

(Continued from first page.)

TUESDAY, March 31.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A bill to incorporate St. Peter's Bay Agricultural Society was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am glad to see that the people of St. Peter's Bay are becoming a little more alive to their own interests, and I trust we shall see some benefits resulting from the establishment of this society.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: One reflection arises from the application for acts of incorporation for King's and Prince Counties' Agricultural Societies, which is, that it should stimulate the people of Queen's County to do something of a similar kind.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I am also pleased that the people of St. Peter's Bay have taken this step in advance, for it is well known that such societies are productive of good wherever they are established.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I very much agree with your honors who have expressed your opinions upon this bill, for it is, no doubt, necessary for the interests of the country that agricultural societies should be established in various localities.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am pleased to hear that the people of St. Peter's Bay are using mussel-mud upon their farms, for it was only yesterday that I made some inquiries of a person from that neighborhood respecting it, who gave me to understand that they were not taking up any. I know that in many parts of the Island, they are deriving incalculable benefits from the use of it.

stand that they were not taking up any. I know that in many parts of the Island, they are deriving incalculable benefits from the use of it. I was in conversation with a farmer from Prince County, a short time ago, who stated that five or six years ago he could scarcely raise hay enough to winter two horses and two cows, but he commenced using mussel-mud, and last year his crop was estimated at 100 tons.

The House being resumed, the bill was reported agreed to without any amendment, and was then read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

WILDERNESS LANDS BILL.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of public wilderness lands, said:—This bill was introduced by the Government for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of wilderness land.

Hon. Mr. BEER: One acre a year is a very small quantity for a settler to clear. I think he should be required to clear two.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I think the provisions of the act are very liberal indeed. It would be better, in my opinion, to require a small deposit to be paid by the settler, and then, after seven or eight years to commence paying his instalments.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: Perhaps cutting down and burning off the timber will be considered improving the land. That is the worst feature I see in the bill, that parties may take this land for the very purpose of cutting down and taking away valuable timber, and then abandon it.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I think his honor who has just spoken is quite right. There should be some way to prevent a destruction of Government property by cutting off the timber.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I concur in the opinion expressed, that there should be some restraint imposed to prevent parties from committing waste by cutting down and selling more timber than they would require for their buildings, and then abandoning their property.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: If the words of the bill were altered so as to say, "not less than 50 or more than 100," I think it would be an improvement.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I do not think there should be anything in the bill to prevent a man, with two or three sons, from settling side by side on a piece of land.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am satisfied with his honor's explanation.

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Hon. Mr. BEER: I am pleased to hear that the people of St. Peter's Bay are using mussel-mud upon their farms, for it was only yesterday that I made some inquiries of a person from that neighborhood respecting it, who gave me to understand that they were not taking up any.

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the vicinity of Murray Harbor. A large tract there has been burned over two or three times, and it has become so exhausted, that unless the very best of terms are offered, it will not be settled upon at all. I think such land might be let for 12 or 15 years free, and then a very small price should be charged for it.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: In reply to his honor who has just spoken, I would say that there is nothing in the bill to prevent a father and a family of sons from settling upon the wilderness lands, providing they are in a position to bring their holdings into a state of cultivation.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think it would be better to require the settler to improve two acres instead of one, so that, at the end of seven years, he would have fourteen acres cleared.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I do not see any great objection to the suggestion of my honor, colleague, (Mr. Beer), to require the settler to improve two acres a year, instead of one; but it has been said that the wilderness land would be taken by those who have clear farms—that they would improve it, and, after a few years, make it their place of residence.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think the provisions of the act are very liberal indeed. It would be better, in my opinion, to require a small deposit to be paid by the settler, and then, after seven or eight years to commence paying his instalments.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I think the provisions of the act are very liberal indeed. It would be better, in my opinion, to require a small deposit to be paid by the settler, and then, after seven or eight years to commence paying his instalments.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: There is nothing in the bill to prevent a man from clearing ten acres a year, but I think it is quite enough to compel him to clear one. No doubt, he will clear as much as he can for his own benefit.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: Perhaps cutting down and burning off the timber will be considered improving the land. That is the worst feature I see in the bill, that parties may take this land for the very purpose of cutting down and taking away valuable timber, and then abandon it.

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to guard against the property being plundered and rendered less valuable. Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I cannot concur in restricting a settler from cutting timber. When a poor man goes on a new farm, he requires to make a living out of it, and it is very difficult to do so during the first two or three years.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The object of the bill is to benefit the people, and I hope the Government will not follow in the footsteps of some of the proprietors, who reserved the timber on the farms which they leased. When a man takes a wilderness farm, perhaps the only way he has of earning a subsistence is by selling timber off it, and it would be very hard to prevent him from doing so.

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The Resolution, as submitted was then agreed to. Hon. Mr. General then submitted another Resolution granting £300 for a Breakwater at Souris, and £75 for a similar work at Covehead harbor at Souris.

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. Mr. 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 commensurate with the said expenditure.

Mr. Owen spoke favorably of both Breakwaters at Souris, they being of great service, and would like to know if the Government proposed 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. Mr. General said that it was his 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 advantage to the best interests of the whole country would follow undertakings, having for their object, 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 passed.

A resolution was then submitted by the Hon. Atty General granting £1,000 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.

Another resolution submitted contained an item of £233, 8s., to be paid to Charles E. Stuart, Esq., for draw-back on Machinery for Woolen 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 Woolen Factory.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck approved of the vote. From his position as agent for the Factory alluded to, he could state that the 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 enterprise 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.

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G. Sinclair, Reilly, McNeill, Kichham, Brecken, Yeo, McCormack, Howat—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. 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.

When the Resolution granting 1000 for a Breakwater at Tignish was read, Hon. Leader of the Opposition expressed his want of confidence in the practicability 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 was 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. McAnuly 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 harbor could be constructed in the locality referred to, capable of affording every shelter to boats, it would be a matter of great moment.

Mr. Kichham 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 interest, 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. Kichham, 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 non 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 is found to be the best time for fishing; boats are high and dry on shore and cannot be got off, and 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 was 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 when necessary, but efforts to create or manufacture ones was a failure.

Mr. Howat said that a great many persons in different parts of the country were in want—desperate 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.

Mr. Arnault said no public work had been undertaken in that part of the country that had not proved a success; in proof of which, he mentioned 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 put upon the Resolution and carried. Petitioners set forth that, being desirous to promote the peace, happiness, and moral welfare of the people, they wish to remedy all evils that impede the prosperity of the community.

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 merchandise in stores, should be abolished by a legislative enactment, separating the sale of liquors by retail from all other kinds of merchandise. 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 vendred 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 improved, 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.

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W. ROBERT, (Late of the Customs Department) SHIP BROKER, &c., Having rented the SCALES on Queen's Wharf, He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS, HAY, &c. P. E. Island, Charlottetown. R. REDDIN, Attorney and Barrister at Law, CONVA-YNOER, &c. Office, Great-George St., Charlottetown. (Near the Catholic Cathedral.) August 24, 1866. RONALD McDONALD, Commission Merchant, Auctioneer, and COLLECTING AGENT. Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868.