superstance for its disposite of control or to the panish proportion of the form of the panish of th

Fogo was occupied for nearly two months on business apart from his office, occasioned by the number of vrecked sealers that had to seek sheler there. We could not find genulemen in this country who could afford to work without remuneration, a fact of which we had sufficient evidence when we found three Contingence Bills thrown out in the Legislative Council, because hon gentlemen representing our higher classes refus-d to give two or three hours of their time, once or twice a week, to the service of the country, without remuneration. He was sorry to see this additional duty imposed on the Magistrates without some little fee to remunerate them for their service.

Mr. RENOUP hoped that the eloquent speech of the bon member for Fogo would be reported. He (Mr. Renouf) thought the object of the bill was a good one. These Magistrates had very little to do, and they might be very usefully employed in collecting the information necessary to the successful carrying out of this measure. He (Mr. Renouf) thought their salaries were amply sufficient for the duties they had to perform. That measure would not entail much additional labor, and he considered that they were certainly the proper persons to be entrusted with the carrying out of the provisions of that bill.

Mr. E. D. Sinza regarded the principle of that bill as unobjectionable. It would certainly have the effect of procuring very useful information. We should now know more of that interesting locality Goat's Cove than we knew before. Hon members would be able to secretain the number of its inhabitants, and whether Mr King was in reality monarch of all he surveyed in that quarter. But joking apart, he considered the measure a very useful one, and the only difficulty in his mind was that it would not be carried out efficien ly, because there was no provision for remunerating the parties who were to perform the work. It seems to be a for the parties of the provision for the united of the work of the provision for carried out efficiently would be not to be obtained to

to be carried into effect.

Hon ATTORNEY GENERAL.—If he was not mistaken marriages must be registered under the marriage act.

Mr. Kent.—But clergymen were not bound to make returns.

The kon ATTORNEY GENERAL believed they were. The Speaker considered that it was of great importance that there should be a registration of births and marriages. The measure applied to all, and it was a day that they sweld to their own people, as it was of the utmost inaportance that such registers should be correctly kept, as they might involve rights of property and the peace of families, and serious loss and damage might result from the want of that evidence which, in the lapse of tume, such registers only could furnish. In this country no great loss had yet taken place from the want of public registers sithould have a ware there had been some. We were increasing, and with an increase of population and accumulation of property, it was of the atmost importance that we should have a correct registry of marriages and births. A registry of deaths was also necessary. He had frequent applications from England and Ireland as to the deaths of persons, and the time of such deaths. With regard to penal les, if there was any objection, he did not see that it was necessary to press taat. It became a moral duty, and he took it for granted all clergyme would be ready and willing to assist in securing accurate registers. In Lower Canada there was a system of punior registratin, one of which was a the end of each year deposited with the Clerk of the Court, and the Roman Catholic clergy were the first an activation of the Act of Lower Canada. He thought it was the duty of all clergymen to assist in earrying out such an excessivy measure. As to the penalites, he did not think any c-ergymen would come to much, but he did not think any c-ergymen would come to much, but he did not think any c-ergymen would fems to much the consideration of the subject by the constituancies of the suppose they would come to much, but he did not the registers as any r

statistical information, that there should be a correct registry of births, marriages and deaths. But what the petition of the Right Revd. Dr. Mullock objected to was that the Catholic clergy should, under penalties, be bound to make returns to the government, which he regarded as a species of penal legislation. Mr Prowse was surprised that there should be any difficulty about furnishing information which was considered necessary in all civilised and progressive contries. He did say that if in that bill there was anything which touched the religious feeling of the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, he (Mr Prowse) would not be a party to its enactment, for however valuable the information might be, religious feelings must be held sacred; and he was satisfied the leader of the Government would be the last to infringe them. But such registers were wery much required, and he (Mr Prowse) trusted there would be a willingness to assist in having them accusately made up.

Mr Talbot—It was customary in all Catholic countries to keep in the churches public registers of marriages and births, and whenever courts of justice required extracts from them as matter of evidence, access to them was allowed. But there were no public registers of marriage here at all, because marriages were not performed in the churches. But there was a registry kept of baptisms and marriages, and the Bishop had no objection to allow it to be copied if the government required it.

Hon Attorner General—It seemed to be considered objectionable that the bill should impose a duty for which there was no compensation. He had no objection to dispense with the 5th section of the Bill. But he could not say the same respecting the 6th. It was the section on which he relied for securing a correct registry of marriages. It provided that in addition to what clergymen were bound by law to do, they should send a copy of their registry at the end of the year to the Colonial Secretary's office. This object was to procure in a condensed form what was now recorded in all the ch

o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

The house met at three o'clock.

Pursuant to order of the day, on motion of the hon ATTORNEY GENERAL, the house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Bill to continue the punishment of Banishment in certain cases, Mr Nowlan in the chair.

The several sections of the Bill were read and adopted, and the committee rose and the Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments,

Ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

Pursuant to order of the day

reported the Bill with some amendments,
Ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, on motion of the kon
Attorney General the house resolved itself into a
Committee of the whole on the Bill to make provision for the recovery of Penalties becoming due on the
forfeiture of certain Recognizances, Mr. Rorke in the
chair.

The several sections of the Bill were read and adopted, and the committee rose and the Chairman reported the Bill with some amendment. Ordered to be
engrossed and read a linit dime to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, on motion of the
hon ATTORNEY GENERAL, the House resolved itself
into a Committee of the whole on the Bill to enable
courts of Law to give relief against adverse claims
made upon persons having no interest in the subject
of such claims, Dr Winter in the chair.

The several sections of the bill were read and adopted with some amendments, and it he committee rose
and the chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on
Monday next.

The house then adjourned until Monday at three
o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

of life, in payment of which produce, will ever be benefited and praying that the house the house to hind or pledge either the Go lature to the proposed unlisheen obtained which will clear for the advantage of this colon nity has been afforded of consuimportant measure.

Mr WYATT, in moving that table, would make a few obser was signed by most of the le John's, now in the constry, and afforded, he was satisfied that many others who were not rest was based on resolutions adop of the Commercial Society, cotion of that question. There woice at the meeting, and histal gentleman had afterwords tion. He mentioned that to the question. The Commercial Society, cotion of that question. The Commercial Society, of the constructions. Not very long ago the tions. Not very long ago the tion to the government as to acted upon, and the revenue siderable loss, which would be that recommendation been actinght appear to have emana colony; but it expressed the number of all classes. The munity, and sithermen, agreed anot to be settled in the existing the should be given for its cofor the friends of confederatio be beneficial to the country genation had yet been furnished, appear to be such as would in their present constitution as a represented himself a constitution with Canada, Newfound and before he would give a vental town, which might be afterwarf. Its own opiaion was that if we ration with Canada, Newfound and before he would give a vental town, which might be afterwarf. Its own opiaion was that if we ration with Canada, Newfound and before he would give a vental town, which might be afterwarf the prayer of that petition were informed, in reply, that the prayer of that petition were informed, in reply, that the prayer of that petition were informed, in reply, that the published in the newspapers mature consideration it was desorted the greater portion of the and if it could be shown them the healt of the colony to enter it they would readily become pathen they would oppose ir.—The yound readily become pathen they would oppos (To be conti

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AN enption from sores, olears, bad most diseases of the skin, will be severing use of these admir may be implicitly relied on in regard to sex or the duration of way's Ointment and Pills are unindolent ulcerations of the legs other applications and consign of pain and death. No risk or the use of Holloway's medicar allays pain, smarting, and itch from foul matter, represses proces the growth of good healthy ultimately form a sound surface

The Newfour

MONDAY, MARC

THE debate in the Assembly or yet closed, though the argum husted. The scheme has n husted. The scheme has no through and through—all its fee bare, and we feel assured that a ed it with intelligent and impar cided in favour of its adoption are glad to perceive that with al industrious opponents bave been real point against it, or in any we sition of antagonism they have of delusions with which they at of delusions with which they at very soon worked through and have been unable to replace eve and have had no other choice picking up the scattered fragment and finging them back again facts and argument. It has been have noticed the discussion that tence of our opponents has been Union had come to us from a netrument whose first better there. Union had come to us from a ne ernment whose first object was selves at our utmost cost. Canar nancial straits, and saw no me was liable to her as a raid upon u teeming as we so notoriously prosperity! Hence the cry of hence the discovery of the treation our independent legislation." If not in the same breath, procthus put the case, that we are pay our deb's, and that we are pof pauperism compared to which the neck would be an endurable pendent legislation" to which we at all hazards, is admittedly the possible, and we by no means deblieve it to be powerless to meet exigencies of the country. Undone good service, and if not to reach, at least to an appreciable