

another world I am convinced I shall enjoy gr

really are. Knowledge I have ever sought to acquire  
glorious it will be to be able to grasp it  
all its ramifications in an eternal hereafter! If  
the dull, plodding, senseless people of earth ne-  
ver think on, much less can they comprehend, what  
meant by God, Heaven, and Eternity. Of all

lady-governed countries on the earth, England and her dependencies are certainly the best. There is *no law for the rich*, and *no law for the poor* in a phrase, a *good-bye gift*; in England it is *nothing without money*. Upon the table laid a funeral cap ready-rimmed, and directed to be worn by the poor, and the poor were barred. Her keys and papers she entrusted to Mr. Duns. Amongst her papers were found a number written as to the *debt of the poor*, and some for assistance, a letter addressed to Lady Pe containing some lines on the death of Sir Robert and other matters.

There were several features, a figure inclined to fatness, and although she bore traces of former beauty,—the melancholy brow has created a new beauty,—and the *debt of the poor* has been returned to it; the deceased person herself will upon temporary insanity.—*English paper.*

[illegible]

Petition received accordingly; and His Honor the Governor directed to nominate Edmond J. de la Poterie, Montgomery and Barbours as a select committee thereon.

Mr. Bissard moved, that the Hon. Attorney General (General be added to the committee; and the Petition of Mr. Sibley, should also be on it.

Hon. Attorney General said, this was a private Petition, and was going to bring in a bill for the purpose of vesting in the Province all mineral and minerals in the owners of the soil. This Petition proposes that the Government should be authorized to purchase the land for the purpose of granting leases and grants to the mines and mining privileges, to make arrangements with the owners of the soil to carry on the mining operations; and thereby to secure the benefit of the mining operations to the Province.

At present, the owners of the soil had the right of preventing any persons from trespassing on the land: while the lessees or grantees of mining villages had an undoubted right to the minerals under such land, but they had no right of entry on the land to get it them; and the continuance of a state of village and mining was the cause of the depopulation and depauperization of the country, and would prevent the employment of enterprise and capital in developing them. It was a most important subject; and he therefore hoped the committee would consist of at least seven members.

The hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Montagu, Chapman, Botsford, Harding, Stiles and Lush were then named the Committee.

Hon. Mr. W. M. Lush said, in his humble opinion, the subject was one of the most important of the day, and he thought Mr. Barton of St. John, on a subject, and it was a question whether it should

Mr. Cutfey briefly urged, that the matter be provided for by some general enactment.

Mr. Spaulding suggested, that as a Committee already been raised on a somewhat similar point brought in by an hon. member for Queen's Co. (Mr. Barlow), that Committee might be enlarged and the whole matter referred to it, instead of appointing a new one.

Mr. Barbieri thought the former Committee better be discharged, and all the documents

Mr. Eadie thought, that if these matters referred to the same committee, it should be referred to nine Members.

such a Committee. He believed, some honest men owned lands in which some of the most important questions were situated, and such Members would not be on the Committee. There was one reason why he himself would rather object to be on the Committee; because he had been professionally engaged in one of those suits at law. But there was a great difference in the nature of the law in question. The Petition brought in by the Member for Queen's, prayed for pecuniary compensation for damages sustained by the law in defending his rights, as and in the case of the Member for Queen's, would have

newly introduced bill should pass a bill to regulate the mining rights of the land owners and the lease and grantees for the future. All the minerals and mining rights were the property of the Crown, and were always expressly reserved to the Crown in all grants of land. The judges of the country, after having devoted much time and the most careful attention to the subject, had determined that such reservation of Crown rights were in full force, and that the Crown had never been divested of such rights. It also decided, while the Crown owned the land, that the Crown owned the

in this Petition prayed that a law be passed to define those respective rights thereby to prevent future litigation. The entry was not in the Crown; but the poor mines and minerals was; therefore the of any such mines, although he had paid the consideration for such mining rights, they could not enter upon the ground then. The object of the intended new law prevent such difficulty and injustice here making some provision, to authorize the solicitor to summon a jury in all such cases.

assess the amount of this service, or whether he should pay to the owner of the right of entry to work his mine. He thus was not contemplated by this Position; and as the purpose of this law was totally different from that brought into law, Master of the Queen's.—The Hon. General concluded, by explaining that he had previously employed in some of his notions on this subject, it might probably be of service to his serving on the select Com-