

might be rearranged now. The use of one coach was enough.

Mr. A. C. DEBENHURST moved an amendment to the Resolution, that the Contingent Committee be authorized to employ one coach for the use of the House.—Adopted.

Mr. NEEDHAM moved that every member of the House fold and address his own Debates and Journals, and post them without the employment of a messenger.

Hon. Mr. ALLEN hoped his honorable colleague would withdraw his motion. He thought he would do it if he gave the matter a few moments' consideration.

Hon. Mr. HITCHINS moved was surprised at such a resolution being laid before the House. It looked like a burlesque.

Mr. LINDSAY said that for years members had folded and addressed their own Journals, and he thought they could do it again.

Mr. SUTTON said the resolution was foolish and uncalled for, inasmuch as, if adopted, it would be compulsory on members to fold and address their own Journals.

Hon. Mr. ALLEN again hoped the hon. member would withdraw his motion. He thought that he would not like to see it inserted in the Journals of the House.

Mr. NEEDHAM would not withdraw his motion, unless the House consented to the adoption of another. It was this, that the offices of Sergeant at Arms, Messenger, and Door-keeper be abolished. If the House would carry that, he would withdraw his first resolution.

Hon. Mr. ALLEN.—Conditions could not be imposed on the House to influence the hon. member to withdraw his motion.

On motion of Mr. BOYD, the House here adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

J. M.

SATURDAY, April 29th.

Mr. COSTIGAN brought in a Bill to encourage the exploration of vacant Crown Lands, and the discovery of eligible timber berths thereon.

Mr. AYMER, by leave, brought in the following Petitions and Bills, viz:

A Bill to amend an Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City of Saint John.

A Petition from the Justices of the Peace to establish a Work House, Alms House and Public Infirmary.

A Bill relating to the Grand Jurors of St. John, and a Petition for the same.

A Bill and Petition to provide for the better assessing of rates and taxes in the City and County of St. John.

Mr. WILLISTON brought in a Bill to authorize the Trustees of Schools in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, to sell a certain piece of land in the said Parish, and dispose of the proceeds thereof.

Mr. THORP brought in a Bill to provide for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Indiantown.

Mr. OTTY moved the order of the day, viz:—The consideration of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

His Honor the SPEAKER then read the Address by paragraph; upon the reading of the 5th paragraph,

Mr. GILBERT said: This being a new Government it may not be amiss for honorable members to express their opinion. The Speech being from the Executive, some members of whom are politicians of long standing, having a large amount of political knowledge, acquainted with the wants of the various parts of the

country, therefore, we must conclude this is their complete policy. Although the present administration has only lately come into power, yet when I consider the ability of the hon. gentlemen who compose that Government; when I reflect upon the prominent position which some of them have occupied in the Legislature for a number of years, and the long experience they have had in the Government of the country, I must suppose that they have had a sufficient time to have matured the full and entire nature of their policy. This Speech does not mention the great wants and requirements of the country. I see nothing in it foreshadowing their policy in regard to colonization. It is colonization that has made the United States what it is. Take from them their system of colonization and emigration, and let them depend upon their own resources, and instead of having a population of 30 million, they would only have about seven or eight million. I consider that a proper system of colonization so as to secure an increased population, is the most important subject that can occupy the attention of any Government. Without an increase of population, we cannot have an increase of labour, or an increase of wealth, for it is labor which makes wealth. There are no inducements presented to induce emigrants to come to this Province and settle. The Crown Lands are, as it were, blocked up; the small capital which the poor man has, is wrung from him in the purchase of lands on which no roads are made. The late Government made no attempts to improve the settlement of the country, but I did hope the present Government would have made it one of the principle features of their administration. This is no sudden idea of mine, for I have announced it to the people of Westmorland, and it has met their approbation. Then there is a total absence of a spirit of economy: true, there is the suggestion to dispense with the Post Office Department, but I do not consider that by so doing we put a knife to that establishment. Why sustain the institution? There is now about £6000 deficiency in that Department, and there appears no intention on the part of the Government to abolish it, but merely that they would not require the Postmaster General to be an officer of the Crown. That is very well so far as it goes, and I think it meets with the approbation of the people of Westmorland, but why not abolish the office altogether? Mr. Howe could do the duties of the office at his present salary. If the Government intend to abolish the office, why keep nine members in the Executive? Why not lessen the numerical strength of the Government? I think it would be advisable and prudent to do so. The second paragraph of the Speech will, no doubt, meet with the approbation of the House, and be responded to throughout the country. In the third paragraph it is mentioned that a diabolical murder has been committed, and which we all look upon with feelings of disapprobation. The late President of the United States was not only an honest man, but a wise one, and I think his death will be deplored throughout the civilized world; so far the Government has expressed the honest feelings of the country. In the United States they were about coming to the conclusion of a war, and it illustrated a problem, which is, that a war can be sustained and carried out, on a gigantic scale, without a previous standing army. I think the great powers of Europe will profit by their example, and learn that it is not necessary in times of peace to keep

a great standing army for the purpose of carrying on war on a large scale. It has also been proved that war can be carried on without making a levy upon private individuals, without ransacking and robbing churches, as was done in old times in Europe. It is carried on by the promises of the nation; this lesson should be valuable to other powers throughout the world. This Province requires that its resources should be developed by public works. This Province is interested in the welfare of St. John, it being its chief commercial emporium. When the trade of St. John is either prosperous or depressed, there is a corresponding degree of prosperity or depression felt throughout the whole Province. We find a railroad from St. Andrews tapping the upper waters of the St. John, and gradually taking away the trade of that country from St. John, and carrying it into the United States.—Nova Scotia also having a road from Halifax to Pictou, the trade of that part of Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy is taken to Halifax. Thus the trade of St. John must become depressed, unless we do something to connect it with Nova Scotia and the United States. I cannot see why the Government cannot take immediate action in regard to the connection with the United States and Nova Scotia. I expected this connection between Moncton and the Nova Scotia line would be prosecuted immediately, and also immediate steps taken to connect St. John with the West. I want, and hope to receive information from the hon. member of this Address, what law there is to prevent the immediate undertaking of this work. There was an Act passed by the late Government, the fourth section of which is the only section I can find in which the Government is pledged in any form. It says: "If any company or body corporate, now possessing sufficient capital, shall offer to construct the first mentioned line of railway, and shall give such assurance of their ability, &c." Now, I want to know if any company having sufficient capital, have offered to construct Western Extension? I know of no such offer, and I know of no company that have offered to construct the line between Moncton and the Nova Scotia line. There is no reason why that gap in the line should not be filled up, as Nova Scotia intends to drive on towards the boundary line. True there may be companies formed in St. John; it may be that they have raised sufficient capital to construct the road under this act; then it might be desirable to wait until we see what they do, but if not, are the people of this Province to wait five years? It is important that this time should not be thrown away; we have lost time enough running after delegations which were not practicable, something in the distance, some great scheme that was to be developed in the future. In a young country like this, it is very important that we should not wait five years before we build Western Extension, and fill up the gap to the Nova Scotia boundary. Railways, Telegraphs, and Steamboats, are wanted to develop the resources of the country. These public works should be prosecuted at once, for the people of the country require them. I feel we have in the Government men who will go earnestly to work, with the sound of the hammer and pick. We want the labour of the country employed and something to represent it. If the country should use its resources in this way, and have something they could show for it, it would not be indebtedness. We should adopt a system of strict economy, commencing with