ten or eighteen thousand pounds Now to make the "results commensurate with the cost," very much will depend on the School Visitors, and a salary of £150 is not enough to induce men of sufficient attainments to engage in the work. On efficiency in this department will depend in a great measure the success of Education, and if we are not justified in paying Visitors more than £150 per annum, we are not warranted in expending one-third of our revenue in the cause of Education. What is £150 a year for a man who has to travel the whole year and pay his own expenses. It is no more than £100 would be, were he allowed to stay at home I am aware that this argument will apply to the late Government as well as the present, but I think it is a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. It is no argument to say that clergymen get no higher pay, they do not get enough, but they work for a higher reward. The man whose business it is to see that the children of the Colony are trained up to take their position in society as teachers, or ministers or legislators, to be put off with a salary which will merely pay his travelling expenses, is economy in the wrong direction. I would rather see two appointed and well paid, say £250 each, which would be little enough for men of ability fit for the office.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—I dare say it would be much better if the Colony could afford to pay all its officers double the salary they now receive. The Schoolmasters do not get enough, and, perhaps, the Visitors do not; but, small as the allowances are, we pay a larger proportion of our revenue for Education, than any other country We wish to pay as much as will enable us to obtain the services of competent persons. When the Free Education Act was first passed we employed a Visitor for two hundred a year, and gave him another hundred for lecturing on Agricultural Chemistry If we could get a man competent to lecture on Agricultural Chemistry now I would be in favor of giving him fifty pounds a year extra for doing so; but as we have only one man on the Island who pretends to be able to lecture on that science, he would not be able, were he willing, to visit the whole Island I hope yet when this subject comes to be properly appreciated that we shall have an agricultural school established If Agricultural Chemistry were properly understood it would be of vast benefit—it might show that this mussel mud, which is absorbing so much attention just now, might be applied in such a way as to produce much more beneficial results than it does at present. I think nearly every one will acknowledge that it will be an improvement to have three Visitors, for they will be able to perform the work more efficiently than two. Few have been satisfied with the present Visitors, but if we had them at the Bar of the House, perhaps they would be able to show us that they had performed as much as could possibly be expected of them. When a Visitor was paid £100 per annum for lecturing on Agricultural Chemistry, the very men who were to benefit by his labors, were the first to grumble; they thought the money was wasted, and consequently the valuable services of this man had to be dispensed with.

Resolution agreed to.

Balderston, Reporter.

Tuesday, April 7th.

SEED GRAIN SOCIETIES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill to Incorporate Societies for the sale and distribution of Seed Grain on credit.

Mr. McNeill in the Chair.

The Bill was then read and one clause was reconsidered and amended.

The Speaker then took the Chair, and the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to with an amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill as amended be engrossed.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act in further addition to and in amendment of the Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown."

The Bill was then passed.

Ordered, That Mr. Brecken do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Reilly from the Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of a supply, reported according to order four resolutions of the said Committee, which resolutions were again read.

The first of these resolutions relates to the expenses connected with the transport of the Troops. The second contains certain grants to improve Roads, Light Houses, Hillsborough Square, &c. The third contains grants to several Postmasters in addition to their allowance by statute.

The fourth resolution is as follows:—

Resolved, That the following sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government for the following service, that is to say:—

Insurance and contingent expenses of Victoria Barrack,	£200	0	0

The first, second and third of said resolutions were again read and agreed to.

VICTORIA BARRACKS.

The fourth was then read.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—I regret that I was not in my place when the Hon Attorney General moved the resolution for supply, because I believe that not half the amount named in the resolution would be required for the Insurance of the Barracks I should like to know what the balance is to be expended for, as I believe the person at present in charge of the Barracks gets a hundred pounds a year for his services. This is a waste of the public money for the Colony is paying respectable men as Drill Sergeants who would look after these Barracks for the sake of the house room, and as they are experienced in these matters they would do the work satisfactorily The person now in charge was away last summer for some time employed in mackerel fishing, but if a military man were in his place he would attend to these buildings as he should. As no satisfactory explanation has been given by the Government for acting as they have in this matter, I move that the vote be disagreed to.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—At the time the Barracks were vacated a Committee were appointed to see that everything was done properly. This Committee considered that the person at present in charge was the most efficient person that could be found for the purpose. Considering the thoroughfare and the number of loose characters who congregate in that neighbourhood, it cannot be considered a good position for a man to take his family into. But as this person could be entrusted with the Barracks he was appointed and put in charge at one hundred pounds per year. I believe that after he was appointed several parties said they would have been glad to take charge of the buildings for nothing, but that is not the point for the Government to consider; the work must be done efficiently Drill Sergeants are employed to travel through the country; and, therefore, cannot be expected to remain at the Barracks for the purpose of keeping them in order. These buildings were left in a shocking filthy condition, for nothing was done by Her Majesty's Troops but to make them look disagreeable. The officer appointed has discharged his duties satisfactorily, and is under the control of the Government. When it was discovered that the Gunpowder Magazine was kept there, the officer in charge was allowed to remain and to have a part of the Barracks to reside in free of rent. The buildings must be kept in good order as they may yet be appropriated for some other purpose Constant attention is required on the part of the keeper in order to prevent loose persons from congregating there who might destroy a property which has cost the country a large sum of money. The buildings are well taken care of and kept in good order.

Hon. Mr Davies.—A Committee were appointed by the Government to examine the Barracks and found them in great disorder and in charge of no officer. I, as one of the members of that Committee felt it my duty to see that a trustworthy person was placed in charge of the property to clean and keep it in order It was thought better to appoint a civilian than a military officer, because a constant attendance is necessary to prevent a destruction of building which cost the country many thousand pounds. In fact a good deal of money has been expended to put the Barracks in proper order, for they were left by the troops in a disorderly and filthy condition. They contain property belonging to the Imperial Government, which also requires looking after.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—I cannot comprehend the force of the reasons urged by the hon. member who has just sat down. He has stated that if any person connected with the militia had been appointed as keeper of the Barracks, that this person would have required a guard to relieve him. If the hon. member thinks this would be the case, he must know very little about military matters. If he assumes that a trained man is less competent to take charge of the Barracks than a civilian, I cannot agree with him. Admitted that Mr. Cropley is now quartered there, I should like to know who is better qualified to take charge of the buildings than he is? If what has been reported is true, that the man who has been appointed to the office of keeper has been looking after his own work instead of looking after the Barracks, the hon. members argument falls to the ground. The hon. Leader of the Government remarked that the place is visited by a concourse of people; if so, surely the gates can be closed if necessary. In reference to the state in which the Barracks were left by Her Majesty's Troops, the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies,) from his prominent position in our militia, should know something of the regulations of the Army and Militia, and that if the troops damaged the Barracks they are responsible for the injury done. If the troops have left the buildings in a filthy state, it is the first time I have heard of such a state of things; but in spite of all that soldiers can do the Barracks will get dusty. It is a waste of the public money to employ a civilian as keeper when the work could be done without any expense to the Colony, and if the hon. member was in my place in the Opposition he would make the House ring with his protestations against such proceedings.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—Would a Militia Officer be answerable to the Government in the same way as a civilian?

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—I only drew the comparison between a man who knows all about such matters and a plain civilian. If the buildings were put in charge of a military man, he would know more about them, and consequently could take better care of them.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—If a military man were appointed the next thing would be to introduce a guard and then a Corporal's guard to support that guard; therefore, I contend that a hundred pounds a year is not too much for taking proper care of the Barracks. The keeper has taken an account of all that he has been entrusted with, and he will be able to show that he has kept them in good order when required. I said that things there were left by the troops in a disorderly and dirty state. I did not say damaged. I do not reflect upon Her Majesty's Troops, for it they leave the Barracks suddenly, the buildings must be left in a disorderly state. If the hon. member for Murray Harbor visited these Barracks now he would be rather pleased at their orderly state.

Mr. P. Sinclair.—As the hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Henderson) acknowledges that he has been the cause of bringing the troops to the Island, it ill becomes him to find fault with the Government for allowing a reasonable sum of money for keeping the Barracks in repair and in a clean and orderly state. These buildings have been built at a great expense to the Colony; and, therefore, it comes with very bad grace from him to charge the present Government with extravagance in laying out a comparatively small sum for keeping up works which he has been the means of causing. The sum required is not a large amount, and whether a person could be got to take care of the Barracks for the sake of his house rent or not, I cannot say; but if the buildings are worth £12,000, the Government can only entrust them to the care of a trustworthy person.

Mr Brecken.—I was not here when this debate first arose, and I should like to know what has been said about the hon. member for Murray Harbour bringing the troops here.

Mr. P. Sinclair.—The hon. member (Mr. Henderson) himself, stated that he first proposed to send for the troops.

Mr. Brecken.—These Barracks cost a large sum of money, and consequently they should be well looked after. But I want to know whether the Government intend to work in the most economical way, if so they have taken the wrong course to do it. I understand that some of the military are prepared to look after the Barracks for a much less sum than that at present paid The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) argued that if a Volunteer were appointed to the office of keeper, he would require a guard to relieve him. If the present keeper does not require a guard, the Military Officer would not. Considering the statement made by the hon member in its true light, I cannot but regard this appointment of a civilian to be keeper of the Barracks, at a salary of one hundred pounds per year, a political job; for I believe these buildings could be maintained and kept in a good and serviceable state at a much lower figure. If the Conservatives had been acting in this manner, how the chains would have been rung upon us if the other party were in our place instead of in their present position. The impression upon my mind is that this is a political job, and cannot be cleared up by the Government. One of the reasons they advance is, that because the property is in the care of a civilian malicious characters will keep away from it. This is no argument at all.

Hon Leader of the Government.—A military man cannot be in two places at once any more than another man.

Mr. Brecken.—I suppose the present keeper is chained there like a watch dog The appointment, in my opinion, is a transparent job.

Hon. Attorney General.—This appointment was made upon the recommendation of the Committee appointed to examine into the state of the Barracks. All that I can say of the matter is that if this was a political job, the erection of the Barracks was a political job all through. After what we have seen the late Government do in expending such a large sum of money on these buildings, it ill becomes the present Opposition to talk about the jobs of the present Government, or, indeed, to find fault at all. The buildings reflect anything but credit on the late Government that carried out the work. It was a perfect piece of jobbery, for a portion of the work was let by the Contractor, which was again sub-let, and the specified materials were not put in the building. Although £50 only were a first allowed for superintending the building, yet the Superintendent got £161; and when we look at the additional expense connected with the Powder Magazine, we are inclined to think there is something infectious about these Barracks. I hope the buildings will be made to serve a more useful purpose than keeping a man to look after them. These Barracks should never have been built at all, because the troops were sent here for a short time only, and whenever they were withdrawn the Barracks were not required. We now see the consequences of this waste of the public money.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—I shall press my motion It does seem to me unfortunate that extraneous matter is dragged into every subject which comes before us, whatever the matter under discussion may be, whether it is the Land Question, the Barracks or the Fisheries, other questions are mixed up with it. The subject under consideration might be crowded into a nut shell, and therefore there was no necessity for the Attorney General to drag in the building of the Barracks or any other matter. I am prepared to justify the expenditure of the £12,000 laid out by the late Government in the erection of these buildings. We are to look upon that sum as so much money expended to maintain British law and order, and to put down an association which, if it had not been checked in time, would have ended in open rebellion. The result of this state of things would be, that we would be placed where the people of this Colony do not wish to be—in the great Confederation I move that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "and contingent expenses," because there is no necessity to pay a person one hundred pounds per year to take care of these Barracks. When the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) said that the troops were brought here for the purpose of injuring the character of the people of this country, and thereby be the means of getting the Colony forced into Confederation, he stated what was politically untrue. He knows very well that there were gentlemen in the late Executive Council who were as much opposed to Confederation as he himself was, and who had a great deal more firmness than he has. Among those hon members of that Council there was Mr Henderson—there is not much of the Confederate in him. There was also another strong anti-Confederate, who is now in his grave, and who had more of the blood of a true patriot in his little finger than the hon member for Belfast has in his whole body—I refer to the late James McLaren. This hon. gentleman was looked upon with confidence from one end of Queen's County to the other. He was respected by both Liberals and Conservatives, by Catholics and Protestants; in fact he was like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion He was no Confederate, Mr. Speaker. Will the hon. member say that John Longworth is a Confederate? No, Sir He was the father of those strong resolutions which were brought into this House against Confederation, and much as I differ with him on that question, I believe him to be perfectly honest in his intentions. If either of these gentlemen had had a shadow of a doubt as to the intentions of their party in bringing the troops to this Colony they would have vacated their seats in the late Executive Council. It is known that if that Council had opposed the calling in of the troops the Administrator of the Government, for the time being, would have undertaken to do so, to maintain order and to uphold British law in the Colony I too, have always said that I would never by any means, by any back-stair work put Prince Edward Island into Confederation unless the majority of the people were in its favor. I would rather cut off my right hand than be guilty of such under-hand work as to legislate against the wishes of the people; but, I presume, the hon. member for Belfast measures my corn by his own bushel. We, the members of the late Government wished to maintain law and order, and there was no other alternative, but to call in the troops. If the hon. member was opposed to Confederation, he has proved recreant to his principles, he has proved to be a traitor to his country. The late Government lost grounds at the late elections, not on the Confederation question, but because they opposed the Tenant League What did the present Government do whenever they obtained the reins of power? They appointed the late Editor of the *Examiner* to the highest office in the gift of the Colony, although that gentleman had denounced the Tenant League and was strongly in favor of Confederation. We know, Sir, that the Liberal Party promised the people to appoint no Confederate to office, and that they were also pledged against Confederation; but a change came over the spirit of their dream, and they gave the Queen's Printership to a strong Confederate The hon. Attorney General, who is the real Leader of the Government, pleads guilty to the soft impeachment that the retaining of this Mr. Hayden in office as Keeper of the Barracks, is a political job. I give the hon member credit for being a moral man and well read in sacred scriptures, but because his brother is wrong should he go wrong also? What has the building of the Barracks to do with paying a man one hundred pounds per year to take care of these buildings? If the Barracks were left in a dirty state the Government could have remedied the matter by reporting to General Doyle who would very soon have caused the detachment to pay expenses because there is nothing the military are so particular about as cleanliness. The officers in command will not allow a nail to be driven without cause, and they cause all damages to be repaired. But as these Barracks were a necessity, they should not go to destruction for want of proper care, they should be given in charge of the Drill Sergeants, who are best qualified for the offices of keepers. Have the Government got a bond from Mr. Hayden for the value of these buildings? If they are burned down when he is out fishing or when he is about his private business, is he bound to pay the Government £12,000? I very much doubt that any man would be fool enough to join him in giving that bond The Government would be just as well secured in giving the property in care of one of the Drill Sergeants who would take just as much or more care of it than Mr Hayden, but now comes in the extraordinary statement of the hon member for Belfast, that if the Government had appointed a military man they would have to pay a Corporal's guard to relieve him. Well, that is paying a poor compliment to those who have been soldiers. If his theory is sound we will not want any more sergeants or red-coats anywhere, but I have no faith in his doctrine, we can get the Barracks looked after at a less cost than a hundred a year. I am not ashamed to own that the buildings cost a large sum because they were a necessity, but I do not wish them to be destroyed now. Although the Tenant League is dead outside of this House, it has a little leaven inside. But we hope that the sword will be turned into a reaping hook, and that these Barracks may yet serve some peaceful and useful purpose. Possibly the building may be turned into a Normal School, goodness knows what is in store for us. If the Government can afford to give a

Hon. Mr. McAulay.—Mr. Chairman. I wish to ask the hon Attorney General, through you, Sir, if the resolution just read conflicts with any other resolution which has been agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General.—No. We know that in this Island every teacher who received a license had to speak the English language, and the French teachers who qualified themselves for that office had to first learn the English language. This resolution provides that any teacher who will qualify himself to teach the French language, and who can obtain a certificate to that effect, shall be entitled to receive £5 additional salary from the Treasury, provided the district will make up the same amount. The French language is regarded as the best, and many consider it well worth learning, and no scholar feels that his education is complete without he knows it. If we should happen to be driven into the Dominion, and any hon. members from this House should go there, they would find it would be an advantage to understand it. I believe all Ambassadors of the Crown require to understand French, and that their correspondence is carried on in that language.

Mr. Brecken.—Mr. Chairman, no doubt any education is incomplete without a knowledge of French, but I do not agree with the learned Attorney General that it is the best language, although I admit that in Europe every person is expected to know it. I doubt whether instruction in French, as spoken here, would be understood or regarded as French by good scholars in that language, for there cannot be any doubt but that, owing to the isolation of those who speak that language here, it must have lost among them much of its original purity. I am rather surprised to hear Confederation referred to as an argument in favor of the resolution, for, on that ground alone, some might object to it. But we may yet be brought into contact with our neighbors in Canada, and, if so, it would be well for our people to be acquainted with the French language. If it is intended as an encouragement for the cultivation of that language in its purity, it would be money well appropriated; but it would be well to know if it is wholly intended for the few French teachers of the Island.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—At present all teachers are on a level, one has no advantage over another and the proposed alteration will, I think, prove, if adopted, an advantage. If there is as much difference in speaking the French language correctly as some argue here is, then it may induce teachers to give proper attention to the study of the language, and thus cultivate a correct knowledge of the French, and when the trustees of any school district will subscribe five pounds they can then draw the same amount. Those who would now wish to go to France, or some other places, who would not be able to speak French, would find themselves like some who went to the Paris Exhibition, who could only collect information through their eyes.

Hon Mr. Howlan.—Mr. Chairman, the reason given by the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Brecken) why a knowledge of the French language is necessary, is a good one, and the only way to have it carried out is to have teachers who can speak good French, and it is but fair to assume that those who will pass the Board will undergo an examination by competent French scholars. Some schools in this country have been closed up, because teachers could not be had who could teach French, and where is the teacher who will go to the expense and trouble of acquiring a knowledge of the French language, unless he has some encouragement? I believe it is not impossible for an Englishman to learn French, and as the number is limited who are to receive this extra grant, I think no reasonable objection can be taken to it.

Hon Mr. Henderson.—I have no objection to do full justice to the French people, but I doubt the utility of teaching that language in our common schools, or that a large number will ever be required to go from here to represent us in the New Dominion. You know, Sir, as well as I do, that the French teachers, before they can now receive a License, have to first learn a language that is not their vernacular, and the Gaelic people have to graft the English upon their mother tongue before they can become teachers, and these people love their Gaelic just as much as it is possible for any people to esteem a language. If this resolution is to be carried, I would like to introduce a similar one in favor of the Gaelic speaking people of this Island, for I think it will be admitted that they are on a par with those who have to graft the native Saxon upon their French. One thing I have observed is, that the French people of this Island use more words of broken English than the same class do in Lower Canada, or did when I was among them. The Gaelic speaking people are entitled to the same privileges that the French are.

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—Mr. Chairman, I have no objection; but if the hon. member carries out his ideas, then a Gaelic Examiner will have to be provided. While I have great respect for the Gaelic language, I know that the French is more generally used; and I know further that if a young man aims at any important situation under the Imperial Government, he must learn French. I recollect that at the time of the Crimean War, the French language was used by the Officers in their official and non-official correspondence with each other, and many of the official procedures of the British Government are written in French. I feel warmly in favor of the Gaelic, but, at the same time, you will not find a Gaelic newspaper in any of the reading rooms in these provinces, while some of the best works, treating on a variety of different subjects, and several newspapers will be met with in the French language. The objection I would chiefly have to the proposal of the hon. member for Murray Harbor is, that a Gaelic Examiner would have to be provided on the Board of Education, and I believe it would be difficult to find one such on this Island

Mr. Arsenault.—Mr Chairman, the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. B) is doubtful whether the French language spoken in this Island is French at all, and is doubtful if it is as good as that which is spoken in France or Canada. Well I do not know much about the French language as spoken in France, as I have never been there, but I presume it is the same language as is contained in books written in French, and when we use these same books in our schools I do not see why we should not learn good French; and as to Canada I believe the French inhabitants of this Island speak the language as well as they do in Canada. In the second place he asks if this privilege is intended for French teachers only, but, Sir, the resolution does not apply any more to French teachers than to any other, so far as I understand, but simply to those teachers who will qualify themselves to teach the French language, and shall teach a class of not less than ten pupils in his or her school. Now, I ask is there anything unfair when it is intended to apply to all alike? or even if the Government allowance was given to teachers teaching the French language only to the French speaking people of this Island, when their teachers are as well qualified in the French language, as the English speaking teachers are in the English language, that there would be anything unfair in it. But when all that is asked for in the resolution is a small allowance for an encouragement to teach the French language, I do not think any liberal minded gentleman will refuse it. The hon member for Murray Harbor asks what is the utility of the French language on this Island? and asks why not encourage the Gaelic as well? I will simply say this, that we sometimes hear French phrases used in this hon House, and I am frequently amused at the awkward pronunciation given to them (laughter) for instead of pronouncing them with that soft accent with which they should be pronounced, they always use the hard, sharp English pronunciation. As to the Gaelic, we never hear a word of it. If we go to the other side of this building, where all the big volumes are kept, we will find among them a good many in French, but none in Gaelic. Although I am not an admirer of Confederation, yet, what do we know but at some future time we may form a part of the New Dominion, and I ask in what position would any of our Island delegates to Ottawa find themselves in if they did not understand the French language. When a speech in that language would be delivered, no doubt they would like to be able to understand the language then. I feel pleased that this small encouragement is proposed to be given to encourage the study of that language, and only regret the number to whom it is proposed to be given is limited to twenty. I would prefer that all our teachers would qualify themselves to teach that language, and thereby diffuse a knowledge of it throughout the Island.

Mr. McLennan.—Mr. Chairman, I do not fully understand the wording of the resolution, nor has the hon. member for Egmont Bay shown the necessity that exists for having it carried. The hon. Attorney General said that probably the day might arrive when there might be representatives from this Island, who would mix up with the great assembly of the New Dominion, and that they would find themselves awkwardly situated without a knowledge of the French language, but if it is so desirable that it should be taught, why confine the teaching of it to a few? Why not make it general?

Hon. Mr. McAulay.—That, Mr. Chairman, a man having a smattering of French is more capable of teaching, is what I do not believe. Could my hon. friend (Mr Arsenault) teach English as efficiently as an Englishman? I am surprised to hear the hon. member for Tignish say there were no periodicals of importance published in the Gaelic language. Such a statement is absurd.

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—I rise, Sir, for explanation. I said that were usually published.

Hon. Mr McAulay.—Why, Sir, I pity the ignorance of the hon. member. Did he never hear of the Gaelic Magazines called "Cuairtear Nan Gleann, Cuairtear Na Coille, Coiracheathien, and Bardoram." (Laughter) I ask the hon. member again, Sir, is it possible that he never heard of "Ossian, Cuairtir Nan Gleann, Cuairtear Na Coille, Coiracheathien, and Bardoram?" (Renewed laughter.) If not then his knowledge of literature is not as extensive as I had supposed.

Mr. MacNeill.—I consider, Sir, that the teaching of the French language should be encouraged, as without a knowledge of the French an education is not considered finished. We know that all nationalities have a desire to perpetuate their own language, and there is a large body of people in this Colony whose mother tongue is French. The hon. member for Murray Harbor proposed that we extend the same privilege to those who speak the Gaelic language, but much sympathy as I may have for the language of my fathers, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that it is fast dying out both in Europe and America. It has been on the wane since Prince Charley was defeated at Culloden Moore, when, if my memory does not deceive me, it was proscribed, and their much-loved Tartan was forbidden to be worn; and although Her gracious Majesty has, to some extent, soothed the feelings of her Highland subjects by condescending to listen to the inspiring strains of the Bagpipes when she visits Balmoral, and to indulge in a Scotch Reel, yet I see nothing to warrant the conclusion that the Gaelic language will be revived in this quarter of the globe; but the French is a language in which a good deal of business is done in the Lower Provinces. I hope no hon. member of this hon. Committee will oppose the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—I rise, Sir, to give some information. I believe that notwithstanding what the hon. member for Cavendish has said, that even in the hard days of Charles, the Highland Gael was not forbidden to use his own language, and time has proved that those who have worn the tartan were ever among the bravest of their soldiers. This was proved by the Forty-Second at Fontenoy, after which their Highland dress was restored to them. With respect to the Gaelic language dying out, I may say that it was never written or spoken in greater purity than it is now. The great Dr. McLeod, of Glasgow, Scotland, prepared a Gaelic Dictionary, of Octavo size, and a Gaelic Grammar, and a Gaelic Society has published these in an improved style, with other excellent works, so that any man who wishes to cultivate an acquaintance with that language can now have access to the best of works for studying it. Dr. McLeod also published a Gaelic collection which he called *The Mountain Sketch Book*, in which there are as touching pieces as can be found in any language.

Mr. MacNeill.—The hon member has attempted to correct me, but I must correct him. I did not speak positively about the Gaelic language being prohibited to be spoken. I have thought to inform the hon. member for Murray Harbor that he was in error in what he said about the Tartan being restored to the Highlanders after the battle of Fontenoy, for that battle was fought before the Rebellion of 1740, and the troops who stood the shots of the French at that battle were defeated by Prince Charlie's recruits at Preston Pans and Falkirk

Mr. Prowse.—I wish, Sir, to express my opposition to the Resolution. The French is not spoken in this hon Committee, nor is it used in the other end of the building either. If the French language is to be taught in our schools, where are the teachers to come from? Are we going to establish a school for the training of teachers for that special purpose? I would like also to know what object the Government has in view in establishing such a principle? It appears to me like making a distinction which may create a jealousy that would take a long time to remove. I believe there are more Gaelic than French speaking people this Island, many of whom are unable to give expression to their ideas in English. I consider it wrong to give an extra sum for teaching either Gaelic or French, and if required to be taught the number inserted for by the resolution is too large, for, except in a French settlement, ten pupils would not be found in one district who would wish to learn French. In Murray Harbor there are a number of respectable people, who came from Guernsey, and they have all adopted the English language and speak it as correctly as any in the community in which they reside. I have the honor to represent also a large number of Gaelic speaking people, and am aware they would consider that I was doing them an injustice were I to vote for this resolution.

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—You could not, Sir, offend a Guernsey man more readily than to call him a Frenchman, so that the arguments of the hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Prowse) falls to the ground, in so far as those people are concerned. With respect to getting teachers capable of giving correct instruction in the French language, I believe no difficulty would be experienced. I was in conversation with a gentleman yesterday, who is quite capable of teaching French, and am acquainted with others who can speak as fluently in French as in English. I know that in the district which I have the honor to represent, many think it quite necessary to have their children instructed in French, and other languages also, and it is our duty to afford all the facilities we can to enable the people to obtain a good education for their families. I only hope that the day may come when there will be ten Grammar Schools in the country for one there is now. Some of my constituents may be against giving instruction in Gaelic, but I would be sorry to oppose such a measure, if it is really desired by the people.

Mr. Prowse.—But, why not make the principle of giving instruction in the French language general, if it is so much desired?

Hon. Mr Howlan.—If the hon. member would but consider the matter, perhaps he would not see so much to object to in the resolution. I am acquainted with a Scotchman who eighty years ago could not speak French, but who is now capable of teaching that language. He now speaks Gaelic, English and French, and is, I believe quite capable of imparting instruction in either language, and I ask is not that man better informed than if he had only a knowledge of one language.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—The Government should state plainly the object they have in view in bringing forward such a resolution. Is it not well known that the teaching of the French language is usually considered as only required for those who aim at studying the higher branches of Education, and why not admit the fact?

Hon. Mr. Laird.—Mr. Chairman, I am not a lawyer, but I believe the law means what it says, and so does the resolution under consideration, and other hon. members of this hon Committee will so understand it, although the hon. member for Murray Harbour (Mr. Henderson) may not be able to comprehend its meaning. I have from is boy mixed up with the French, and desired to do what is fair and right in the matter. The hon. member ought to know that the French language is now taught in several district schools, and if the Gaelic is as useful a language as it is represented to be, then why does not the hon. member move to have instruction in that language introduced also into some of our common schools.

The resolution was then agreed to, when after a few further remarks Mr. Speaker took the Chair. The resolutions were reported agreed to, and a Committee appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance with the said resolutions

Hon. Attorney General from the last named Committee presented a Bill which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Brecken from the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill for the relief of unfortunate debtors, presented a Bill as prepared by that Committee, and in doing so fully and ably explained its principles. The Bill was then read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. House then went into Committee of supply, Mr. Reilly in the Chair. Several resolutions were reported agreed to, when House adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

R. Gordon, Reporter.

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hundred pounds a year for taking care of these Barracks, they can get them insured for a larger sum for the same money as they now pay the keeper. They can get as much insurance as they like, and, therefore, the buildings might be converted into an elegant edifice for Industrial Exhibitions for the whole Island. For these reasons we should keep it insured, and therefore I will press my motion.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—I am quite pleased and delighted to hear the Hon Leader of the Opposition talk on this matter, for he gives us such a history of the past, and would make us believe that these Barracks could be looked after for nothing. If a Sergeant were appointed to the office of Keeper, he would require an extra drill sergeant, and I am one of those who do not think these men should be taken from their regular employment to look after the Barracks. I think the Government had better pay an officer, and have him under their own control; but these Militia officers are on duty through the country, and consequently could not properly look after the Barracks. If the Drill Sergeants are not required for drilling the militia, their services are not wanted at all. If a Drill Sergeant were appointed to the office of Keeper, there would not, on the whole, be a saving of ten pounds, for other persons would be required as assistants to keep things clean and in order. One of the Sergeants thought about looking after the Barracks, but then he said that the duties of the office would interfere with his occupation, and if he gave up the latter altogether, he might be thrown out of employment if the buildings were soon required either for the troops or for any other purpose. A great cry has been made by the Opposition about the present Keepers going out to fish, as if a person should not be even allowed to go out for provisions; if he did go outside Brackley Point and in again, there was no harm in that. Wherever military men are stationed a loose crowd gathers at times who are often guilty of bad conduct and for that reason, among others, I think the Barracks should be placed in the care of a civilian. The present Keeper was appointed to the office merely because he was a fit and respectable person to take care of the buildings, one who would not allow them to be made a thoroughfare for loose persons. There has been no complaints lodged against him, and he has given satisfaction in his management of the buildings; therefore, I do not see why the Opposition should be so hard upon him.

Mr. McNeill.—I do not care about voting money for these Barracks, but as they contain a good deal of valuable property which might be destroyed or carried away by evil disposed persons if it is not placed under the care of a Keeper. I will support the resolution. As the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has tried to justify the building of the Barracks, I will make a few remarks on the subject, and show why certain individuals offered so much opposition to the Tenant League. I am sorry to mention the name of a gentleman who is no more, for I do not like to bring in the name of a person who cannot reply. The hon member (Mr. H.) has tried to prove that the troops were brought to this Colony on account of the doings of the League, but I can prove that they were brought here to serve the selfish ends of the Confederate party in the ranks of the late Government. I took the late Mr. Whelan's paper for a number of years before there were any signs of a disturbance, and I can show that, by his writings, he encouraged the formation of an association of this kind. And not only did Mr. Whelan do so, but a Colonial Secretary, appointed by the late Government, did the same. Mr. Whelan said that if a few poor devils resisted the law they would be put down, but if the whole body of the tenantry resisted in a mass, something would be done, and the Land Question would be settled. The editors of both the *Islander* and *Examiner* were then strong Confederates, and advocated these measures before the people thought of uniting for the purpose of obtaining free land at a reasonable cost. But whenever these two editors saw that the Tenant League declared against Confederation, they opened fire upon the association at once, and said that the troops must be brought here for the purpose of suppressing it. The late editor of the *Examiner* prophesied that an association would be formed, but when he found that it opposed Confederation, he declared that the late Government were quite justified in bringing the troops here for its suppression. But I do not intend to occupy the time of this hon House about this matter. I do not think these were the only causes for the opposition manifested towards the Tenant League, for I believe there were other causes. There was a long spell of tyranny and oppression, owing to the evils of the leasehold system, and the people were deluded by political demagogues, till at last they were out of patience, and determined to arise in their strength and act for themselves. I think the best thing the late Government could have done when their term of office had expired, was to send the troops away, and either to destroy the buildings or take them down and use the materials for some other purpose. As matters are at present, something else must be done with these Barracks; perhaps the best plan would be to turn them into a workhouse. But the building of them at all, under the circumstances, was a scandalous waste of the public money.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—I do not intend to take much time in making a reply to some statements made by hon. members on the other side of the House. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has attempted to justify the bringing of the troops to this Colony, and gave as a reason for so doing, that Mr. Henderson and other gentlemen were in the Government at the time, and that the troops were not brought here for the purpose of disgracing the Colony, to get us forced into Confederation. But I believe a party in the late Government had those objects in view. There was deep laid scheme among their supporters, which that Government were not fully aware of; this was to stir up the people as they did, and get them to believe that an extraordinary settlement of the Land Question was about to take place, then to completely disappoint the tenantry, and thus drive them to resist the laws, if possible They would then have a pretext for sending for the troops, and would try to make the world believe that the Colony was not capable of governing itself. When all this was done they thought to have us forced into Confederation, but they were miserably disappointed. The people were satisfied with the provisions of the Land purchase Bill, and the members of the late Government knew this; but they declared that the people were imposed upon by that Bill, and they made the whole country believe that by the great settlement of the Land Question, which they would bring about, the lands of the Colony would be bought at a price under which the poorest person would be enabled to become a freeholder. The supporters of the Conservative party especially believed that the Land Question was at last about to be settled, but what was the result? The people saw that the Award was a mere sham, and they were exasperated. This was just what a certain party in the late Government wanted. They wished to stir up the people to revolt, to show the Mother Country that the people were not worthy of a Free Government, and that the Colony should be attached to another country—in short that we should be forcibly joined to the Confederation. They wished to prove that the Tenant League was a mean, disorderly society, but they knew that it was not. I supported measures which were calculated to relieve the people from the burden which has been imposed upon them. I do not act from selfish motives as they did, when they opposed the League The Conservative party supported the proprietory faction, and they deceived the people, not only about free lands, but about the main object they had in view.

Hon Mr. Laird.—The Government will expend no more on the Barracks than is absolutely necessary, for the current year.

The question then being put on the amendment, the House divided as follows:—In favor of the amendment: Hons. Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Kelly; Messrs. Brecken, Owen, MacLennan, Ramsay, Howatt, Green, Prowse, Yeo—12

Against it—Hons. Coles, Hensley, Laird, Davies, Callbeck, Howlan; Messrs G. Sinclair, P. Sinclair, Arsenault, MacCormack, MacNeill, Kickham, Cameron, Reilly, Bell—15.

So the Resolution passed in the negative; and the question being again put, it was resolved in the affirmative.

House adjourned for one hour.

I. Oxenham, Reporter.