## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 30.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented a number of petitions relating principally to roads, bridges and wharfs, from divers inhabitants of various sections of the country, the prayer of which had not been entertained by His Excellency in Council.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Hon. Col. Secretary also presented to the House copy of Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 11th January, 1868, with minutes of the Executive Council of this Island, containing their views on the Land Tenures, and urging certain considerations on which they seek the sanction of the Imperial Government to the introduction in the local Legislature of a measure compelling proprietors to sell their interests in their Estates on the Island. Also copy of Despatch from said Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, dated Downing Street, 2d March, 1868, in reply to said Despatch and minutes of Council.

Ordered that said papers do lie on the table, and 150 copies be printed for information.

Said minutes seek the approval of Her Majesty's Government for the introduction into the Legislature of P. E Island, of a measure compelling Proprietors to sell their interests in the Estates. The question submitted by His Excellency's despatch was whether His Grace would sanction the introduction of a compulsory Act for the final settlement of the Land question? Said minutes of Council expressly disclaim any intention to dispossess Proprietors of their lands by unfair, unjust or unreasonable means; they would regard the rights of property with zealous care, but they believe, at the same time, that those rights should never, for any length of time, be allowed to come into collision with public interests; and that the case now under review should be conceded, on the principle that those rights militate against the general welfare. Acting in accordance with the views they entertain on will never be prosperous and happy so long as the leasehold tenure exists in it, to any great extent, they have endeavored to induce the remaining proprietors to tender their lands to the Government for sale, and their proposals not having been sustained, they are of opinion that the question cannot now be finally or satisfactorily settled except by the passing of a measure which would, under certain conditions, and in respect of certain compensations or valuations, to be carefully and equitably defined and settled, render the sale of large Estates of Township lands compulsory, unless some such course be adopted, the Council believes the question will long yet continue to retard the progress of the Colony; and they thus express their convictions with the object of ascertaining the views of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on the point, and whether its sanction would be given to the introduction of such a measure as that alluded to.

In said minutes of Council the whole question of land tenures in the Colony was reviewed, the general discontent which the leasehold system has entailed on the Colony, and the various efforts which have been at different periods put forth for the abolishment of that baneful system. It sets forth that a partial remedy had been applied since the year 1862, by the purchase of several estates, which tended to aggravate the evils complained of by tenants residing on lands whose owners refuse to sell their properties; that it was deeply to be deplored that the interests of 400 families in different parts of the Island should depend, to a considerable extent, upon the will of a single individual residing across the Atlantic; that the saving of all future contingencies connected with the coercion of tenants, the good effects of the stimulus which the prospect of possessing free land would apply to the energies of the people, the results of the liberal application of capital and labor to the soil which had hitherto been withheld or grudgingly applied, are all urged as reasons why the question should be finally and forever settled. The fact that the Proprietory system, which had paralyzed the energies and oppressed the industry of the people, had no longer any existence across the narrow strait which separates the Island from the Dominion of Canada; and that before thus seeking a compulsory measure for the settlement of the momentous question, every effort had been exhausted to obtain the desired end by voluntary agreement with the remaining Proprietors, are adduced to show that the only alternative left was the adoption of a measure of the kind indicated, and thereby obliterate the last traces of the leasehold tenure in British North America. Without such a measure the rising generation of the Colony, with the experience of their fathers before their eyes, would not go up to possess that land to which they clearly had the best natural right, but would emigrate, as many had already done, to the neighboring Republic, and their devote their youthful energies to enrich a rival nation, and thus deprive the Colony which had nurtured and educated them of their services in the flower of their age.

In the reply to said minutes of Council, His Grace the Secretary of State fully recognizes the propriety of the course taken to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State before introducing a measure which would naturally tend to raise in the minds of the people expectations with which, in the result it might be deemed inexpedient to comply, and states that after a careful consideration of the whole case, and of the grounds put forward by the Executive Council in support of a law for the compulsory sale of the land of those Proprietors who were not parties to the Act of 1864, His Grace was not prepared to advise Her Majesty to sanction such a measure. The views of former Secretaries of State upon the subject, and grounds upon which such views were based, had been so clearly explained in prior correspondence, that it appeared to His Grace unnecessary to do more than to state that he found no special reason assigned in the minutes of Council referred to, which in his opinion would justify, on the ground of public policy, the proposed direct appropriation of private property. The Secretary of State concludes in His reply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by expressing his desire to learn the extent of land actually purchased by the local Government, and how much remained in the hands of the original grantees, or their representatives, and also whether any tenants have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act of 1864, and if so, to what extent.

Mr. McNeill presented a petition from inhabitants of Wheatly River and vicinity, relating to the gathering of Seaweed. Referred to the Committee already appointed, and to whom were referred other petitions relative to same subject during the Session.

On motion of the Hon. Atty. General, it was ordered that no petition of a local or private nature, on which a bill can be introduced, during the Session, be received by the House after Tuesday, the 7th April next.

Hon. Atty. General presented a petition from —— Taylor, of New Brunswick, asking to obtain a patent for an improved Spinning Wheel. Owing to informality relative to the manner in which said petition had been introduced, it was, on motion, ordered to be withdrawn.

House in Committee on Supply.

Mr. Reilly in the Chair.

Hon. Atty. General submitted several resolutions, in accordance with the supplementary estimates for the current year. The vote granting £1000 to purchase stone to macadamize the public roads, as follows:

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|---|---|---|---|
| Charlottetown & Royalty | £500 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgetown & Royalty | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Summerside & Royalty | 300 | 0 | 0 |

called forth some discussion, Hon. Messrs. McAulay and Haviland, Representatives for Georgetown, and other hon. members representing different sections of King's County, explained that the sums voted for George- [illegible] and Summerside were not equally di[illegible] They contended that at late shipping [illegible] was exported from, and [illegible] Georgetown for parties [illegible] of the country, [illegible] other [illegible] traffic [illegible]

side grant. The distinction made between those places in the Resolution in question, was therefore invidious

Hon. Mr. Larid and other hon. members representing Prince County contended that the division was a just one, that the shipping at Summerside had to be attended to during the muddy seasons, that the peculiar nature of the soil, especially in rainy seasons, rendered the roads in the vicinity of that town almost impassible, and that the rapid growth of the business and trade of that place called loudly for a greater amount for the purposes intended by said appropriations than was required for similar purposes at Georgetown.

The Resolution, as submitted, was then agreed to.

Hon. Atty. General then submitted another Resolution granting £300 for Breakwater at Souris, and £75 for a similar work at Covehead harbor.

Hon. Leader of the Government explained the necessity and propriety of the latter expenditure having for its object, the facilitating the entrance to that harbor, which had become so sanded up that it was with difficulty even a small schooner could enter with the ordinary supply of coal, lime, &c., required by the industrious people of that vicinity.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition would like to hear from the Hon. Atty. General what success followed the previous expenditures on the Breakwaters at Souris, with the view not of opposing the present grants, but to ascertain if the benefits derived, or likely to follow, were commesurate with the said expenditure.

Mr. Owen spoke favourably of both Breakwaters at Souris, they being of great service, and would like to know if the Government purposed causing a proper survey to be made of Souris Harbor. Such a step would be advisable in order to the proper and judicious expenditure of the grants in question.

Hon. Att'y. General, said that it was the intention of the Government to cause a survey of that harbor, and that by the same gentleman, if his services could be procured, whose reports relative to Victoria Harbor and Tignish Run had been laid before that House. Great advantages to the best interests of the whole country would follow undertakings having for their objects the advancement of the trade and resources of the Colony.

An item of £60 granted to pay the Representatives of the City of Charlottetown for extra money expended by them to purchase stone for macadamizing purposes, elicited a long debate, relating principally to the powers which should be vested in the City Corporation; at the end of which the said grant was agreed to.

A resolution was then submitted by the Hon. Atty. General granting £1000 towards a Breakwater at Tignish Run

Mr. Bell supported that grant, and addressed the Committee at some length touching the wants and requirements of the Fishermen, and the fishing interests of that part of the Colony, which had always been too much neglected and overlooked. The practicability of the scheme was, he said, clearly pointed out by a plan and report of the eminent Civil Engineer appointed for that purpose, whose opinions, as contained in said report, were already before the House. For want of a Harbor the trade of that part of the country cannot be properly estimated, as goods consumed there are principally purchased in Charlottetown. The mackerel exported from Tignish last season was equal in value to 250,000 bus. oats, a fact in itself sufficient to show how necessary it was to foster the fishing interests of the country.

The resolution in question was agreed to.

Another resolution submitted contained an item of £82 3s 8d., to be paid to Charles E. Stanfield, for drawback on Machinery for Wollen Mill at Tryon.

Hon Mr. Laird said that the amount in question was given as a small recognition of the services of that pioneer in that branch of industry. He was glad to learn that others, emulating the example set them by that gentleman, were about to establish in the Colony kindred institutions to the Tryon Woollen Factory.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck approved of the vote. From his position as agent for the Factory alluded to, he could state that many reverses and difficulties had to be surmounted before the establishment in question was brought to its present position. The success which had followed was the result of hard toil, perseverance, strict attention to business, and an indomitable spirit of enterprize on the part of the owner, who had even within the past two years invested £1,500 out of his own private funds or resources in the business. Forty thousand pounds weight of wool was manufactured into cloth at that establishment last year; and with the increased facilities lately acquired, double that quantity could be manufactured in the future. He also alluded to a Hat Factory about to be put in operation in connection with said Mills.

The several resolutions agreed to were then reported by the Chairman, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 31st.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the bill to prevent accidents to persons travelling on the ice, was read a second time and committed. Mr. Howat in the Chair.

Mr. McNeill explained the object of the bill, and pointed out the great danger of travelling on the ice where the mud digging process was carried on, and the necessity of guarding against accidents, by causing the parties cutting holes in the ice for that or any other purpose, to bush the same, so as to attract the attention of and warn travellers against the danger of approaching in the direction of such dangerous places.

There was no opposition offered to the bill, and it was reported agreed to.

When the Resolutions of Supply were reported to the House, Mr. McLennan observed that it was unnecessary to delay the appropriation of the sum voted for Macadamizing the Roads at Summerside, as the stone for that purpose could be procured in that vicinity.

Hon. Mr. Laird had no doubt that the money would be expended as soon as practicable.

Mr. Howat said good stone was to be had around the shores near Summerside, which had been already tested and found to be of good quality. It could be procured much cheaper than imported stone, and would answer the same purpose.

Mr. Green—There was a sufficient quantity of stone around Summerside to Macadamize all the roads in that vicinity, and it could be placed where required, at the rate of from 2s. 6d. to 3s per ton.

Hon. Leader of the Government observed that hon. members in whose hands were placed the expenditure of similar grants at previous sessions, had neglected to give any returns or report of their work. He had no doubt that the monies were properly and judiciously expended, yet the information that such returns would give relative to the subject, would be very desirable, and was due to the public.

Mr. Brecken agreed with the remarks of the leader of the Government, and said that the information alluded to, was highly necessary, as the returns in question would show how the money was expended, and he had no doubt hon. members entrusted with such grants, would submit the required returns.

Mr. Green said that he, as one of those to whom was entrusted certain expenditures, was prepared to hand in an account of the same, and would submit his returns to the Government.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition objected to the vote granting £60 to pay the Representatives of Charlottetown for stone purchased last year. That vote appeared like a premium for extra expenditure. The correct practice for meeting such payments was to take such deficiencies from the appropriations of the current year.

Hon. Mr. McAulay, Hon. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Prowse, Mr. McLennan, and Mr. P. Sinclair, severally addressed the House, in opposition to the vote in question, on the grounds that it would tend to the establishment of a bad precedent; that it was contrary to the usual practice of the House, and that the sum asked for, should be paid out of the appropriations voted for Charlottetown and Royalty for the current year.

Hon. Atty. General, Hon. Leader of the Government, and Hon. Mr. Callbeck, explained that the object of the vote was to relieve the members for the City from the [illegible] unfortunate [illegible]tion in which they were placed, owing to the limited nature of the grant of last session, they having been called upon to pay out of their own pockets, the amount in question, for the purpose of procuring the stone which had been offered in the market, and which they succeeded in purchasing on the faith of being granted the required sum.

That the principle of placing monies in the hands of members for the district instead, of the Road Commissioners, which had been for some time adopted, was not so productive of good results as was anticipated, and had therefore been abandoned, thereby precluding the possibility of like cases as the one under discussion ever arising again.

At the close of the debate, Hon. Leader of the Opposition moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Prowse, that said sum of £60 voted to pay the members for Charlottetown for Stone imported last year, be struck out of the Resolution before the House. On which the House divided as follows, for the amendment:—

Hons. Leader of the Opposition, McAulay, Henderson, Messrs. Prowse, Cameron, Owen, McLennan, Ramsay, P. Sinclair—9.

Against it—Hons. Atty. General, Colonial Secretary, Davies, Kelly, Laird, Callbeck, Messrs. Arsenault, Green, G. Sinclair, Rielly, McNeill, Kickham, Brecken, McCormack, Howat, Yeo—16.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House Report of Commissioners appointed to investigate the loss of a parcel containing money, addressed to the Cashier of Summerside Bank, and mailed at Charlottetown, with copy of correspondence and deposition of witnesses relating thereto. Also Report of Commissioners to investigate charges against late Keeper of Light House at Sea Cow Head. Ordered that said papers be laid on the table.

House in Committee in further consideration of the Bill relating to the Savings' Bank.

Hon. Mr. Henderson in the Chair.

The several clauses in said Bill having been read, the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Callbeck, the Bill to incorporate the Baptist Church at Long Creek, Lot 65, was committed to a Committee of the whole. Mr. McLennan in the Chair.

The Bill having been read in Committee, was reported agreed to.

When the Resolution granting £1000 for a Breakwater at Tignish was read, Honble. Leader of the Opposition expressed his want of confidence in the practibility of the proposed work which, he feared, would not prove of any advantage to the country. If the object was to encourage the Fishing interests, it were better to vote the money in the shape of Bounty for the encouragement of that branch of industry.

Hon. Mr. Laird referred to the opinion expressed by the scientific gentleman whose report relative to the feasibility of the work had been laid on the table, and contended that the vital interests involved, justified the experiment.

Hon. Mr. McAulay said that the report alluded to, bore the marks of a master mind, but he had yet to learn that the author of that document had warranted the expenditure of £1000 for the work contemplated.

Mr. McNeill—The sum appeared large, yet it was necessary to encourage the Fishing interests of the Colony. If a harbour could be constructed in the locality referred to, capable of affording even shelter to boats, it would be a matter of great moment

Mr. Kickham alluded to the scarcity of Seed in that part of the country, and the propriety of prosecuting the work at a time when the expenditure of money was much required and labor was cheap.

Mr. P. Sinclair—If the sum voted will open a harbor for boats, and thereby stimulate the Fishing interests, it will be money well expended. He approved of the course taken by the Government in procuring the Report of a competent engineer before voting the expenditure in question.

Mr. Prowse doubted the stability of the work, which he feared would share the fate of the West Point Wharf. If the people in that part of the country wanted seed grain, as stated by Mr. Kickham, it were better to give a grant for that purpose openly and above board.

Hon. Atty. General said that imputing motives was no argument against the work contemplated. No good reasons had been offered against the opinion of the Engineer which should be held as preferable to that of any hon. member of that House.

Hon. Mr Henderson feared the sum named would not go to accomplish the object in view, and doubted that the Engineer alluded to had taken all contingencies into account when preparing his Report. One advantage, however, would follow the expenditure of the money, and that was the giving employment to the people in that locality, and thereby enable them to procure seed and other necessaries of life.

Mr. Bell.—The contemplated work was of vast importance not only to the people in that locality, but to the whole Island. The people there wanted nothing as a gift, they work for, and earn all they get. After storms which was found to be the best time for fishing, boats are high and dry on shore, and cannot be got off, and are thus prevented from getting to the fishing ground at the most favorable time for catching mackerel.

Mr. Yeo said he had much pleasure in supporting the grant in question, calculated as it was to confer great benefits on the whole western section of the country. Allusion was made to West Point Wharf, but the fact was that the want of properly ballasting, and otherwise securing that work, was the cause of its apparent failure. That, however, was no reason to urge against the Breakwater at Tignish, and he hoped yet to see the West Point wharf completed. He was glad to observe that the Government were disposed to act liberally towards the western section of the country.

Mr. Green believed if the plan was carried out, as laid down by Mr. Boyd, a harbor could be had at Tignish. He then explained the mode of constructing the work on the most approved principles, which, if properly followed, would prove successful It was due to the people in that part of the country that an effort be made by which they might be enabled to procure the products of sea and soil.

Mr. McLennan said that too much money had been spent in striving to make Harbors in impracticable places on the Island. Those harbors which nature gave should be improved where necessary, but efforts to create or manufacture new ones was a failure.

Mr. Howat said that a great many persons in different parts of the country were destitute of seed grain. It was the duty of the Government to relieve such. He would support the Grant, on the ground that it would give employment to many and thereby relieve their necessities.

Dr. Jenkins considered the two-fold object of giving employment to the people, and constructing a public work of vital importance to the country commended itself to the best support of that House. That the people were scarce of Seed, and wanted employment, was an argument in favor of, and not against the expenditure in question.

Mr. Arsenault said, no public work had been undertaken in that part of the country that had not proved a success. In proof of which he instanced the Light House and Cathedral, those had been constructed, and the work now contemplated, he had no doubt would be accomplished with equal success, and reflect credit on all concerned.

Mr. Brecken would not object to any undertaking of that kind, because it had a two fold object in view. He had his doubts as to the stability of the work contemplated; if however a boat harbor could be effected, the money would be well expended, and more especially as it would apparently afford means whereby many would get seed grain. He would not therefore oppose it.

The question was then put on the Resolution and carried.

Mr. P. Sinclair presented a petition of divers inhabitants of P. E. Island, relating to the laws now in force regulating the sale by license of spirituous liquors. Said petition was on motion received and read.

Mr. P. Sinclair, in presenting the said petition, remarked that it had attached to it the names of upwards of three thousand of the benevolent and enlightened portions of the people, from all parts of the country, and he hoped a subject so well supported by the public would meet the approval of the House.

Petitioners set forth that, being desiro[illegible] promote the peace, happiness and [illegible] fare of the pe[illegible] that impede t[illegible] That one of the chief of these evils is the liquor traffic and the system of licensing the same.

That as that system for the present appears a necessity, they are of opinion it might be rendered less pernicious in its operations by amending the law relating thereto. And, therefore, suggest that the present combination of the sale of intoxicating drinks, with groceries and other merchandize in stores, should be abolished by a legislative enactment, separating the sale of liquors by retail from all other kinds of merchandize. That persons dealing at those places where liquors are sold in connection with groceries, especially youth, are exposed to great and unnecessary temptations, the removal of which would remedy that evil.

That houses where liquors are vended are unsafe as places of resort, and that, therefore, no Post nor any other Government office should be kept in connection with such houses.

That the present system of obtaining licenses in School Districts might be unproved, by empowering one or two neighboring magistrates to call householders together at a public meeting after at least two weeks' notice thereof by handbills, posted in three or four public places in each district. The majority present at such meeting to decide by resolution whether or not such license may be applied for; and that no application of a similar kind be entertained in such School District for twelve months after the time of holding such meeting as aforesaid; a similar course to be adopted previous to the yearly renewal of licenses.

Petitioners recommend the adoption of a like mode of procedure to the Wards of the City of Charlottetown, which, they believe, would be found to work advantageously.

Petitioners therefore pray that the suggestions submitted be embodied in an amendment to the laws now in force, regulating the sale by license of spirituous liquors.

On motion of Mr. P. Sinclair, it was ordered that said bill be submitted to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Brecken, that the bill to amend the City Incorporation Act, be read a second time, a discussion relative to the merits of said Bill ensued.

The objects of the Bill are: to levy an assessment upon the proprietors and owners of Real Estate. To fix the amount of license duty payable by shop and tavern keepers, for the sale of spirituous liquors, in less quantities than two gallons, and to inflict penalties for the infraction of such rules relating thereto, as may be enacted. Thirdly—To levy duty on goods or merchandize, the property of non-residents, sold at public auction; and to compel auctioneers selling the same to give a true account thereof to the City Council. To require every person not a native, or who may not have resided three years, previously to the passing of the Bill, on the Island, before commencing any trade or business in the City, to take out a license, for which to pay, if a British subject, £4; if an alien, £6; no such license to be demanded if the party will, on oath, declare his intention to remain over one year on the Island.

The asking for an extension of power relative to criminal jurisdiction. The bill sets forth that there are various improvements which the increasing population and commerce of the City demand, in order to protect health and promote comfort, for which the present revenues of the City are inadequate, and that therefore it is essentially necessary to grant the Corporation such powers and privileges as are asked for by the amendments proposed and submitted in said bill.

On motion, the debate on the question was adjourned, after which the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition regretted that the unpleasant task of again directing attention to discrepancies in the extended debates of the House seemed to devolve upon him. That sheet of the Parliamentary Reporter then before him, was full of errors and incorrect statements. In proof of which he quoted extracts from said sheet, to show that the Reporters were not only defective in their knowledge of the rules of Parliament, but also unable to comprehend, in many instances, the meaning of the Speakers.

Mr. Brecken, Mr. Prowse, and Hon. Mr. Henderson also alluded to mistakes made in reporting their remarks, and disclaimed ever having uttered certain sentiments attributed to them in the Parliamentary sheet in question.

Hon. Leader of the Government and the Hon. Atty. General hoped that the Reporters would be more particular in extending their notes, and that in future they would submit their manuscripts to hon. members in order that errors, especially regarding the rules and forms of the House, might be corrected.

Mr. Brecken moved that the bill to amend the City Incorporation Act be read a second time. The principal objects of the bill were fully explained by the hon. member for the City (Mr. Brecken) who urged the propriety of going into Committee on the bill, in order more fully to investigate its provisions, any of which, if considered derogatory to some principles, might then be struck out.

Several hon. members on both sides of the House spoke favorably of some clauses in the bill, whilst at the same time they expressed their disapproval of other provisions in it. After a lengthy discussion on the matter, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Brecken, committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. McLennan in the chair.

The clause relating to increased taxation called forth a lengthy debate, which was adjourned for further consideration.

The clause increasing the powers of the City Council in regard to the granting of licenses to retail spirituous liquors was agreed to.

The clauses relating to the imposition of taxes on the goods and wares of non-residents sold by auction. The payment of a license fee on the part of aliens and strangers doing business in Charlottetown for a less period than one year; and the extension of power in reference to certain contracts made within the City, were all considered, discussed and severally disagreed to, principally on the grounds that their provisions were contrary to the free trade principles of the day, and contained restrictions calculated to prejudice the best interests of the Colony.

Hon. Atty. General submitted an amendment to the clause relating to increased assessment on real estate, in the shape of a proviso to the effect that the tax to be imposed on Real Estate, should be expended in permanent improvements, and not spent in the ordinary management of the Coroporation.

The debate on the bill was adjourned till to-morrow.

Progress reported.

A. MCNEILL, Reporter.

# The Examiner.

**Charlottetown, April 6, 1868.**

## OUR REPLY TO THE *PATRIOT'S* "SECTARIAN EDUCATION AGAIN," OF THE 26TH ULT.

AT the distortion of our views, as expressed through our own columns, concerning the question of Sectarian Educational Grants, which it has pleased the editor of the *Patriot* recently to lay before his readers, we are, we confess, but *little* surprised; and—roundly as he has taxed us with being illogical in our reasoning and inconsistent in our utterances with respect to it—we are, we beg leave to assure him, *still less* annoyed.

There is one thing, however, to which, as respects that distortion, we feel bound in justice to ourselves distinctly to advert at the very commencement of our rejoinder; and that is the persistently perverse and false iteration of the *Patriot* to the effect that, by our advocacy of a legislative grant in aid of a Catholic educational institution, we are seeking to force conscientious Protestants to support what they believe to be a false religion. No object can be farther from our intention than the accomplishment of any such injustice; and well the [illegible]*t* knows it, although it at [illegible] pose to charge us with it. [illegible] the behalf of Catholics a direct appropriation, for their own special benefit, of a part of what they—nearly one-half of the whole population of the Island—contribute in the shape of duties and taxes—nearly one half of the whole of such *impositions*—for the general purposes of the State, of which, most undoubtedly, the support of religion and the diffusion of education ought to be the chief. We are not, any time, fond of personalities; but we think it would be pardonable in us were we now, in imitation of the editor of the *Patriot*, to retaliate upon him, and, in nearly his own words, to ask in reference to himself, Who can have a great deal of respect for either the principles or the logic of a writer who knowingly and deliberately misrepresents the fundamental facts of an opponent's case, and directly and without reason attributes to him the seeking to further an unjust design, the very reverse of that which he is seeking to accomplish? And, further, we think it would be excusable in us, were we to add that it is our opinion he (the editor of the *Patriot*) would be much more likely to realize that character for superior wisdom, sanctity and justice, which, when engaged in controversy, he almost invariably assumes, if, instead of the course which he is now pursuing in opposition to the just claims of the Catholic portion of our community, he were honestly and fearlessly to expose the shameful and palpable injustice which is *daily* practiced and has long been perpetrated before his eyes in imparting to the sons of the rich almost gratuitous academical and collegiate education by pecuniary means, derived from impositions which are chiefly borne by the humbler and poorer members of the community.

The views which we entertain upon the question, and which we have openly avowed and advocated, are, we feel convinced—how much soever they may clash with the narrow-minded and bigoted notions of a few — in perfect harmony with the leading principles of reason and justice; and such as, we believe, are freely endorsed by every truly liberal-minded Christian in the Island. Nay more, we strongly incline to the belief that they are not in principle opposed to the conscientious convictions of the editor of the *Patriot* himself, anent the question as at issue between us. He, however, having in his *religious* or *semi religious* paper, from the first opposed the conceding of any legislatve favors or consideration to the *Catholic* portion of the community, *distinctively considered as Catholics*, feels that, were he by silence or otherwise, to give reason for its being said that he had retracted such opposition, he would lay himself open to the charge of inconsistency—a charge of which he seems to be really more afraid than of being justly accused of manifesting an unjust and uncharitable spirit towards nearly one-half of the whole population of the Island!

On this question the editor of the *Patriot* may *seem* to be *obtuse*, but obtuse he is not. Reason, unbiassed and unprejudiced, must have convinced him that he has—how influenced it is not for us to determine—undertaken to uphold the wrong side of the argument; but, nevertheless, we must, we suppose, accept him as another individual exemplification, in addition to the many which have from time to time been given, of the truth of the Hudibrastic adage—

> "A man convinced against his will,
> Continues of the same mind still."

It required, we admit; but *little* ingenuity or inventive power, to distort or misrepresent even our own statement of our views; and that exercised by the Editor of the *Patriot* for that *very laudable* purpose is indeed, *little* in every sense of the word. Had he, however, been simply as *ingenuous* as he has been *ingenious* in that respect, he would have admitted—how much soever he might have desired to be able to invalidate it—that there was at least no self-contradiction involved either in our last, or in any former declaration of our sentiments concerning the very important question, the calm and unprejudiced agitation of which we have both honestly and earnestly, endeavored to induce; but concerning which he has thought proper to enter into controversy with us in the most magisterial and condemnatory style.

In advocating a legislative grant to St. Dunstan's College, we have viewed our Island population as consisting of but two grand sections—nearly equal in numbers and contributing nearly equal amounts to the public treasury — Catholics on the one hand, and Protestants on the other. We have held, and do hold, that the Prince of Wales College, although it affords no theological training and is unencumbered by any theological or religious test, is essentially a *Protestant* institution—is regarded as such by the Catholics, and accepted as such by Protestants of all denominations, whose sons, even when intended for the Christian ministry, receive, or can receive, in it all the secular training deemed necessary to prepare them for the study of divinity elsewhere—each in some theological seminary or college of that denomination of Christians to which he may belong. In the non-sectarian character of this general institution, Protestants of every denomination in the Island wisely acquiesce; but only, we believe, because each denomination, separately weighed and considered, and as—on account of conflicting religious doctrines — holding themselves independently apart from their fellow Protestants of other denominations, find themselves in such—their individual and distinctively independent — position, so weak as to be unable to found a theological institution for themselves. Such an institution we, however, feel certain each of the Protestant denominations would desire to create and earnestly endeavour to establish, were they, numerically and otherwise, strong enough to do so; and in such case, the full accomplishment of the object by their own independent exertion and out of their own resources, would justly entitle them to such a legislative grant in aid of their institution—*to such a legislative appropriation of a part of their own contributions for the general purposes of the State, of which, most undoubtedly, the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of education ought to be the chief*—as, exactly under such circumstances, and merely in view of what has in such respects been *independently* done by the Catholics for themselves—we hold to be due to them from the Government and the Legislature.

The Catholics clearly perceived that their religious and educational interests—inseparably connected as they are and ought to be—imperatively demanded the establishment of such a seminary as St. Dunstan's College, and also of other Catholic institutions of a similar character; and, having the will as well as the power to call them into existence, they—in a spirit of union and liberality, which other Christian bodies amongst us, if similarly circumstanced, would no doubt emulate—nobly achieved their object.

Catholics most justly hold that—except in cases in which peculiar circumstances render it impossible to conjoin them—secular instruction and religious training should be inseparable; and they act accordingly. This opinion is also equally held by every other denomination of Christians; and nothing but the actually insuperable power of adverse circumstances prevents, in any case, their practical adherence to it.

In St. Dunstan's College, this *catholic* opinion so far as respects all students who are members of the Catholic Church, is, in practice, scrupulously and conscientiously adhered to; but, a tthe same time, students who are members of other Christian denominations are never required, even in the most distant manner, to take part in any of the religious exercises which are enjoined upon, and practised by their Catholic fellow students.

That, as respects the education of youth, nothing is more desirable, our opponent of the *Patriot* will doubtless admit, than that, whilst being simply initiated in learning, or advanced in merely secular or scientific knowledge, they should, at the same time, and under the same instructors, be trained "in the cultivation of a pure and humble state of mind, and to the cherishing of habits of piety towards God, and of benevolence to man"—that they should be trained to be "true to the God whom they worship, and true to the faith in which they profess to believe; to be full of affection to their brethren of mankind; to be faithful to their friends, generous to their enemies, warm with compassion to the unfortunate; self denying to little private interests and pleasures, but zealous for public interest and happiness." Such an education, such moral and religious training, wherever it may be afforded, he must certainly admit to be truly in accordance with the principles and doctrinces of Christianity, and, therefore, most justly desirable.

He will also, we doubt not, further admit that, according to the present advanced views of statesmen and governments, the first duty of a State is to make due provision for the religious and moral training and the necessary or useful secular instruction of its yeuth; and having done so, he must also, we think, admit that every institution, especially when upon a large scale, —we are speaking of Christian States and communities only—in which such religious and moral training, and such secular and scientific knowledge, as we have above spoken of, are conjointly imparted to youth, is justly entitled to aid and encouragement from the State; on condition, let it be, if thought necessary, of being subject to official inspection and report.

And, if so, he must also still farther admit the justice of the claims which, on these grounds, we have advanced in favor of St. Dunstan's College, as an institution in which youth are not only efficiently taught and instructed in nearly every branch of merely human learning and science, but are also most sedulously and conscientiously trained to the observance of every duty to God and man which Christianity enjoins. Or, else, with open and unabashed bigotry and audacious uncharitableness, he must declare that his real, his sole ground of opposition to a legislative grant in aid of St. Dunstan's College, is his firm belief that, in no seminary in which Catholicism prevails can such an education be imparted as either the promotion of the best temporal interests of society requires, or the advancement of true religion demands.

He has now brought himself face to face with an inexorable dilemma, from which it is impossible for him to effect an honorable retreat; and upon the one horn or the other of which he must transfix himself; or, with recreant pace, retire from the contest. He can now only choose between compelled recantation and bigoted intolerance; or, otherwise, be satisfied, as respects the question, to seek safety in the craven wisdom of silence.

Persuaded that, first and last, we have said enough, not only in favor of our own views concerning the question, but also in reply to the arguments which have been advanced in opposition to them, we shall now, for a time at least, refrain from further consideration of it. It is very probable, however, that when the Government shall have brought forward their Bill for the amendment of the Education Act, we may presume to suggest certain—much needed we think—innovations of the principle of Free Education as it at present exists in the Island, as well as venture to recommend certain changes, the adoption of which would, we believe, be a great improvement as respects its practical details.

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BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE FOR MARCH, 1868.—The contents of this number of *Blackwood* are as follow: Ist, The Church in the Army and Navy; 2nd, Linda Tressel—Part VI; 3rd, The Temporal Power of the Papacy; 4th, A Fenian Alarm; 5th, The National Character of the old English Universities; 6th, Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition; 7th, Opposition Tactics.

The two most ably written of the above articles are that on "The Temporal Power of the Papacy," and the one headed "Opposition Tactics." By individuals entertaining the same extreme views as the writers of them, they will, no doubt, be much esteemed and much admired; but, for our taste, the first is much too strongly imbued with the spirit of aggressive intolerance; and the latter with that of partizanship. "Letters from a Staff Officer," are evidently from the pen of a man of science, military experience, and observation. They are very interesting, and will well repay a careful perusal. "A Fenian Alarm," is a light amusing story, playfully satirical, and is not without its moral. "The National Character of the Old English Universities, is an article, the writing of which must have necessitated much care and research. It traces these institutions from their origin, through all their trials, difficulties, and changes; and in setting forth the vast improvements which, of late years, have been made in their government, and the extension of their privileges to all classes of the community, makes a very sufficient defence against the charge of the education which they afford, being but a very poor return for their noble revenues. "The Church in the Army and Navy" shews the anomalous position in which Catholic and Presbyterian Chaplains are placed in consequence of the superior and legalized position of those of the *Church*, that is of the *Anglican* Church; and indicates the necessity of some parliamentary measure to determine their respective rights and privileges.

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According to the Montreal *Gazette* of the 20th, the rapid thaw is doing great injury in those parts of the country where they make maple sugar, and this in many parts of the upper provinces and the adjoining States is an important product. Many large farmers who had made extensive preparations for saving the sap will be heavy losers.

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The Prussian Government has issued a decree by which, if a citizen of Prussia emigrates with or without permission, and is accompanied by his sons under 17 years of age, and remains over ten years, they thereby lose their Prussian nationality.

## *LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.*

### FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, March 26.—Capt. Deasy, who was in company with Colonel Bourke when he was rescued from the police in Manchester, on the occasion of the riots in that city, has been arrested at Salford and lodged in jail.....Petitions to the House of Commons expressing strong opposition to the resolution introduced by Mr. Gladstone, looking to the Church Reform in Ireland, are in circulation and receiving many signatures....It is officially announced that Government will send a ship of war to Japan, to protect the trade of Italy in those waters.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Lords this morning the question of the Alabama Claims came up and gave rise to some debate. Earl Russell made a speech in which he reviewed the relation of Great Britain and the United States during the war of rebellion, and defended the policy pursued by him in the case of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers. Lord Cairns sustained the course of the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, Lord Stanley, in the controversy with the American Government on the Alabama Claims. Lord Westbury reviewed (?) the Laws of England bearing upon the questions at issue, and denied the justice of the claims for indemnity urged by Mr. Seward....In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord Stanley gave notice that on Monday next he should offer a resolution that the consideration of the question of Reform in the Irish Church Establishment be left to the next Parliament....Manchester advices favorable. Goods and Yarns advancing, Consols and general markets unchanged.

FLORENCE, March 27.—Troops have been sent to the Province of Naples, to suppress brigandage. Gen. Pallaviciai commands the forces.

MADRID, March 27.—The Spanish Cortes has passed a Bill granting indemnity to Great Britain for the seizure and detention of the vessel *Queen Victoria*.

LONDON, March 28.—Despatches from the British Military expedition in Abyssinia report that the entire force, with the exception of the Mountain Battery and four Companies of the 45th Regiment, had just left Zoulo and commenced the march for the highlands in the country. The army was in good health, and the general sanitary report is favorable..... The ascent to the highlands of Abyssinia is regarded here as a very difficult undertaking, but it is understood that Napier's advance is by the safest and most travelled route, that on the east by Senafe and Dagrints.....The country is represented as being very variable in appearance, fertile and extremely barren alternately, and some of the mountain passes very formidable.....The report telegraphed from Vienna a day or two since that the Civil Marriage Bill had finally passed both Houses of the Reichrath was premature. Some amendments were made in the Upper House, and the Bill was sent to the Lower House for its concurrence. These amendments were agreed to to-day by the Lower Branch of the Reichrath and the Bill, as amended, now stands passed by both Houses, and only awaits the assent of the Emperor to become a law.

BELGIUM, March 28.—A riot took place recently, which was suppressed by the troops—many of the operatives being killed and wounded.

LONDON, March 29.—Anti-Prussian riots have taken place in the Northern parts of Bavaria. Crowds gathered at several places, and made violent demonstrations against Prussian influence in the Union with Northern Confederation.....It is understood that the Emperor Napoleon was engaged in preparing an important manifesto with regard to the Foreign policy of his Government, the documents to appear about the 15th prox.....It is estimated by the French Minister of War, Marshal Neil, that since the new army bill had been brought into operation, the Guard Mobile of France was increased to five hundred thousand men.

MADRID, March 29.—Government is vigorously excluding all American newspapers, seizing them in the mails or wherever found. Even those addressed to Mr. Hale, American Minister, have been seized. Mr. Hale has protested to the Spanish Government against the outrage.

LONDON, March 30th.—The War