

the Troops *at all times*, and with the whole resources of the Company, if necessary, as, in military operations, time must often be a matter of great importance.

2nd. With respect to the power given to the Directors of making bye laws, without any provision being made, as is the case in this country, for their being subject to revision by any higher authority, Her Majesty's Government propose to require the Directors of Provincial Railways to submit their bye laws for the approval of the Governor of the Province.

3d. In the absence of any provision in the Act with respect to the Navigation of Rivers and Canals, Lord Grey proposes to instruct the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick to submit to the Legislature a separate enactment for the purpose of giving the Executive Government a general control over all works undertaken by Railway Companies which might have a tendency to impede the free navigation of the internal waters of the Province.

4th. I am to direct your attention to the absence in the Act, not only of a maximum table of charges, but of any provision for securing that the charges made should apply equally to all persons. This omission appears to Lord Grey the more objectionable in the present case because the Company is authorized to run Steamboats in connexion with the line, and His Lordship considers it extremely necessary that some provision should be introduced into the Act for preventing the Railway Company from forcing the public to use their Steamboats in preference to other modes of conveyance to or from the Railway, by a system of differential charges in favor of passengers by them. I am further directed to add, that upon receiving from you an assurance that the Company will join in recommending to the Provincial Legislature the amendments to which I have adverted, Lord Grey will be prepared to advise Her Majesty to confirm the Acts in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

B. HAWES.

Messrs. Gilbert, Hook & Co.

(Copy)

*Philpot Lane, 27th November, 1846.*

MY LORD,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of yesterday's date, from Mr. Under Secretary Hawes, in answer to our letter of the 12th instant to Your Lordship, on the subject of the New Brunswick Railway Acts.

The Directors of the Company are most desirous that the provisions of their Act of Incorporation should be in every respect in conformity with the Rules and Regulations laid down by Her Majesty's Government; and we have no hesitation in giving Your Lordship the assurance and undertaking which you require, that the Directors of the Company will apply in the next Session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an Act embracing the several amendments pointed out by Your Lordship, and that they will use their best efforts to ensure that such Act shall pass into Law.

We trust that this assurance will be satisfactory, and that Your Lordship will enable us to communicate to our clients, by the next Halifax Mail, the official announcement that Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm the Acts in question.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GILBERT, HOOK, STREET & GUTTERS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Message to the House of Assembly, 6th February, 1847.*  
W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, Lt. Gov.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Assembly, the copy of a Despatch addressed by him to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1843, and of one received by him in the last year from Earl Grey, on the subject of the Imperial Copy Right Act.

W. M. G. C.

The Despatches accompanying this Message being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

COPY RIGHT ACT.

(Copy)

[No. 70.]

*Fredericton, 20th July, 1843.*

MY LORD,—A sensation having been produced in the Province by the recent enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, (5 & 6 Vict. cap. 45, 47, & 49,) for the protection of Copy Right on Books, I am prompted to explain to Your Lordship the situation in which these Communities are placed by the restrictions which are thus imposed on the introduction of English Books, reprinted in America, and on certain Newspapers through the medium of which they have heretofore obtained circulation, by what is called the privilege of the Deputy Post Master General, who, at his discretion, has dispensed with the Law for imposing on them full letter rates of Postage.

In the Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry in Canada, it was observed, that no printed matter coming from England, except Stamped Newspapers, could pass through the Post, unless charged by weight at the rates of Letters exceeding an ounce, which, in the case of English Reviews, Magazines, and Pamphlets, acted as a complete prohibition, and that the American reprints of Miscellanies, under the privilege referred to, had obtained an extensive circulation.

The limited means and opportunities of acquiring Books has led, in these Provinces, as well as in the United States, to the publication of a great number of cheap Newspapers, containing, with the usual matter of Advertisements, Correspondence, and extracts from English and American Journals, selections from Books and Miscellanies. These selections, which are, for the most part, taken from the lighter productions of the English and American presses, are generally unexceptionable, and tend to encourage a taste for reading amongst those who have no access to Books, and are cut off from social intercourse of an improving nature.

Some publishers in the United States, taking advantage of the increasing demand for publications of this nature, have undertaken the publication of entire works in consecutive numbers, or in extra sheets; and as examples of the works thus circulated in the Provinces, as well as in the United States, may be mentioned, Allison's History of Europe, Liebig's Animal and Agricultural Chemistry, Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, Borrow's Bible in Spain, &c.; and it may be remarked, that the papers which are engaged in these republications, and depending on support in these Provinces, have taken no part in the acrimonious discussions which often pervade the political Journals of the United States.

The claim to protection of the English publishers being the ground on which the circulation of these papers has been suddenly arrested by the charge of Letter Postage, and by the seizure of the "Extras," the public attention has been drawn to the high price of English Books, which has operated so entirely to prevent their circulation in these Provinces.

The encouragement derived in the United Kingdom from the numerous Libraries, Clubs, and Societies, which are supplied with copies of Books as they issue from the Press, and to whom the price of a Book is less an object than the early supply of new works to their numerous subscribers and readers, renders it practicable in most cases for an English publisher to attach such a price to a book which would command any sale in the Colonies, as nearly to remunerate him from this source alone, independently of the demand from individual purchasers, according to the merit or interest of the work.

The increasing demand of a more numerous and less affluent class of readers, has led to some reduction in the price of works, by their publication in less expensive forms: but the price even of these books, en-