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"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

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## Colonial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Debate on the Bill to Incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown continued from last week.

Hon. Mr. POPE moved that the Bill be printed in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper, and laid over till next Session. He thought this was the proper course to pursue. Last evening it was said that he was offering a factious opposition to the Bill; and he was taunted by the hon. member for Cardigan as being the champion of his church. That hon. member also endeavored to throw ridicule on the petition before the Committee, because it was not well written. He (Mr. P.) maintained the petitioners had a right to be heard. He considered they were independent men as they had voted against their landlord, and showed that they did not wish to be interfered with in regard to their church property. The hon. member who introduced the Bill, was now anxious to withdraw it. He appeared to be ashamed of it, as he was opposed to have it printed. It gave the Roman Catholic Bishop power with respect to lands which was not in the New Brunswick Act. Under this Bill he could sell the chapel at the South West. It also gave him power to make bye-laws; he could even pass a law imposing a charge of £10 for burying a person. This was such a power as he (Mr. P.) would not give to the Bishop of any church; and he did not think the laity of the Roman Catholic Church desired it, from what he could hear outside to-day. He did not say that the present Roman Catholic Bishop would exercise this power improperly, but he considered it was not right to give any person so much power. He thought the best course to adopt was to have the Bill printed, and then the laity of that church could consider whether they were satisfied with its provisions or not. As the Bishop was away for the present, no injury would result from its not being passed for a year.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said he must oppose the motion of the hon. member for Bedouque. He thought it would be creating some hon. members very unfairly after the explanations which they had made, not to go through with the Bill. It was no wonder that the hon. member Mr. Kelly, thought that the clause in the Bill of last Session which were not objected to by the Duke of Newcastle, might properly be introduced into the present Bill. He (Mr. H.) would like to deal justice to all parties,—that was all that he desired in this matter.

Mr. BEER had conversed with some members of the Roman Catholic Church in reference to this Bill, and they had spoken most decidedly in favor of having it published, and laid over until next Session. One of them had expressed himself strongly of the opinion that no such Bill ought to pass giving so much power to one man, and he thought that the laity ought to have a share in the matter along with the clergy. Another party had said to him that he wished to see the Bill published, and then they would consider what they thought of it. Last year, he said, a Bill was passed and they knew nothing at all about it at the time. He said the present Bishop they could depend on, but they did not know what kind of a person his successor might be. He (Mr. Beer) agreed with this opinion respecting the present Bishop. He thought in justice to the Roman Catholics of the Colony the Bill should be printed, and if they were satisfied with it, this House could have no reason to object to the measure.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said there could be no objection to have the Bill printed; but it should be first amended, and then printed, as at present it did not even meet the views of the Special Committee who prepared it. He, himself, would not object to the Bill in the form in which it was introduced. The 17th wh. had signed the petition before the Committee but he believed even these 17, if correctly informed respecting the Bill, would not object to its provisions.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD thought that the hon. member for Bedouque deserved the thanks of the Roman Catholic portion of the community for bringing this matter to light, though he had been sneered at for his pains. He (Mr. L.) was of opinion that had that hon. member not brought the objectionable parts of the Bill before the notice of the Committee, the measure as it was would have been palmed on the House.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON hoped the hon. introducer of the Bill would not object to have the Bill amended according to the wishes of the Committee, as he had inserted the clauses which he did wish no wrong intention.

After a few other observations from hon. members, the Committee rose with the understanding that the Bill should be made an exact transcript of the New Brunswick Act. Progress was accordingly reported, and the House adjourned.

Monday, April 14.

The Bill to facilitate the operation of the Award was, according to order, read a second time.

Hon. Col. GRAY moved that the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. COLES did not intend to support the Bill, as he considered it contrary to the mind of the Duke of Newcastle, who had declared his objections to the arbitration clause to be insuperable. The hon. leader of the Government a few days ago brought in a Bill for the suppression of lotteries; but the Bill now before the House acknowledged the principle of lotteries. By this Bill, in case of a dispute, the umpire was to be taken from among 12 men—6 chosen by each arbitrator—all, no doubt, great partisans. From the names of these 12 persons, the landlord or his agent and the tenant were each to strike off four names, and then the lottery would begin. Each of the remaining four names was to be placed on a separate slip of paper, folded up, and placed in a ballot box, and the first name drawn therefrom should be the umpire. Another objection was, that these 12 persons were to be freeholders. This was not fair for the tenants, as the freeholders sided with the proprietors. If the tenants had the privilege of choosing from their own class there might be some chance for them. He objected to the Bill on this ground, and because he thought it was contrary to the principle of the Award at all. He contended also that the House should not interfere with the law of the land in regard to arbitration; because of this interference he thought, if passed, the Bill would not receive the Royal assent. He would move in amendment that the Bill be read that day three months.

Hon. Mr. McCAULAY—The hon. member appeared determined to oppose this Bill. It was easy to oppose a measure, but not so easy to provide a remedy. The Duke of Newcastle had difficulties in regard to the arbitration clause, but if by this Bill we could remove some of those difficulties we would have done a good part. There was one statement made by the hon. member which he could not allow to pass, namely, that the sympathies of the freeholders were with the proprietors. This, he felt assured, was not the case.

Hon. Col. GRAY said the hon. leader of the Opposition had taken a course which he did not expect. He (Col. G.) would not like to stand in the position which the hon. member occupied. There was certainly something about the scenes, when he refused to support measures which were for the general good. This was not a party question; too many of the intelligent members on the other side of the House had supported the confirmation of the Award, for the hon. member to be able to prove this. He had paid no compliment to the reholders of this Island by saying that they were partisans and sympathizers with the proprietors. He (Col. G.) had had his intercourse with freeholders in this Colony, found them upright and honest, and he would have no objection to place his property at the disposal of a jury of such men. The tenant would be likely to choose men who would deal even-handed justice; he could not expect to have all that he desired. It would be no advantage to choose extreme partisans on either side. It would be seen by the Bill that the greatest care had been taken to prevent partisanship in the case, as large proprietors and tenants were not allowed to be chosen. If he could believe that hon. members were sincere in their declarations, that the measure would not meet with favor either from the tenants or proprietors, he would be satisfied. This would be the best evidence of its justice.

Hon. Mr. YEO—The hon. leader of the Opposition said that freeholders might be extreme men. To choose 12 men, then strike off 8, and then ballot from the other 4, was, he (Mr. Y.) thought, a fair way to get a moderate person for an umpire. He had many tenants who were largely in arrears, still he would be willing to adopt this course. He would also sell his land for 15 or 16 years purchase.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY—The Duke of Newcastle had declared that he had insuperable objections to the arbitration clause; and he had announced his intention to introduce a Bill as was now before the House, he (Mr. H.) would not have voted as he

did on the Bill to confirm the Award, because he also had objections to that clause, unless some provision was made to regulate the choice of an umpire in case of a disagreement between the arbitrators. He would vote for the Bill going into Committee, but he would have some suggestions to offer in regard to its details, as he thought it could be improved. With respect to the course which he had pursued in this matter, though he regretted that it had placed him in opposition to hon. members with whom he usually voted, yet he saw no reason, so far, why he should change his opinion; and were he called upon to vote again on the Bill to confirm the Award, he would vote as he did before.

Mr. COOPER did not think anything of the Bill under consideration, as it was only to carry out the details of a measure introduced before. The British Government had all the evidence in respect to the land question before them, as they had the report of the Commissioners, and they would feel it to be their duty to settle matters on this Island. He hoped there would be sufficient opposition to the Bill to prevent it from passing. The tenants were to give their consent in regard to the Commission and they had not been consulted. He thought the proper course for the House to pursue now was to pass an address to Her Majesty, praying that the whole subject might receive full consideration.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—The hon. leader of the Opposition had acted a consistent part in opposing the Bill, as he had opposed the former Bill to confirm the Award. It could not be expected that he should now fall in and support this measure. It would, however, no doubt be supported by those hon. members on the other side of the House who had voted for the other Bill. If the House had agreed to confirm the Award, it must, he thought, agree to the principle of this Bill. The arbitration clause was that part of the Award with which they had principally to do; and this Bill was intended to facilitate its operation. It was based upon just and sound principles. He was happy to hear the views enunciated by the hon. and learned member for East Point. If any party had objections to the details of the Bill, when the House went into Committee there would be an opportunity to offer suggestions, and those if not contrary to the principle of the Bill would probably be adopted. This was no party question, and if the Bill was susceptible of improvement, by all means let it be improved. It had been argued that tenants should be allowed to be chosen umpires; he would have been most happy could this have been thought advisable; but as the arbitration was to be decided on the freehold value of land, he admitted that no person could be a better judge in this than a freeholder. He did not think the tenants would object to confining the choice of umpires to freeholders; and if tenants were allowed to be chosen, such a provision would probably endanger the Bill at home.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN said he would not have agreed to the Bill to confirm the Award had he not understood that this Bill was to be introduced. There was one part of the Bill to which he objected, namely that a person could not be chosen for an umpire out of the Township in which he resided.

When the House divided on Mr. Coles' motion of amendment, there appeared for it—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Kelly, and Mr. Cooper—3. Against it—Hons. Messrs. Gray, Yeo, Haviland, Longworth, Laird, Thornton, Hensley, Wightman, McCauley, Messrs. Dose, Montgomery, Beer, McNeill, Sutherland, Sinclair—15.

The original motion was then put and carried 15 to 3, and the House resolved itself into Committee accordingly.—Mr. Sinclair in the chair. Progress reported. Adjourned.

Monday Afternoon, 14th April.

The Revenue Bill passed.

The Committee on the Bill to confirm the Award of the Land Commissioners was resumed. The discussion elicited nothing which has not been already given to the public several times. Bill agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Davies reported Address thanking Lieut Governor for the message sent during the Session.

The amended Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill to prevent the exportation of juniper timber, and progress was reported in order to amend it by insertion of a penalty per ton.

The House went into Committee on the report of the Special Committee on Public Accounts.

The report having been read, Mr. McNEILL moved that it be adopted. The amount of the balance against the Colony £69,320 5s. 4d., was not to be wondered at. The large amount paid for Education, the cost of taking the Census, the Land Commission, the repairs of Government House, the Prince of Wales' College, the outlay for new Roads and the necessary outlay for the Great Exhibition, naturally swelled the expenditure beyond that of former years, while the diminished condition of affairs in the States had diminished the revenue by limiting our trade. The increasing expense of Education rendered inevitable an addition to the revenue or an increase in the tariff. As to the public lands, the Worrell Estate had been a legacy of debt to the Government, and would continue to be so. The Selkirk Estate and Lot 54 had been good investments, of the latter 9,000 acres had been sold at a profit, and but 4,000 remained. 31,000 acres were still unsold on the Worrell Estate and Lot 11. While 13,656 acres had been sold of the Selkirk Estate, of the Worrell Estate and Lot 11 only 2,178 acres had been disposed of during the year.

Hon. Mr. COLES—When a few years ago, the late Government were called upon to give a financial statement, they showed among their assets 41,000 acres of land at 4s. per acre. They were condemned for having done so, but the committee now take credit for them at 6s. The late Government considered it fair, as they had paid £20,000 for public lands that they should be credited with the quantity unsold, but then the minority were not willing that credit should be given either for the land or the balance due on account of sales. They now, however, adopted a different course and claim credit from both sources. He then read the following comparative statement of the expenditure in the years 1859 and 1861, in support of his opinion that notwithstanding that the present Government succeeded to power on the express pledge of reducing the expenditure, they had increased it.

	1859.	1861.	Increase.
First Class Teachers,	£9750 17 2	£10671 1	111920 4 2
Second do. do.	470 10 0	1093 14 3	623 4 3
Female do. do.	751 5 0	1434 5 10	683 0 10
Normal School,	200 0 0	327 17 0	127 17 0
Princes of Wales' College, formerly Academy	250 0 0	1132 1 8	882 1 8
Board of Education, Printing and Stationery,	222 7 2	261 3 9	38 16 7
Inland Mail Service,	964 9 7	1246 3 6	281 3 11
Winter Foreign,	875 18 6	972 10 3	96 11 9
Summer Mails,	344 0 0	418 13 0	74 13 0
Light and Light-houses,	1969 10 0	2037 14 0	67 4 0
Boys and Becons,	788 11 6	1035 0 12	246 8 6
Public Land Office,	141 3 2	217 11 6	75 8 4
Govt. House and Gate,	664 1 2	1069 10 4	405 9 2
Lunatic Asylum,	356 1 0	1159 9 4	803 8 4
Queen's County Jail,	955 2 3	1064 7 10	109 5 7
King's do. do.	415 3 3	594 14 8	179 11 5
Increase of interest on £30,000 additional debt, £1800 0 0	117 1 9	390 4 2	273 2 7

Land sold on Worrell Estate and Lot 11—  
Value sold, £28,629 6 3  
Land unsold, 31,000 acres, at 5s. per acre, as per report of Public Act, 7,750 0 0—£36,379 6 3  
Cost, 23,529 0 0

Over cost of Land, £12,850 6 3

The debt of the Colony had increased £30,000 since the present Government came into power, being now, £69,320. When in consequence of a slight accident having occurred to the *Westmorland* off Pictou, the contractor immediately supplied her place by another steamboat, instead of running a sailing vessel, as, by the terms of his contract he might under the circumstances, have done, the Government cancelled his contract, although the *Westmorland* had been repaired without delay, and continued to run during very boisterous weather for the remainder of the season. And officers and members of the Government had availed themselves of her accommodation, while the public complained that the Mails were being conveyed by a sailing vessel. If the contractor had laid up the *Westmorland*, as he might have done, after the contract had been cancelled, the travelling public would have been subjected to serious inconvenience. It

might be that the report was as unobjectionable as any that could be expected while the present Government was in power.

Mr. DAVIES—The lands had not been valued at 5s. an acre. That sum was merely an estimate of the chairman; 4th of the amount might be deducted, as the cost of opening roads to give them any value. He thought the amount too high, but it was more matter of opinion. This year was the first in which a surplus appeared from the land office; this arose from the Selkirk Estate and Lot 54. The Worrell Estate and Lot 11 might be estimated in the report, as their present value would be augmented by the opening of new Roads. As to the *Westmorland*, the Government had done no more than its duty. The boat had been in an almost sinking condition, the oakum was coming out of her seams. He would ask the hon. member, Mr. Wightman, if he would run a vessel 5 years without repairing?

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN—No, particularly not a Steamer. Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—The hon. member omitted from his comparative statement of the expenditures of 1859 and 1861, the amount of £5,500 which, expended in that year, was paid by the present Government. As to the Worrell Estate, in two years' time £1800 of debentures would become due on the Worrell Estate. In the case of the Selkirk Estate, the money on account of the purchase was cancelled. And as to Lot 54 all but 3000 acres, enough had been sold to cover the purchase within £60 or £70, and there remained of the property between 3000 and 4000 acres to pay that balance. The hon. member had merely given them bare figures, without advertent to the causes which accounted for and justified the increased expenditure. The Government had acted with all possible regard to economy. In the latter part of public printing, everything was let by tender, with the exception of the paper, which was supplied by the Queen's Printer. The journals of the last two years had been of more than usual bulk, and last Session they had passed more than 40 new acts. The number of Mails had increased, as had the number of winter trips across the straits. Light Houses and Jails had absorbed money on account of the purchase of the new steam engine, which had not increased. The Lunatic Asylum, which was now in a more efficient state than at any previous period, had required an expenditure of £80 or £90 on its roof. The Volunteer movement formed a new item of expenditure. As to the *Westmorland*, the less the hon. member said the better; the Government had acted under a dense sense of the responsibility which was laid upon them, and had incurred no fatal accident occurred, when they had run the present season, was not in a state sufficient to perform her work with safety. Had the hon. member acted as prudently in the case of the *Fairy Queen*, public opinion would have borne them blameless.

The report was agreed to.

Tuesday, April 15.

The Bill authorizing the granting of the Shores of the Island was agreed to, as amended.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hensley, the House went into Committee on the Vaccination Bill. When the Bill in amendment Bill being assented to by Her Majesty, to allow the Council, as at present constituted, to meet or exercise any further legislative functions.

The Committee appointed to draw up reasons to be offered to the Legislative Council, at a conference, for disagreeing to certain of its amendments to the Elective Council Bill, reported to the House the following reasons:—

"First—Because it would be impolitic to authorize the Lieutenant Governor to suspend putting the Act in force for any period of time after it receives the Royal allowance.

"Secondly—Because it would be unconstitutional after the liberties of the people are established by the Elective Council Bill being assented to by Her Majesty, to allow the Council, as at present constituted, to meet or exercise any further legislative functions.

"Thirdly—Because constituting the Judges of the Supreme Court Judges in cases of controverted Elections, would tend to lower the respect due to their office, in public estimation, by mixing them up in political struggles.

"Fourthly—Because it would be interfering with the privileges of Parliament to permit the decisions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in cases of controverted elections, to be final and conclusive."

Hon. Col. GRAY, in reply to a question put by Hon. Mr. Hensley, whether the Government intended to appoint Commissioners to the International Exhibition, as had been done by the Government of Nova Scotia, said that the Government had decided to make no such appointments. The circumstances of the Colony would not admit of it, because if Commissioners were appointed, we could not well give them less than £1000 to pay their expenses. It might be very well for Canada with its eight millions of debt, and also for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to send home four or five representatives, but this small Colony could not afford it.

House adjourned.

Wednesday Afternoon, 16th April.

Hon. Mr. Haviland reported that the Legislative Council did not adhere to their amendments to the Elective Council Bill. The Council's amendments to the Shore Bill were agreed to—no debate.

Hon. Mr. Longworth reported joint address to Lieut. Governor, requesting him to forward the address on the admission of Island vessels to French Registry. Adopted.

Tuesday, 17th April.

Hon. Mr. COLES called the attention of the House to the Report of the Visitor of Schools, which was only laid before the House yesterday. It was absurd that it should have been kept back so late a period of the Session. He reported on some 300 schools, and it was well known that he had not visited that number. In fact he had been acting bookkeeper for the Rev. George Sutherland. That gentleman had received from the £500 granted for the purpose of purchasing school books under direction of the Board of Education, £70 for a supply of his history of the Island. But it appeared that he had stolen a march on the Board, for he had actually forced schoolmasters to take certain numbers of his book and sell to their pupils, he receiving the price by deduction from their warrants. He thought the Board were left with the books which they had given £70, on hand. The report should have been laid before them early in the Session. This delay was unjust to the Government, and the Board of Education should see that the Visitor did his duty. That body, it appeared, received the report only on the 9th inst., and it had been laid before the House on the day before that appointed for doing the Session. Instead of doing his duty in visiting the schools, Mr. Arbuckle had gone about the country selling the books referred to. The hon. member, Mr. Laird, could inform the House of the manner in which he had visited the school at New Glasgow.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD had been informed by a young man who had been present, that the Visitor merely looked in at the school and left the books with the master and went away, saying he was in a hurry to reach town.

Hon. Col. GRAY—There was doubtless something wanting. It was unfortunate that the report had not been sent in while the House had time to consider it. The Executive had no knowledge of the cause of the delay. The law prescribed that the report should be before the Legislature within two weeks after the commencement of the Session. The Board, although appointed by Government, is independent of them. The matter regarding the Session. Had it been brought in on the 9th of April even, it would have been time to have dealt with it. But it was unfair to both sides of the House that it should only have come before them yesterday. Now, if there was time to take it up, nearly half the members were absent.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY—Although a member of the Board of Education was not present at the meeting of the 9th April, he did not know whether they had taken any business for a part. They should report their opinion as to the cause of the delay to the Government. It was impossible for the House to discuss the matter now.

Mr. BEER was aware that a great portion of the Visitor's time was taken up in settling disputes about school matters, and in examining into claims for scholarships.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD—His duty was to examine the schools for scholarships, they were bestowed by the Board.

Mr. COOPER—Some notice should be taken of this subject. Education was a matter of such importance, and cost so much money, that a strict investigation of the cause of delay should be had.

Hon. Mr. COLES had asked for a copy of the contract with the owner of the *Westmorland*, which had been represented by the hon. member for Bedouque, but he had ascertained that the vessel laden with grain, lying alongside of her at the wharf, had been pumping, and a lady passenger had reported, and no doubt believed, that it was the *Westmorland*. The vessel he referred to had to be laid upon the Marine Railway at Pictou.

Hon. Col. GRAY had directed a copy of the contract to be prepared, and was informed that it would be sent soon as it had been compared. He agreed in the opinion of the hon. member expressed by the hon. Mr. Coles. He had always been satisfied with her performance when he was on board. And he believed that the account of her leaky condition originated as stated. But the Government were bound to act as they had done last fall, because they had received information from high naval authorities which rendered any other course inadvisable. Mr. Coles said that during the passage, the vessel was put into a thoroughly efficient state, and that the public would be carried in her as safely as in any boat they could get.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY desired to know the opinion of the Speaker on the point, because if it was not irregular he would move that the House go into Committee on the Juniper Bill.

Hon. the SPEAKER said he saw no rule against such a motion being made, but it appeared to be contrary to parliamentary practice.

Hon. Mr. COLES agreed with the hon. member for Georgetown, and thought he would be recognizing a bad principle to commit to the desire of its introducer.

Hon. Col. GRAY said if there was no rule in the case there was a well understood courtesy of one hon. member towards another, which should be adhered to. In the British Parliament many of the supporters of the Government were not in the House for weeks together; and there were persons called "absentees," who were sent for them when any ministerial measure was to be brought forward. So that there it could not be admitted that a member could bring forward a Bill for the purpose of burking it, or the Government might be defeated almost any day.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY would not press his motion; he agreed with what had been said, and hoped that the principle of a member opposed to a Bill moving to bring it forward, would not be acted on in future.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 15.

The Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop in Charlottetown was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col. GRAY, in answer to a question put by the hon. leader of the Opposition yesterday, in regard to steam communication between this Island and the adjoining provinces, said that the Government had advertised for tenders for a steamer to run this season, but most of those received were at an exorbitant rate. They understood that the *Westmorland* had been re-fitted, and they had entered into a new contract with her owner for two years, all former claims being set aside. The terms were more favorable than before, as she was now required to call twice a week at Summerside.

Hon. Mr. COLES gave notice that he would move for a special Committee to inquire into the whole matter in regard to the *Westmorland*, as he contended that the Government, by not having repaired her, had injured the trade of the Colony.

The Vaccination Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col. GRAY said that the School Visitor's Report had been presented, and might say, on the last day of the session. He moved that it be received and read.

The Committee appointed to draw up reasons to be offered to the Legislative Council, at a conference, for disagreeing to certain of its amendments to the Elective Council Bill, reported to the House the following reasons:—

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Mr. COOPER—Some notice should be taken of this subject. Education was a matter of such importance, and cost so much money, that a strict investigation of the cause of delay should be had.

Hon. Mr. COLES had asked for a copy of the contract with the owner of the *Westmorland*, which had been represented by the hon. member for Bedouque, but he had ascertained that the vessel laden with grain, lying alongside of her at the wharf, had been pumping, and a lady passenger had reported, and no doubt believed, that it was the *Westmorland*. The vessel he referred to had to be laid upon the Marine Railway at Pictou.

Hon. Col. GRAY had directed a copy of the contract to be prepared, and was informed that it would be sent soon as it had been compared. He agreed in the opinion of the hon. member expressed by the hon. Mr. Coles. He had always been satisfied with her performance when he was on board. And he believed that the account of her leaky condition originated as stated. But the Government were bound to act as they had done last fall, because they had received information from high naval authorities which rendered any other course inadvisable. Mr. Coles said that during the passage, the vessel was put into a thoroughly efficient state, and that the public would be carried in her as safely as in any boat they could get.

The copy of the contract having been received, was laid on the table.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 17.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commanded the attendance of the House at the Bar of the Council Chamber, and after assenting to Bills, prorogued the General Assembly until Tuesday the 27th day of May next.

## MERTON MANOR;

OR,  
HOW ELLEN O'MALLEY WAS WOOD, LOST, AND WON.

A lovelier spot than the village of Merton it would be difficult to find, nor a more cheerful or pleasant residence than that known as Merton Manor. Everything spoke of comfort and hospitality, for Frank O'Malley was as fine a specimen of an old Irish gentleman as could be found in