

(Continued from first page.)

his communication to the committee, I think he had reference to certain swamps, and he stated what he had seen in Canada, where small cedar timber placed on end, is found to be preferable to what is known as "corduroy roads." As to a crusher not being imported this year, I have already stated the reason, which is, that a doubt existed as to the cost of imported stone.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: His honor from Prince County, (Mr. Lord), says we have begun at wrong end, but I differ from him. A committee was appointed last year to enquire into the best method of improving the highways, and they have presented their report which contains a good deal of useful information. I do hold, that if a proper supervisor were appointed, he would save more than his salary in the amount of money expended for roads and bridges, for it cannot be denied that a great deal of the money is expended to little purpose. Till some better system is adopted and the money expended under the supervision of a competent person, we need not look for much improvement. We know that in the neighboring provinces they never had good roads, till they had the money appropriated for them expended under the direction of competent supervisors, and if we would adopt the same course here, I believe we would have good roads likewise.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I have travelled in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have found their roads very much inferior to our own. I know a portion of our roads near the towns are very bad in the fall, but in Nova Scotia, though you will occasionally find a few miles of good road in favourable situations, yet in the low lands they are worse than ours. I have frequently assisted in taking a waggon out of the mud. A great deal has been said about our Commissioners, but I believe they are just as intelligent as any you can find in the other provinces. Nothing will please some gentlemen but importing men for every office, as if all the knowledge in the world was concentrated in that little Island 2000 miles away.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I have also travelled some of the roads in New Brunswick. In 1850 I travelled on a road which was almost impassable, and in four or five years afterwards I travelled it again and would scarcely believe that so much improvement could be made in such a short time at so little cost. In the fall of the year, almost every part of it was as hard as a floor, and the improvement was attributed to the appointment of a competent supervisor. I am not anxious to import supervisors from any other country if they can be procured here, but it is very evident that some change is required. Whatever Government is in power, it is almost the first thing they should do to open up proper communications in the country, and if we borrow a sum of money to make roads, those who will come after us will have a right to pay a portion of it.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I must fully endorse the sentiments of his honor the President, and I am sorry that I have to differ from his honor from Prince County, (Mr. Lord), especially as to the mode of raising money for the desired improvement of our highways. I am confident that to raise the ad valorem duty would be a very unpopular step, and I do not see any necessity for doing so, for I do not see why those who will come after us should not bear a portion of the expense of making substantial and durable roads. If we increase the ad valorem duty, all the expense will have to be borne by the present generation, while those who come after us will participate in the benefit, and I do not think that is the policy adopted in other countries which are in a thriving state. There would be no difficulty in borrowing £20,000 here, and that would be sufficient to macadamize 40 miles of roads near the shipping places. The interest of that amount would be £1200 a year, and the Government is annually expending fully that amount upon those roads now to very little purpose. If that amount of money were borrowed and expended in macadamizing our principal roads, I feel assured that the country would be satisfied with it. In reference to having the statute labor performed at an earlier period, I think it would be well to recommend its performance between the 24th of April and the 10th of May. Then the material thrown upon the road would cement and make a better road than when the work is performed in July when the ground is dry. It is a time, too, generally speaking, when very little can be done at farming, and if the statute labor were performed then, it would be an advantage to the country at large.

Hon. Mr. LORD: If such an order were made, I presume it would be a difficult matter to do the statute labor, for in many places the frost would not be out; besides, to take men away from their farms at that season of the year would be a great hardship. I would do away with statute labor altogether and let every man pay three or four shillings. It would be much better for farmers to pay that than to spend two or three days upon the roads. If they would pay three shillings a piece, I think there would be just as much work done for it. With regard to raising money, I am of the same opinion as I was before. 24 per cent. would not be more than 64. on the pound, and that would raise £10,000 a year. I never like to go into debt, and if the money is borrowed the interest will have to be paid; besides there will have to be a sinking fund provided, so as to pay the whole in a given time, I suppose in ten years, and perhaps the country is just as well prepared to pay it now as it will be then. Six pence on the pound would not injure any man, for the heaviest tax would be upon liquor, and I

am confident that if it were left to the people, the majority would be in favor of adopting that course.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I do not think the inefficient state of our roads is to be attributed so much to the inefficiency of the Commissioners as to the want of means. As to the statute labor, I would be in favor of having a part of it performed early, and of allowing the remainder of it to be done about the same time that it is done now, as some places might require repairs which could not be attended to in the spring.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I think the suggestion of his honor from Bedouque, to have a part of the statute labor done in the spring, is a good one. I remember that last session I made some remarks similar to what his honor from Prince County, (Mr. Lord), has made now, that it would be better to pay commutation money than to perform statute labor, but I am acquainted with many poor people in the country who would rather work two or three days than pay three or four shillings. A man can either work or pay at present, and perhaps it is just as well to leave it so, for of course he will do whichever he finds most to his advantage. I believe there is more done on the roads as statute labor, than would be done for the money if the labor were commuted, for when a man takes a job on the roads he expects to make good wages. I do not think there would be anything gained by importing a man to superintend our roads, for he would have to get his practical experience after coming here, but if a stone-breaker were imported perhaps it would be necessary to get a man who understood working it. One great mistake in making our roads is, that they are not properly drained, and I think it would be a good idea to appoint a person to take the supervision of a district—say two precincts—to decide where drains should be made, if there was some provision made for an appointment of that kind I feel assured that it would be money well expended.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I do hope and trust that the Legislature of the Colony will take up this question of the improvement of our road system, if not with sufficient effect this Session, I trust it will be one of the principal Measures next Session: It is one which the public feel the necessity of every day and it will not admit of being postponed. The evil must be met, for it obstructs the development of the resources of our Colony, and the products of our soil—the returns of the agriculturalists—are what we at present, and must in the future depend upon. I am only astonished that the people of the country have been so long silent upon this subject. Men who meet every day have to undergo the utmost labor in bringing their produce to market, and sometimes they are prevented altogether. I have taken every opportunity to bring this question before my fellow colonists, and to point out to them whether it would not be better to submit to a moderate amount of taxation, and thereby, contribute to a fund to be expended in improving our roads. In fact, they are taxed now by the amount of labor they have to undergo and by the injury to horses and vehicles consequent upon the state of our roads. And I have endeavored to point out to them that if they could prolong the life of a valuable horse and save themselves a great deal of labor and time, it would be money in their pockets. However, as the Session is now so near its close, we cannot expect the Legislature to act upon the Report of the Committee, but nevertheless, I hope and trust that great good will yet result from it. The Report evinces much attention and research, and it contains suggestions which, I think, the more they are considered the more worthy they will be found of consideration. There are many suggestions which I would like to pass a deliberate opinion upon and to put upon record. There are many things in it which involve the best interests of the Colony, and while trifling matters occupy the attention of the Legislature, those of vast importance are overlooked. I quite agree with the suggestions in the Report with respect to the introduction of the system of Macadamization, and if a few hundred pounds were appropriated to set it in operation with the aid of a Stone Breaker, it would be an advantage. Of course, political economy is what we should all keep our eye upon. I know the proposition to contract a Loan is not favorably received in general, and I feel rather unfavorably disposed towards the expenditure of a large sum raised by a Loan at the present juncture. I would rather give the proposed system a fair trial for two or three years by the expenditure of a moderate amount, and thus prove what the real expense of Macadamizing would be. Then, if it is found that the expense is not beyond what we would be justified in incurring, I would be found among those who would be willing to contract a Loan. If our roads were once placed in a good condition so as to give farmers facilities for exporting their produce, it would be doing more for the Island than the Legislature has ever done yet. This is not merely my opinion to-day, but has been ever since I had a seat in the Legislature. I have always been dissatisfied with our system of road making, and I have tried to raise my voice in favor of adopting a better one. I will not trespass further upon your time at present, but before the debate is closed, I will offer a Resolution containing my own views, but I would not press it hastily upon the attention of the House.

The House was then resumed and progress reported. A Bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. P. Sinclair, in further amendment of the Laws regulating the Sale by License of spirituous liquors—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next. Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SHERIFFS' DEEDS.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move for the second reading of a Bill for shortening the language of Sheriffs' Deeds, said the object of it was to dispense with a good deal of formal recitations in Sheriffs' Deeds, by which they were rendered lengthy and expensive. Many titles of land were derived from sales under writs directed to the Sheriff, and when a man had to go into the Court to defend an action, it was often necessary to prove his title. The present form was very long, but as the law now stood it was indispensable that certain Acts should be recited in a Sheriff's Deed. These recitations might be dispensed with, except the mere substance of them, if an Act were passed for that purpose. He had frequently intended to introduce a Bill of that kind, which, from his experience in the legal profession, he considered desirable, so as to simplify the proceedings and render them less expensive.

The Bill was then read a second time, referred to a Committee of the whole House, reported agreed to without any amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned till Monday next, at eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, April 13.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Palmer, a Bill for shortening the language of Sheriffs' Deeds, was read a third time, and passed.

LIQUOR LICENSE BILL.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY, on rising to move for the second reading of a Bill in further amendment of the laws regulating the sale by License of Spirituous Liquors, said, the principal alteration in the law which was contemplated by this Bill was, that a party requiring a License would be required to obtain the consent of a majority of the householders in the District wherein he wished to open a tavern, at a public meeting to be called for that purpose, instead of going round to the houses with a requisition as by the present Act. The Bill also provided that no Small Debt Court or public office, such as a Post Office, hereafter to be established, should be kept in a tavern.

The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr. Muirhead in the chair.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I regret that there is a necessity to apply so often to the Legislature for laws to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors. There is scarcely a Session but there is an Act passed making some change, and yet, with all the efforts the Legislature make, the law seems just as imperfect as ever—the evil still exists, for immorality and crime, flowing from the abuse of spirituous liquors, are still found to prevail. I only hope that this amendment will contribute something towards checking the evil, but I am of opinion that however desirable it may be in the minds of some, to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors altogether, we cannot do that effectually by Legislation. It will have to depend upon the exertions of good and philanthropic men, outside of the Legislature, to educate the people up to the necessity or benefit of abstaining from the use of those stimulants, and in the meantime, it is incumbent upon us to render the laws upon this subject as well adapted to the remedy of the evil as possible. No doubt there is good reason and sense in what many people say, that good houses of entertainment are necessary. Probably we will all be willing to admit that, for those who are in the habit of travelling know how desirable it is to have a good house of entertainment, provided with all the conveniences and accommodations which we would require, upon the road. It is not these that the law aims at putting down, or keeping down; but it is those which are opened under the color of houses of entertainment, while the parties who open them have no other intentions but to traffic in intoxicating liquors. Perhaps the authorities are not sufficiently vigilant, or sufficiently independent and patriotic to enforce the law strictly; if they were, we would not have so many applications for changes. There is too great an inclination on the part of the Magistrate to overlook, or shut their eyes to what they should not, and consequently, we have many more retailers of spirituous liquors than are necessary, by which means injury is done to good and respectable houses which we would wish to see established. Now, I think the alteration made a few years ago, by which it was left to the inhabitants in a District to retail Spirituous Liquors, was a step in the right direction. I believe that principle has been acted upon with some advantage; but there is an objection made, which I dare say is well founded, that the spirit of the Act is often evaded. The law at present is, that no license shall be granted without the consent of a majority of the householders in a District, and none are eligible to vote but those who have a voice in the appointment of school trustees; but parties interested in opening those taverns can go through a settlement, and by whatever representations they choose to make, probably not confining themselves very strictly to truth, they manage to obtain a majority—perhaps only a majority of one—in favor of opening a tavern. It is often considered doubtful whether all who sign a requisition have a right to do so or not. The present mode, in that particular, is considered very objectionable, because the person requiring a license will always be active, while on the other hand, the old saying is presented to our minds, that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." I think the Bill, if it became law, will effect an improvement in that respect; and though it does not comprise all I could wish, yet it commends itself to our support, for it requires that a public meeting of the inhabitants of a District shall be convened, and then, when the people are brought together there will be a better opportunity of dealing with facts and truths alone, for if there is a man there who will obtrude himself upon the meeting he will be pointed out. People will also be more disposed to express their minds freely at a public meeting than they would in their own houses, and that being the case, I will support that part of the Bill. It is, perhaps, experimental to some extent, as all laws on this subject are, but I am willing to amend the law in any way which will have a tendency to suppress the abuse of the system. That is what we should all aim at, for however much we may differ on the policy of advocating a Prohibitory Law or of putting down the dealing in intoxicating liquors, we will all agree in putting down the abuse of the traffic, and letting it be carried on only as the necessities of our fellow

creatures demand. With that view I will support the Measure before us, as I think it will have a good tendency, for every household who is opposed to the opening of a tavern, will know that there will be danger of a man obtaining a license, which danger will be increased if he and others who are opposed to it do not attend the meeting.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I do not think this bill comprises any very material change of the principle embodied in the last act that was passed, or if there is any change I do not think it is for the better. I believe that if a license were granted upon some particular day in each year, at a public meeting of the inhabitants, to be called for that purpose, and on a certificate of the majority, it would be preferable to the mode which is proposed to be carried out by the clause which has just been read. As the bill is at present, the people may be called to attend a meeting a dozen times in each year, and they will soon get tired of that way of proceeding. If they attend a meeting once or twice, they will think that is enough, and the chances are that the person wishing to obtain a license will get his friends to go to a meeting, and he will thereby get a majority in favor of giving him a license. If a certificate were to be granted in that way, at an annual meeting, the people would take a greater interest in it, and if they would refuse to grant a license at such meeting, there should be an end to the traffic in intoxicating liquor in that district for twelve months, unless some person should choose to sell it surreptitiously, and the majority, being opposed to opening a tavern, they would of course take a greater interest in seeing that no person should sell without license than if they were otherwise disposed. As the bill is at present, an unlimited number of meetings may be called in a year, and, on the very day when a meeting is called, many of the people may have something of more importance to themselves to attend to, but if only one meeting in the year could be called, they would be more likely to attend. I believe that would be much more efficacious than the system proposed by the bill. There is scarcely a year but there is some amendment proposed to the license law, and I do not know but the law passed by the first Legislative Assembly in the colony, in 1773, was just as effectual in preventing the sale of liquor without license as the present law is. It was then left in the hands of the Governor in Council, and only a limited number of licenses were granted. At the present time I believe there are a number of places in each county where liquor is sold without license. A few days ago I was at a store in the country in which liquor is sold. The man has store license, but cannot sell in small quantities, yet I saw a person coming out of the store with a jug and a tumbler in his hand. Going behind the house, he called two or three others and give them a drink. By law, the liquor is not allowed to be drunk on the premises, but they went outside and drank it, and I suppose returned the jug to the store. There are means found to evade almost every act passed on this subject. I cannot see that this bill is any great improvement, for the present law requires the consent of a majority of the householders in a district before a tavern can be opened, and this only requires the consent of a majority of those at a meeting, where perhaps not more than one-third of the people in the district may attend.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I do not see why some parties should be allowed to sell liquors and others not have the same privilege. It is well known that houses of entertainment are necessary, and I think it should be left to the Grand Jury to determine where, or in what district a house of entertainment should be opened; then, if there are a number of applications, let a meeting of the householders be called to decide who should have the preference. People cannot travel without getting accommodation, and some of those who are crying out so loud to have the public houses shut up, would be last to open their doors to a traveller. I do not approve of the bill.

Hon. Mr. BEER: It is very true that many attempts have been made to legislate successfully upon this subject, but scarcely one measure has been passed which has proved satisfactory to the people. It is a lamentable fact that a great many of the youth of the colony are in the habit of spending their evenings in those publichouses where they form habits which cleave to them and ruin their prospects for time and eternity. It is highly necessary that something should be done to put a stop to this state of things, even if it should subject travellers to a little inconvenience. It is, of course, necessary that a few houses should be licensed to keep accommodations for travellers, one, for instance, between Charlottetown and Georgetown, and one between Charlottetown and Summerside, but it is difficult to legislate so as to place them where, and only where, they are required. There is a good house of entertainment between Charlottetown and Bedouque where no liquor is sold, but where a comfortable meal can be obtained at any time. If such houses were established through the country, there would be no need of licensed taverns, but not many such houses are established; whether it is because they do not pay or not, I cannot tell. If we cannot induce parties to open such houses as that, it would be better that the public should be put to a little inconvenience than that the morals of the young men of the colony should be contaminated in the way they are at those taverns. I believe the bill is a step in advance, and though it is not what I would wish to see, yet I feel inclined to support it.

(To be continued.)

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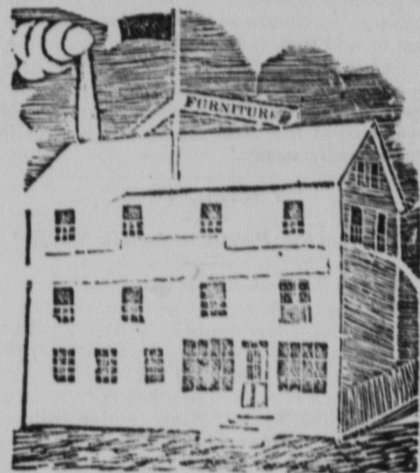
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Charlottetown, P.E. I.  
Nov. 25, 1863.

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Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fermentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, if the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more efficacious than any other remedy for all complaints that are scrofulous in nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Table with 4 columns: Bad Legs, Chilblains, Fistulas, Skin-diseases; Bad Breasts, Chicago-foot, Gout, Sore-throats; Burns, Chapped Hands, Glandular swellings, Scars; Bunions, Cancers (Soft), swellings, Scars; Bites of Moscs, Corns, Lumbago, Scars-heads; chetoes used, Contracted Piles, Tumors; Sand-fles, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Ulcers; Coco-bay, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Yaws/Wounds.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1/4, 2s, 9s, 6s, 11/6 2/6, and 3/6, each Pot.

\* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.

August 7, 1862.