinion however, that the plan must be beneficial in its operation. As for the roads through those tracts which might be taken up, he thought they should be defined in the Bill,—and that the Society should be compelled to open them within a certain time, and that the lands should be settled: the Bill should also define the number of blocks to be granted; and that adequate settlement should be within a certain number of years, and having reference to the number of families, by whom the land could be cleared and cultivated. These were a few of the provisions of the Bill under which lands should be granted. The learned gentleman said he considered the price of three shillings an acre as quite low, and presumed it was intended as exclusive of the expenses of survey; which for different blocks would cost more than £1000, which they should pay. He said he should most willingly go with a Bill containing the necessary provisions; as it must evidently be advantageous to the Province. He would remark however in reply to what had been said, with reference to the grant on mines and minerals, that while they would be disposed of by public auction, the lands proposed to be granted to the Company would not be disposed of in that way.

Mr. STREET coincided with the learned member for York, that the subject was one of much importance. As to the best mode of encouraging immigration there was a variety of opinions, and the subject was worthy of discussion, because success must depend upon the system which may be introduced; for one may be very advantageous, while another would not promote the improvement of the country. It was obvious however, that any advantage that might be produced, must depend upon the class of settlers to be introduced. He thought enough had happened, to show the necessity of being cautious in vesting large blocks of territory in the manner contemplated. A large tract he said had been granted to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company. Great advantages had been anticipated from the operations of that body; but many of the persons who had been brought out had subsequently left the country, others were unfit for settlers; and the Legislature had to take money from the public chest to send them back again. One set of them were fishermen from the Isle of Sky, and therefore incompetent to open up the wilderness, which was an employment inconsistent with their usual pursuits, and who consequently suffered severely. In speculations similar to that now contemplated, the advantage that may result to the country, must depend upon the success of the Company. If it is prosperous, there will be a corresponding benefit; but if it becomes a losing concern and the people were neglected, it were better for the Province if nothing were done. The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, the learned gentleman said, it was true had expended a large sum of money, but they had expended it in a manner which was of no use; because they must look at the improvements that are made, and if they did not follow then there is no benefit to the Province. From what he could learn he thought the Company must go down; he hoped not, but he understood there were a great many houses vacant; and that most of the settlers had gone away. If that were the case the expenditure made by that Company; could be of no use to the Country. Under these circumstances the learned gentleman said, the House should be careful how it gave powers so extensive, as to justify the shutting up extensive tracts of land. He would not say anything against immigration; but let the Legislature encourage it under its own auspices, by laying out blocks of land and introducing good settlers. In this way more good would be done, than by granting land to Joint Stock Companies. The learned gentleman said he saw by the Charter to this Company, that its powers are great, and that it contemplates banking and other speculations; which shows that it has in view making money, and that one object is to create a profitable investment. By the prospectus he saw also, that a portion of the purchase money is to be returned, to pay for the expense of bringing emigrants out. The learned gentleman concluded by repeat-

ing his conviction that if certain blocks of land were laid out, and a good description of emigrants were encouraged, the Legislature would do more good, and would introduce a better description of settlers, than when the settlement of the country is left to public companies, whose object may not be so much to settle the country, as to indulge in speculation. They might have other objects in view that would be beneficial; but the granting of large tracts of land in the manner proposed, would only be closing it against actual settlers, and would do no good to the Province.

Mr. END said the upshot of the learned gentleman's speech was, that he was opposed to the measure. If the sale of lands to this Company were regulated by Bill, the House could prevent them from locking them up in the manner referred to; and as to establishing a Bank, let the Company do so if it can; he thought it would be rather an advantage. The attention of the House had been called to the subject, and a favorable reply had been made to it, in the answer to the opening speech. Since that was published, Judge Parker had sent him a copy of the Report of the Australian Land Company, and he begged leave thus publicly to express his acknowledgments for the attention; and that Report would enable the House to guard against those evils which might arise from granting large quantities of land without imposing restrictions. He hoped therefore that a resolution would be brought in which would meet any objections that might be urged.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON thought it advisable to refer the subject to a Select Committee; who would frame the proper restrictions, and submit them for approval to the House. If that course were to be pursued, any part of the present Report that appeared objectionable to a member, should now be stated.—He would therefore mention an objection that had presented itself to his mind.—If two-thirds of the purchase money, were to be remitted to the Company for the making of roads, and the Province was to be at the expense of making the Survey, nothing would be received from the Sale. The Lands had better therefore be sold for a less price, and the Company be permitted to make their own roads. It would then be in the power of the Company to prescribe when and where they should be made. He would be willing to let the land go at a less price upon those conditions; as if the Company went on and settled the lands, they must make the necessary roads.

Mr. FISHER said all parties seemed to concur in the opinion that it was necessary to have a good description of emigrants; but after all much must depend upon the recommendation of the Committee. With reference to the £14,500, that would not influence his mind in deciding upon the measure under consideration. Among the guards which should be proposed, he said there was one which he should wish to see introduced; he thought by the terms of the Bill a guarantee should be secured that the Company would provide for all parish charges. He would also recommend another. He had no doubt that the present intentions of the Company were good, but the more rigid were the conditions, the more probability would there be that they would be carried into effect; and he would provide that all pine timber on the lands to be granted, should be secured to the crown, as one pine stick would be worth the price of an entire acre. The learned gentleman said the Land Company at present in operation possessed large reserves of timber; and it was never intended to grant lands to those bodies for that purpose. There was another objection that weighed with him; he would not enable those parties to make money by the transaction, and understood the object of the members of the association was to enable them to relieve their estates, and to introduce a good description of settlers, which the House was willing to meet by letting them have lands at a small price; but he would provide that out of every five allotments of land, one should belong to the crown; and in this way he would ultimately make up the loss occasioned by the original decrease in price, with reference to the £14,500. He thought it proper to require those terms, when the Legislature were about to lock up large tracts of land from emigrants and the population of the country.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT considered the provision with respect to paupers, as out of the question. He wished an answer however with reference to what had been said in allusion to the Land Company to go abroad. It was not owing to climate or the quality of the land that it had not succeeded; for if it failed, it was owing to the habits of the settlers who were brought out, and the mismanagement of the agents and others who were employed. It was owing chiefly to the extraordinary class of settlers who were brought from the Isle of Sky, and who were fishermen rather than farmers.—His learned friend would reserve all the pine trees for the Crown; it was a pity he had not reserved the soil. His propositions would derange the undertaking altogether. The Company would doubtless put up saw mills, they would also put up houses; and he would have them come to Fredericton to obtain permission. Then he wanted to retain every fifth allotment; he would encourage the undertaking, but he would secure the fifth-quarter. The learned gentleman said he would agree with what had been advanced by the hon. member for Queen's, and would limit the price to 2s. 6d. an acre, but he would require them to make their own roads. The learned member for Kent, had said he would define the conditions upon which the land should be granted; but it was impossible to do that. The learned gentleman concluded by repeating his opinion, that it would be useless to make immediate improvements, unless the necessary roads were opened; and as an inducement for them to make their own roads, he would remit six-pence per acre.

Hon. Mr. CRANE said gentlemen must all be desirous of promoting the settlement of the country; and he could not agree with what had fallen from the learned member for Northumberland. He said he considered that the Company were desirous of improving the country, and were disposed to send out a good description of emigrants; and he would encourage them. He said he could not see the necessity for having a guarantee to provide against the introduction of paupers; he was willing to run all risks in that respect, and altho' the county of York might have been called upon to contribute in that way, yet it was not with-