

ceipts for 1864 are \$141,000. Expenditure, \$95,000, showing an anticipated balance from this source of \$46,000.

Comparing the estimated with the actual expenditure of 1863, Mr. Tilley showed that there were only three items in which the expenditure was in excess of the estimate; these items were, first, expenses of the Legislature—this was occasioned largely by the unexpected length of last session, owing to the time occupied in the discussion of the Inter-Colonial railway bill; this excess amounted to some \$7,000. Then under the head of unforeseen expenses there was an excess of expenditure of over \$2,000; this, we understand the Provincial Secretary, arose from the amount of expenditure connected with the Railway damage suits, and the payment of damages recovered. And lastly an excess of some \$3,000 on Savings Bank debentures and credit. (The explanation of this item we did not understand.—Ed. Sen.) All the warrants on the Treasury had been paid at the end of the fiscal year except those not quite due, amounting in all to \$8850. The Import duty of 1863 exceeded that of 1862 by \$22,000. There was a large excess in revenue arising from the Railway import, mostly from ship materials. The largest increase in import duty was on brown sugar; molasses, rum and alcohol were also largely in excess of former years. Of Provincial Secretary, expected but a small increase of revenue from imports the present year. The anticipated increase in the importation of molasses of a million of gallons, owing to the large quantity required in the sugar refinery for the manufacture of sugar, and also a large increase in the amount of brown sugar imported, but a considerable falling off in the quantity of refined sugar. He expected a very large importation of tea owing to the state of trade in the United States. He stated, in passing, that while in Nova Scotia some 18,000 lbs. of green tea was imported last year, in this Province only some 500 lbs. of this denomination was entered, he supposed this was owing to the Oolong and Souchong being entered as green tea in the sister Province. The Hon. Mr. Smith had, the other day, while commenting on that portion of his Excellency's speech which congratulated the Province on the increase of revenues, remarked that a similar state of things existed in Nova Scotia. But he, Provincial Secretary, explained that in Nova Scotia duties were paid on the amount of the face of the invoice, while in this Province the difference of exchange is deducted, so that there 10 per cent duty was as good as 15 per cent here. The liabilities of the Province would be, probably, the same, or would vary very little from those of last year. Some \$2,000, we understood the Secretary to say, had been saved last year in the Educational expenses, under the Parish School Law, without infringing on the general educational interests of the country.

Among the estimated appropriations of the year are \$4,000 for improving the navigation of the St. John and its tributaries, and \$500 for a geological survey of the Province which, the Provincial Secretary, stated, Professor Baillie had proposed to undertake, with other scientific gentlemen, on condition of their mere expenses being paid. The appropriations for Great Roads and Bridges for '64 are \$70,000, being \$10,000 more than last year, and for By-roads \$45,000, being \$5,000 more than last year.

Statement of Revenues received during the Fiscal Year, ending 31st Oct. 1863.		
Import Duty,	\$585,000 75	
Export Duty,	61,834 25	
Casual and Territorial Revenue	23,243 56	
Post Office,	4,629 20	
Supreme Court Fees,	4,629 20	
Auction Duty,	323 43	
Provincial Share of Seizures,	689 81	
Distillery Licenses,	10 00	
Railway Import,	138,320 00	
Sinking Fund,	1,192 31	
Light House Duties,	29,938 56	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	7,090 00	
Duties and Beacons,	5,213 42	
Indian Reserve Fund,	310 36	
Copy Right Duties,	99 97	
Fishery Fund,	166 62	
	\$892,792 41	

Expenditure of 1863 compared with the Estimate for 1864.		
1864.	1863.	1864.
Civil List,	\$38,000 00	\$38,000 00
Legislature,	44,823 05	39,668 00
Judicial,	12,437 82	32,240 00
Collection and Protection of Rev.	40,592 87	41,430 00
Post Office Department,	24,900 00	24,400 00
Board of Works,	117,382 65	140,900 00
Agriculture,	1,353 00	13,800 00
Education,	112,530 63	112,800 00
Fisheries,	724 70	200 00
Penitentiary,	6,200 00	6,200 00
Lunatic Asylum,	16,000 00	16,000 00
Public Health,	4,400 00	4,400 00
Pensions,	573 32	850 00
Indians,	1,300 00	1,300 00
Military and Militia,	9,581 32	10,000 00
Steam Boat Inspectors,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Education Deaf and Dumb,	300 00	300 00
Geological Survey,	500 00	500 00
Emigration,	1,200 00	1,200 00
Unforeseen Expenses,	6,233 48	7,000 00
Interest on Ordinary Debt,	51,594 43	52,000 00
Interest on Railway Debt,	115,615 01	117,000 00
Wm. Scouler, by Address		900 00
House of Assembly,		900 00
	\$647,000 01	\$661,615 00

Estimated Income for 1864, exclusive of Special Funds	
Imports,	\$600,000 00
Exports,	62,000 00
Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus	23,000 00
Civil List,	4,500 00
Auction Duty,	400 00
Provincial Share of Seizures,	600 00
	\$690,500 00
Less Drawbacks,	25,000 00
	\$665,500 00

Mr. Smith explained by explanation of two items in the public accounts, in which it appeared the chief clerks in the Educational and Auditor General's offices had respectively been paid certain sums for extra services; this principle he considered wrong, unless there were very special and urgent reasons in these particular cases.

Hon. Provincial Secretary explained that at certain seasons of the year there was an extraordinary amount of business to be done in these offices, and it had been found more advantageous to pay clerks extra for doing the work after hours than to employ green hands for the time, the same course had been pursued for several years, when his hon. friend was in the Government.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert complained of what he considered an untimely state of the railway accounts as submitted, and gave notice of motion for address for detailed statements with reference to a variety of matters, which he specified.

We have, above, given but a summary of the figures advanced by the Provincial Secretary, but still it will be found to comprise the most important items. During the discussion which will, no doubt, ensue upon these matters, other items will be elucidated.

February 27, 1864.
A Bill to enable trustees of some school in Clarendon to dispose of lands for payment of a debt, was agreed to. A Bill to incorporate a Boom Company in Queen's County, introduced by Mr. Ferris, was next committed. Hon. Chief Commissioner opposed one to sell in the house, all timber upon the payment of bounties has been refused. This he thought, was unfair to the owners of such timber, as there would be but one or two purchasers, while if the same timber were sold in St. John, which is the rule with regard to other Boom Companies, a fair market would be afforded, and the timber would bring its full value. Mr. Smith opposed the Bill, which was finally referred to a select Committee.
A Bill, the object of which is to amend the Act passed last year, relating to certain exemptions from duty at the port of St. Stephen, was committed and progress reported; this Bill was introduced by Mr. Bayl. The object is to provide for the employment and payment of Pilots on vessels entering port of St. Stephen. The general expression of members was in favor of the Bill. Mr. Lindsay introduced a Bill to increase the representation of the County of Carleton.

WOODSTOCK BRIDGE.
Mr. Munroe said he wished the attention of the House for a few moments. The importance of inducing immigration to the Province was generally recognized; and much anxiety has been manifested upon the subject. It was also generally admitted that this interest should be the special care of the Government, who should foster it by giving every facility to the opening up of new tracts of country with roads, bridges, mail routes &c. It was well known that lands in Carleton Co., on the west side of the river, mostly, granted; also that extensive tracts of excellent lands for settlement are on the

eastern side. Although the County was considerably circumscribed on the south by York, yet it was well situated on the north. There were splendid lands on the Backus, Shick, and McLean, and many other, where the flourishing settlements of Glassville, Knowlesville, Johnsville and Gordonsville, &c. He referred to the importance of a portage Road through these settlements to the Miramichi, a distance of some 13 miles. A portion of this road was made, and Government should at once have the remainder opened up. Much as the evils alluded to were felt, he (Mr. M.) said there were other inconveniences, and even greater ones experienced by that portion of the people of Carleton who reside on the eastern side of the River. During two months of the year, spring and fall, the River St. John was impassable only with great difficulty, often danger, and the people were deprived of medical service and pastoral visits during the breaking up and running of the ice in spring and during the closing up of the River in fall. Trade at these periods was entirely brought to a stand-still, and Woodstock, the centre of trade, suffered against the people. This present winter a large amount of snow occurred some weeks after the usual supply of wood, which is now mainly derived from the eastern side of the river. From the same cause the Iron Works, in which the whole Province is so much interested, was obliged to delay going into blast, their large supply of wood and charcoal which had been cut during the summer and autumn being entirely locked up, and the benefits they would otherwise derive from their large blocks of land thus, rendered entirely unavailable, while the inconvenience to the general public was incalculable. Was there no remedy? he asked this state of things to continue, while projects were being executed in every other season of the Province for improvements at this expense of the whole people. Railroads were built, Steamers provided, Bridges erected, schemes for railroad extension, for deep water terminals broached, while no attention was paid to a matter of so much importance as the settlement of Carleton County. As Government had the means of money grants, should they not initiate, and carry forward measures calculated to advance the material interests of the Country by inducing its settlement? Should they not, by bridging the St. John at Woodstock, not only render communication certain between both sides of the River, but make the wilderness accessible, and induce the people to settle on the eastern side of the St. John. Without going further into a subject which had before been on several occasions presented to the Legislature he begged leave to present the petition of a very large and influential number of the inhabitants of Carleton County for a Bridge over the St. John, at Woodstock.

His hon. the Speaker said, that under the rule of the House it would be impossible for him to receive this petition. (This petition was considered meagrely signed, there should have been over 1000 names to it.—Ed. Sen.)
Mr. Lindsay rose to second the proposal of his colleague, and stated that the returns from the Crown Land department, would show conclusively that the receipts from Crown lands, in the County of Carleton, were derived entirely from the Eastern side of the St. John. It was equally certain, that whatever hopes the Province had of the future settlement of that part of the country, acknowledged to be the greatest inducement to agricultural settlers of any district in the Province, were based upon the existence of these Crown lands. Settlement there had, during the past few years, been somewhat rapid, and the several settlements of Knowlesville, Gordonsville, Johnsville, Glassville already alluded to, stood as substantial testimony to the success of the land policy for the settlement of agricultural operations. But these settlements could not be expected, under the present state of things, to grow; the experiment, so far as proving the character of the land was concerned, had been successful, but the settlers had likewise learned, as the inhabitants of the Eastern side of the river, generally, had long since, that owing to their isolated position, and the difficulty of their reaching any market with their produce, it was not wise to encourage their friends to follow their example. It therefore he contended, because the duty of the Government, as conservators of the public interest, to make provisions for building a bridge over the St. John at Woodstock, thus stimulating the improvement of the County, increasing the revenues and, at the same time, doing an act of justice to that large portion of the inhabitants of Carleton who had so long struggled against the difficulties arising from their local position. Justice to that section of the country, he contended, that the Bridge over the St. John, and the local improvements in various parts of the Province were being prosecuted, this proposed bridge should be built.

His hon. the Speaker here called Mr. L. to order as there was nothing before the House.
The rest of the day (parliamentary) was spent on a Bill of Mr. Young's which was finally passed.
February 29, 1863.
The topic of the day is, who is to fill the place, vacated by the sudden death of the High Sheriff of York County, yesterday? where there are some 25 applicants, and each of these have a circle of friends on the canvass—a good deal of excitement is to be expected.

A Staking Company, in St. John, got a bill of incorporation passed; verily an important matter for grave Legislation the first, as Mr. Bayl truthfully put it, of the 47th 10s. rule. A Bill to establish a Work House in St. George was passed. Some notion of motion for addresses were given, and some resolutions for the same purpose passed.
Mr. Munroe's bill, relating to unimproved granted land, as referred back to the house by the special committee to which it was referred, was committed and passed by the House. It provides that money collected shall be expended between 1st May and 1st September, and balance collected afterwards shall be paid to the Secretary Treasurer, and expended with succeeding year's tax.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a Bill to place road from North to South Richmond, on great road list; referred to Board of Works.
A Bill to enable Municipality of York to assess the County for the interest on a sum, not exceeding \$500, for expenses of great exhibition, was passed.
Mr. Lindsay's bill to reduce the standard weight of oats from 36 to 33 1/3 lbs. per bushel was, notwithstanding the strenuous arguments of the mover and his colleague, defeated by a 3 months postponement. Some gentlemen argued that the establishment of a high standard had had the effect of an improvement in the quality of oats raised, and led to more care on the part of the Farmer.

The formal motion, preliminary to supply, for Friday next, was made by the Provincial Secretary. Having thus, briefly, made a review of what the house did do, we will not take up space by saying what they did not do or what do only partially.

February March 1.
The important matter of the session, of the day, so far as this Province is concerned, is, to-day, in some sense, before the House. First, though not finally, we have the St. John petition for

WESTERN EXTENSION.
a mainstem connection, 105 feet long, and containing 3,000 yards of iron. Then we have laid before the House, by hon. Provincial Secretary, the

CORRESPONDENCE.

long asked, and anxiously waited for. Immediately upon submitting this correspondence, Mr. Stevens rose and asked the Provincial Secretary if Government intended to submit any measures this winter relating to Railway Extension, to which Mr. Tilley replied, No! It is not the intention of Government to submit any measures this winter relating to Railway Extension. From the postal correspondence Canada has no assumed, by ordering a survey at her own expense, and the disposition evinced by that Colony, as well as the marked change which had taken place in public opinion in Canada, in favor of the Inter-Colonial road, it would be, Mr. Tilley said, unwise, and indeed might be regarded as a violation of public faith, did the Government of New Brunswick now seek to repeal the laws upon the Statute Book, or to substitute new ones involving new schemes. Having just a chance to glance at the dispatches between the Canadian Government and our own, we can only now, without a critical examination of the dispatches, mention the ultimatum arrived at, which, as stated by Mr. Tilley, is that Canada has entered upon the work of a thorough survey at her own cost, our Government assenting to the same, but not committing itself to the adoption of that survey. We also print the correspondence from a dispatch written by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to the Governor General of Canada, in which our Government shows in a most telling way the conduct of Canada, and vindicates the character and position of New Brunswick. He says—

"The engagement of 1862 was one of a solemn character, approaching as nearly in its nature to a Treaty, as the political condition of these Provinces permitted. It was signed by duly appointed Plenipotentiaries. It was confirmed by Your Excellency by Lord Mulgrave, and myself, on behalf of the Provinces we govern. It was not the private agreement of individuals which could be repudiated solely at the expense of the honor of the men who signed it. It was not the undertaking of a Government which might be repudiated at the expense of some discredit to their party, or overruled by their opponents should they replace them in power. It was an Inter-Provincial Act, and it is not easy to see how it can be abandoned without peril to the credit of that Province, which, without the consent of the other contracting parties, proposes to abide by its engagements, and to carry out the provisions of the negotiations between independent nations would, I do not hesitate to say, be probably followed by a suspension of all diplomatic relations."

"Every act which bears or seems to bear the aspect of selfishness or bad faith, sinks deeply into the mind of New Brunswick, and is felt as a stain on the honor of the Province. True, among those who know them closely, the conduct of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia acting loyally in the spirit and letter of their obligations, will but give increased confidence in their honor and integrity of nation. But, nevertheless, New Brunswick must to a large extent feel the effects of what is done by her greater and more powerful neighbor; and it is therefore that she claims a right to protest against a course which cannot be persisted in without injury to herself, as well as to those who may more justly suffer."

"If a solemn agreement intended to rest this case, but right or wrong, the pressure from outside, and further railway Legislation cannot well be avoided or resisted, and whether the Government will be able to maintain the ground it has taken, or will have to yield the position, remains to be seen. Without any permanent confidence in Canada by us, we rather think, our Government; certainly not in the least, what Provincial obligation may be looked upon as secure."

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Two bills relating to criminal cases, the one to alter, amend, and extend the provisions of the law relating to larceny, so as to cover cases not now provided for by our laws, and the other to have similar effect on the law relating to offences against the person, were discussed and passed to-day.

Mr. Lindsay proposed a Bill to amend the law relating to every man's residence, after a short discussion, was on motion of Mr. Smith, postponed 3 months. The House then adjourned at 3:30, as several of the members desired to attend the funeral of the late Sheriff McLean. Mr. Codrill protesting against so early an adjournment. Just before the adjournment Mr. Lindsay asked Mr. W. J. Gilbert to read a memorandum of the Canadian Council, so frequently referred to, throughout the despatches, of the 25th February, 1863, was not included among the despatches and papers now submitted. Hon. Mr. Waters said he was not at that moment in a position to reply, and queried whether the minute allotted to him was not so much as would permit him to write. Mr. Anglin said it had been, probably the bill would not have been passed.

The Agricultural Board held preliminary meeting to-day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FEBRUARY 29, 1864.
Immediately after the journals had been read, hon. Mr. Stevens rose and said, he had a resolution to submit which would, he was assured, commend itself to the hearty approbation of their hon. friends. He believed that the measure proposed, would give the whole country great pleasure, and that it would be regarded as a particular gratification, on the part of the general satisfaction which the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the illustrious Father of the Prince, now born, to this Province afforded all classes of Her Majesty's subjects here. He would therefore move the following: Resolved that the Hon. the Attorney General be presented to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, on the event of the birth of a Prince, Her apparent to the Crown of England.

Hon. Mr. Botsford seconded the motion, which passed unanimously, and it was therefore Resolved that the hon. House of Assembly be requested to join in such address.

Hon. Mr. Stevens said he had a Bill to return for the past year from the Bank of New Brunswick, St. Stephens Bank, Commercial Bank, Bank of Westmorland.

The Bill relating to Banks was brought up from the Lower House by hon. Attorney General to-day. This is the first Bill of the session. One was sent down from here to-day and Hon. Mr. Fisher to transfer of land belonging to Christ's Church Woodstock was also brought up by hon. Mr. Fisher.

February 28, 1864.

Hon. Mr. Stevens, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, had before the House a message, being a despatch from the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, dated 8th February, relating to the Government of Nova Scotia, Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The despatch shows that the Government of Nova Scotia propose submitting a resolution to their Legislature for the appointment of delegates to confer with delegates from the other Provinces, for the purpose of preliminary arrangements for the union of such Colonies under one Government.

The money so received, by the Provincial Treasurer to be by him invested in the purchase of out-standing Provincial debentures, such to remain in his hands until it becomes necessary to re-issue them in order to meet a call from depositors in the Savings Bank, under order from the Governor in Council.
Hon. Mr. Botsford questioned the correctness of the term re-issue in its connection in the bill. The character of the debentures by the operation of this bill was unchanged, but they remained the same with the interest coupons attached, therefore the term re-issue was not correct, as that would signify a new transaction. It was simply a transfer of debentures by funds placed in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer by depositors in the Savings Bank. The general provisions of the bill he regarded as desirable. This was no provision for funding our Provincial debt, or for lessening our liabilities; these remained the same, unless the debentures were destroyed or cancelled, they could not properly, he thought, be re-issued.

Hon. Mr. Wark said, the operation would be the funding of the receipts of the Savings Bank in our own securities, which involved no risk or danger, except so far as the ordinary fluctuations of the stock market was concerned. Formerly it was left in the power of the Government to invest the Savings Bank deposits or to use them in the ordinary services of the country, whereby much risk and danger was incurred, as it could not be foretold at what moment a run upon the bank by depositors might come. Under the provisions of this bill the Provincial Secretary acts very much as a banker, conducting an operation in England for the depositors in the Savings Bank here. Any little risk, arising from the changes in the stock market, would be more than overborne by the encouragement offered to the working classes to invest; especially as the Government will now be enabled to place in such position as they would desire.

Hon. Mr. Kinnear said, by this bill the Province provides to buy its own debentures, and holds them

until it is found necessary to re-issue and sell them. To re-issue was simply to issue again. When any amount of debentures was bought up while they lay in the hands of the Treasurer or of the issuer, the payment of interest on them would, of course, be suspended, and the only way to pay interest on the deposits in the bank was to re-issue.

Hon. Mr. Botsford, alluding to the remarks of hon. Mr. Wark, said, the provisions of the bill had passed last session, which he supposed had been sacredly observed, guarded the Savings Bank deposits, and provided a fund against any unusual demand by the depositors of the interest in the interest on these debentures when called in had to be provided for, and an account kept, the same as in those affairs. The keeping of a correct account, and entering the debit and credit of the interest, he regarded as a very important matter; these accounts should all be kept in such a way as to be readily understood.

Hon. Mr. Wark thought the term re-issue was not correct. The Government had no right to call them in as they had 30 years to run, it could only invest them in them.

Hon. Mr. Botsford thought the operation analogous to the course pursued in England in the issue of Exchequer bills, and could see no objection either to the principle or wording of this bill.

Hon. Mr. CHANDLER liked the bill because while it made very desirable provisions for redeeming our own debentures, did not contemplate increasing the Provincial debt. He knew of gentlemen in this Province who were prepared to invest in a large amount in Provincial debentures, and he hoped the time would come when the interest we paid would all be paid in the Province, and when our debentures would all be held here. He thought the term re-issue correct; it was simply to send forth again. The debentures were not issued, though signed and sealed, until put into circulation. He trusted that such of our debentures as should be purchased by the Province in the way contemplated, would not have to be re-issued again at all. As for the mode of keeping the accounts and paying the interest, he thought there could be no trouble. Whenever any debentures were bought up, the Provincial Treasurer, being, remain in the hands of the Treasurer, or of Messrs. Baring's, as so much blank paper; they may be sealed up, and all that seemed to him necessary, was, as fast as the terms arrived, to cut off the coupons. He thought there need be no circumspection about the matter, nor was it necessary that the Provincial Treasurer should be the Provincial Treasurer. The Messrs. Baring's would not cut off the coupons without being paid for it why the debentures might at once be transmitted to the Provincial Treasurer, to remain in his keeping.

Hon. Mr. WARK said, these debentures were not the same as Exchequer bills which were, as a general rule, only issued for the present temporary purpose. When there were special pecuniary claims pressing the Government they issued Exchequer bills, which passed from hand to hand among capitalists, until the period when the ordinary revenue returns enabled the Government to call them in and cancel them. Whenever it appeared desirable to the Government to disburse special sums of Parliament was necessary. The interest on these bills was paid by debentures would have to be paid regularly, and the interest account kept by Messrs. Baring's; the Provincial Treasurer would have no responsibility in the matter, and the failure to provide for the interest would disarrange the accounts.

Hon. Mr. STRAVES said, the principal point at issue appeared to be as to the proper mode of keeping the accounts, but he apprehended no difficulty from that source. The operation of the bill would be simple. The Messrs. Baring's as agents of the Province would be instructed to purchase Provincial debentures to a certain amount, and to forward them when so purchased to the Provincial Treasurer, and by so much will the Provincial Treasurer be withdrawn from the market, and the interest in the mean time saved until it becomes necessary to re-issue them. When such re-issue became necessary, he hoped purchasers would be found for them within our own Province. If it was necessary for the Provincial Treasurer to keep a normal interest account of these debentures it would be simply a debit and credit entry of the amount, when the several coupons might be cut off. The operation under the provisions of this bill would save the country one per cent, and at the same time be offering inducement for the industrious classes for a safe investment of their money in the Province, which would money would be used for the purpose of buying up our own debentures.

The Bill was, now, agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Stevens submitted the Financial Statement of 1863, and the Estimates of 1864. Hon. Mr. Kinnear presented a resolution, moved by Mr. Dushow praying for the passage of a bill relating to topiary, St. John. Also a petition from Thomas Traill and others against any alteration in the Act relating to the Great Marsh, St. John.

February 29.

The first business done to-day was the calling of the roll which, by rule of the House is done every session on the 14th day. There were 13 hon. members present and 9 absent.

Hon. Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from Hugh Steeves, of Hillsborough, setting forth that the 8th section of the Act of Assembly, 1852, incorporating the Albert County Mining Company, operated injuriously upon him, and asking relief from the operation of the same.

Hon. Mr. CHANDLER said that it would be remembered that the Act in question, referred to in the petition, was under discussion, and he and other gentlemen pointed out what the operation of this section 8 would be, showing that it gave excessive and absolute power to this Company not given by any other Act of Incorporation in the Province. He, hon. Mr. C., had said at the time that the Company would be well wiser to accept of the value of the property of this petitioner £1,000. The result had shown that he was right but had undervalued the loss. Last summer Mr. Steeves had been offered £3,000 in gold by an American company for this land, 300 acres, and the offer was accepted and bargain closed, but when the proposition came to examine the title and to carry out the operation of this law, he, by advice of counsel, withdrew his offer until the section should be repealed. He wondered at the time how hon. gentlemen could come to the conclusion they had, and pass the bill, and their experience of the working of that bill as now presented showed how very careful they should be in Legislating when private rights were involved. The land in question never had been entered upon, nor did the Company need it, still under the law the Company had the power to enter and break ground upon the same.

Hon. Mr. HARRISON was under the impression that the consent of the proprietors of the land was necessary, under the provisions of the law, before the company could enter upon it. He likewise said it had been subsequently decided at the Court in Queen's County, that while the minerals belonged to the Crown, the right of entry was in the proprietors of the land.

Hon. Mr. STRAVES recollected very well that he entered upon the subject, at the time the law was passed, nor could he conceive how their hon. friends could consent to give this Company a right to enter upon the lands adjoining, while all other property throughout the Province was held sacred. As anticipated then it has turned out that the operation of the law inflicts great hardships, in this instance it has deprived the petitioner of £3,000. The fact that the law was a special one, and not general, made the hardship all the greater.

He had not, owing to the fact of his being a relative of the party chiefly interested, taken, himself, so active a part in the discussion, in 1852, but he now, as members, but he knew that even if it were made to show that the minority was right, and that the measure was a dangerous one.

Hon. Mr. Botsford said, referring to the action of 1852, that progress was reported from time to time, lengthy arguments used, and the most strenuous efforts made to prevent the passage of the bill, but now the bill is before the House, and the minority private interests in its operation.

He very well remembered an observation made by a gentleman, then a member of this House, not now in the Legislature, Mr. Brown, which was that the arguments of the minority were unanswerable, but still there must be an error somewhere; he could not discern it, but must go for the bill. It was not strange, as predicted, the law had proved harsh in its operations; but it was surprising that a majority of this House could not foresee this, at the time the law passed. He hoped that now a majority would be ready to assist in relieving the petitioner from the injustice done him. The Company not only had not entered upon the land in question, but they did not require it.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON felt called upon to vindicate

himself and the majority who voted with him in 1852. They were actuated by a sense of right and only did what they, with the information then before them, conceived to be their duty. When subsequently, by a decision of the Supreme Court the Company then advanced were endorsed, he had felt his convictions strengthened and becoming more fully convinced that he had voted right. There might be some hardships under the operation of the bill, and he should be prepared to assist in removing them if possible.

March 1.
Hon. Mr. Kinnear introduced a bill to amend the law relating to Courts of Probate.

Hon. Mr. Davidson by leave presented a petition asking for an alteration in the Fishery Act, and the enactment of certain regulations. The same hon. gentleman also presented a petition against the passage of any law for the division of Shipigan, Gloucester.

Hon. Capt. Robinson suggested, that as a number of petitions were likely to come before the House, bearing upon the same subject, it would be well to appoint a special Committee to which these petitions should be all referred.

March 2.

The Council went into Committee, Hon. Mr. Davidson in the chair, upon a bill to authorize the Trustees of Schools in Douglastown, Newcastle, to sell certain lands in that place and invest the proceeds toward payment of a debt incurred in purchase of other lands and erection of a new school house, more commodious and suitable than the old one. This bill was agreed to without discussion, and the House then went into Committee on the bill to alter and amend sec. 3, of the act of 6 W. 4th, which provides for the reporting and publishing of the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Mr. KINNAR, the Chairman, explained that the section of the act referred to, provided that the sum of \$200 should be paid for the service of reporting and publishing the decisions. This amount had been found quite an inadequate remuneration for the service, and it was now sought to increase the annual salary to \$400. The publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court was necessary, not to supply a want of the legal profession, but from their importance to the public generally, who were interested in them, as being decisions arising on cases occurring within purview of the Province, and were as necessary for every man in business as an acquaintance with Blackstone. He thought that the reports and the Acts of Assembly should be kept on sale in various parts of the Province, in order that they should be readily available by every one who desired them.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said that the reporter of these decisions heretofore did not receive, after the expense of printing was deducted, more than three shillings per annum. The lawyers were, he said, less interested in the publication of these reports than the people at large. He thought the publisher, heretofore, had displayed supineness in not making the publication more public, and he believed it would be very desirable to have a copy sent gratuitously to every member of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. HARRISON acknowledged that it was advisable that the reports should be published, provided they were made available to the public, but would be useless, however, merely to have them on file in the Law Library. At one time they were distributed to members of that House, and he thought they should be so distributed gratuitously, or at a reasonable rate.

Hon. Mr. ROSS was pleased to hear the suggestion of the hon. President, and thought it would be a highly advantageous to have a number sent to each member of the Legislature. Bill was agreed to.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

Report of Schools.

We have received the annual Report for 1863, of the Chief Superintendent of Schools. From it we compile the following facts: