

title appears, the settler is quite willing to secure his possession by accepting a lease.

Mr. McINTOSH.—It is somewhat strange, Mr. Chairman, that there should be so much discussion on a matter on which there is a general concurrence of opinion, and it recalls to my mind the words of the poet—

"I see the right, and I approve it too;  
I see the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

The only wealth of the country is labor, and it ought to be encouraged. The improvement of the land elevates the country, and that cannot be done unless the laborer's interest is secured to his benefit.

Mr. COOPER stated that it was strange that his amendment should be opposed by the supporters of the Bill, when it was in accordance with the title of it. If, instead of limiting the Bill to the tenants ejected before their leases had expired, his amendment were adopted, the Island would be a perfect garden, and inducements would be held out to the tenant to benefit himself and the laudior. Such was the principle in the Scottish laws; and if such a provision were required in an old settled country, it must be more necessary in a new one.

Hon. COL. TREASURER was opposed to the system of granting short leases, but the present was not the time for the discussion of that question. He would willingly accord his support to a Bill preventing frauds on tenants taking short leases, and hoped the hon. member (Mr. Cooper), would introduce a measure to that effect.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—The committee appear to be under a misapprehension. The Bill is intended to comprise all parties having a lease, an agreement, or a promise of a lease, but as some hon. members seem to doubt that, I will move a short clause expressly mentioning it.

Mr. DOUSE.—This, Mr. Chairman, I consider perfectly ridiculous. Two parties agree for a fixed rent for a certain period, and after that, one of them is to pay what was never mentioned or intended in the agreement.

Mr. DINGWALL would not support the amendment. The Bill was generally required by the country, and he would give it his support. The amendment would, in his opinion, ruin the Bill. He would support a distinct Bill for the benefit of lessees for short periods, and squatters, and hoped an Act to that effect would be introduced. It would be difficult, indeed, to exaggerate the difficulties and hardships sustained by those tenants who have gone into the wilderness and felled the forest, and cleared the land under a lease for twenty-one years, and at the end of that time have no claim for the improvements that their time and their labor had made; and I fully agree with the Hon. Col. Treasurer, that those men have as much right to protection and compensation as those who have obtained long leases.

After a few remarks to the same effect as those we have given, the Bill passed with the additional clause inserted by the Hon. Col. Secretary.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, March 5.

Several petitions were presented to the House. The Bill for the establishment of a Normal School, and in amendment of the Free Education Act, was read a third time. Hon. Mr. Longworth and Hon. Mr. Palmer spoke of the necessity of some regulation being made to secure the payment of the fees to teachers. That, under the present system, parents frequently came to Charlottetown merely for the winter, and before the expiration of the time when the fees would become payable, removed from the place without paying. Others again, before the end of the quarter, would remove their children from one school to another, and thus evade their obligations, to the pecuniary loss of the teacher and the serious detriment of the pupils, who could not improve under such circumstances; and suggested that the Bill lie over till to-morrow, when some measure could be adopted to obviate the evil.

Hon. Col. Secretary had no objection to the Bill being deferred till to-morrow, and was of opinion that the trustees had the power to compel the payment of the fees. When the Bill was first introduced, it was his intention to have brought forward a measure for the establishment of schools on the principle of the ragged schools in operation in England. Such institutions were of very great benefit, but the Secretary of the Board of Education considered that there were difficulties in the way. If we cannot, however, have ragged schools, he thought that those children whose parents were too poor to pay the fees, or would not send their children to school, should be sent to some place of education, on the certificate of a clergyman or magistrate, and that on such certificate the teacher should receive the fees of the scholars. By this means, the children would be removed from the streets, where at present they spend most of their time, to the annoyance of the public and their own great injury. The Bill was deferred till to-morrow.

The Bill regulating the proceedings on controverted Elections was read a third time, and passed with some trifling amendments.

The following sums were voted in supply, viz:—£20 to Messenger of Executive Council. £50 for Coroners' Inquests. £150 for Boys and Beacons. £100 for Boards of Health. £200 interest on Warrants. £1400 interest on Debentures. £— for contingent expenses of the Legislative Council and Assembly. £— for taking the Census. £25 for protection of the Fisheries. £60 to two Auditors of Public Accounts. £56 to Superintendent of Public Works. £5 to Market Clerk in Georgetown. £400 contingent expenses of the Government. On the motion to appropriate sums on account of the public pews in the different churches—Mr. Muirhead wished to know why it was that £14 were demanded for the English Church, while other denominations were to receive but £7; while the members of that communion were in a very small minority. Mr. Haviland and others explained that far more accommodation was afforded by that church than any other, and that, as the Province owned the pews, the sum given was but the assessment on them. That the church would make more money from the pews if they were not the property of the Colony. Hon. Col. Secretary suggested that, as the Roman Catholic Church had set apart a separate pew for the accommodation of the Lieutenant Governor and family, in addition to the one for the members of the Legislature, the sum of £14 be granted instead of the usual £7. £50 for public surveys, independent of surveys under Land Purchase Act. £30 for destruction of Bears and Louperviers, at the former rates, and under the old conditions. £25 to indigent Indians.

Hon. Col. Secretary proposed a vote of £100 to reimburse Sir Alexander Bannerman, that amount having been paid by him to Mr. Stark, the Visitor of Schools, for the purchase of a horse, wagon and sleigh. He stated that, from the tone of Sir Alexander's letter to Scotland, requesting that a competent person be sent out to the Island, an impression was conveyed that Mr. Stark was to receive his travelling expenses in addition to his salary. Mr. Stark, on his arrival, discovered that such was not to be the case; and then Sir Alexander considered himself bound in honor to pay out of his own pocket the sum of £100 in lieu of travelling fees. And he (Hon. Col. Secretary) had no doubt that the House would not allow the late Lieutenant Governor to lose the amount. He (Hon. Col. Secretary) had received the amount, on Sir Alexander's order, from W. R. Watson, Esq., and paid it over to Mr. Stark, whose receipt he held in answer to a question of the Hon. Mr. Longworth, it appeared that Mr. Stark's salary commenced from the time of his engagement in Scotland, and that his passage out had been paid by the public.

Mr. Haviland was anxious to elicit the opinions of the members of the Government as to a Government measure, and if so introduced, he was willing to support it.

Hon. Col. Secretary and the Hon. Mr. Wightman denied that it was a Government measure, and the Hon. Col. Secretary explained that the reason for the matter not having been brought to the notice of the House was that the money was paid just as Sir Alexander Bannerman was about leaving the Island, and that the Elections had caused it to be overlooked.

Hon. Mr. Palmer thought that sufficient information was not produced to the House, and consequently he would suspend his opinion, and reserve his right to oppose the resolution, if more satisfactory information were not produced.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery was opposed to the vote. If Sir Alexander Bannerman chose to make a present to Mr. Stark, he might do so—but this application should have been made last session, and the correspondence should have been produced. Now we do not know whether the late Lieutenant Governor intended it as a present or not. The resolution passed.

TUESDAY, March 6.

Several petitions were presented to the House, among others was one by the Hon. Mr. Mooney, praying an alteration in the law regulating the measure of Agricultural produce. The hon. member moved that it be referred to a special committee to report by Bill or otherwise, and stated that the present law operated to the disadvantage of the farmer, as the measure by which he sold his produce was larger than in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. He mentioned that a captain of a vessel had told him that one cargo of oats shipped from the Island to Boston, measured there 103 bushels more than the quantity as put on board here. That with reference to heaped measure, the shorter staves, and consequently greater width of the measure used in the Island, admitted a greater heap than formerly. His suggestions were opposed by the Hon. Col. Secretary, Messrs. Lord, Wightman, Longworth, who said that the old system was so defective that masters of vessels formerly refused to sign Bills of Lading, that grain was not affected by the present act, which experience had shown to work well. Under the old system masters of vessels has used whatever measures they pleased—that now the stamping by the assayer of standard weights and measures, which had cost much money—that no change in the law was called for by the people.

Hon. Mr. Lord suggested that if the hon. member wished to benefit all parties he should introduce a Bill to provide for the selling of grain and roots by weight.

Mr. Haviland agreed with the Hon. Mr. Lord, and would support such a Bill. New Brunswick had adopted the principle.

Mr. McIntosh thought such a course impracticable. Masters of vessels would not be provided with the necessary weighing machines. Mr. Cooper approved of the suggestion, and hoped that the committee would report in favour of it. Some slight inconvenience might be experienced at first, but apparatus for weighing would soon be found in the vicinity of the different shipping places. Hon. Mr. Mooney, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Messrs. Haviland, Cooper and Laird were then named as the committee.

The Hon. Col. Secretary communicated a letter stating that a pew had been appropriated to the use of the Members of the Legislature in the Baptist Church in Charlottetown, and mentioned that the one-ninth Bill had received the Royal Assent.

Hon. Mr. Wightman presented the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, and also that of the Trustees and Keeper. The Committee recommended the fitting up of those portions at present unfinished, and considered there was ample space for the comfortable and separate accommodation of both Lunatics and Paupers—which latter should be made to work on the grounds and in the building, which has space for two good working-rooms—one of which should be set apart for the males and the other for the females. They also recommended the enclosing of a portion of the grounds for the Lunatics to take exercise in; and the grant of a sum sufficient to carry their recommendations into effect. They further stated their opinion, that the Government should have a more efficient control over the details of the Institution, than at present. The report was adopted by the House.

The Hon. Col. Secretary gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to tax the Rent Roll of Proprietors. In supply, £350 were voted for the Asylum and House of Industry, exclusive of the amount provided by Statute; and £10 to the Bog School.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, seeing the Hon. Col. Treasurer in his place, would ask if any and what arrangements had been made for the payment of the military pensioners in the Island by the Colonial Government. He had been applied to by one, and he understood that several were anxious to know.

Hon. Col. TREASURER was glad that the question had been put. During his absence from the Island in the early part of the winter, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had received a request to appoint an officer to pay the pensioners, and had recommended that they should be paid by the Treasurer. In consequence of that recommendation, he had received a letter from Commissary General Robinson, at Halifax, requesting him to do so, and that department would repay the amount advanced. He replied, declining to assume the responsibility. Afterwards, on representing the matter to the Government, he was ordered to pay them from the Admiralty funds. He, of course, did so, and disbursed the sum of £450 sterling, under that order, a copy of which he sent to the Commissariat at Halifax. In the mean time, an officer of that department, Mr. Cochrane, arrived from Halifax with sufficient funds, viz., £530 sterling. Mr. Cochrane arrived on Thursday, and left on the following Monday, without paying a single pensioner. Twenty-five persons had not been paid. He had kept an exact statement, a copy of which he had transmitted to Halifax, and which, with the correspondence, he was ready to lay before the House. Mr. Cochrane had informed him that it was intended to send an officer from Halifax, quarterly, to pay the pensioners, as it was a rule of the Commissariat department that no moneys should be paid by any but their own officers.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN gave notice that he would, to-morrow, put certain questions to members of the Government on the subject of the fishery reserves.

Mr. DOUSE, in accordance with the understanding entered into a few days since, presented and moved an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to order an examination of the work on the extension of the wharf at Pinette, last summer. He stated that from credible parties he had received information that the contract had not been complied with, although the then Commissioner had given the usual certificate, on which the contractor had received the full amount of his contract from the Treasury.

Hon. Mr. LORP thought that the hon. member should give the House any information he possessed on the subject before asking the Government to incur the expense of sending the Superintendent of Public Works on an examination instituted on mere rumor, which might end, as the hon. member usually ends his speeches, "in smoke" (Laughter). The Commissioner was one of his (Mr. Douse's) own friends, and it was singular that he should give the certificate if the work had not been performed.

Mr. DOUSE said it was the duty of the Government to see that the work had been properly done. He had been well informed, and it was his own belief, that the contractor had not done his duty; and it, therefore, was his duty, as one of the representatives of the people, to bring the matter to the notice of the Government, and the hon. member (Mr. Lord) should be the last man to throw cold water on his motion. As to the expense of sending the Superintendent of Public Works to examine and report on the work, he would pledge himself to pay those expenses out of his own pocket if his statements were not correct.

Hon. Mr. LORP said that petitions on the subject should be before the House. It was unfair to make serious charges against a public officer behind his back. Every man should have an opportunity of justifying his conduct. The present course was like stabbing a man in the dark.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH thought that some evidence—not mere report—should be before the House. The matter should be adduced in another shape. If the Commissioner had acted improperly, he should be dismissed, after enquiry.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—The address states mere report as the cause of asking the investigation. The House should not adopt it. If, however, the hon. member for Belfast has any personal knowledge of the subject, it is his duty, as one of the representatives of the people, to bring it to the notice of the House.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY thought this motion a most ungenerous attack on an absent man. The hon. member for Belfast is always drumming about roads, bridges and wharves, even if a wharf takes the smallest slant. He (Hon. Mr. Mooney) will not gratify any member in attempting to stab a man behind his back.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—The hon. member (Mr. Mooney), as a member of the Government, certainly took a most extraordinary view of the matter, and betrayed great ignorance of the matter. When Mr. Douse first mentioned his intention to bring the matter before the House, he told him that he thought the more proper course would be to call the attention of the Government to the subject, and if they did not interfere, then to submit it to the House. He (Mr. Douse) was told the other day that he was irregular in bringing it up in the House, and that he should address the Government. Now he is told that he is wrong in adopting that course, and that he is stabbing a man in the dark; and he is told this by members of the Government! If this is not the proper place, where is he to go? What course is left for him, if he is to be thus knocked about, first in the House, then out of it? His present course is correct enough; and the opposition of the Government is strange indeed. The argument about the expense of employing the Superintendent of Public Works, is one which the Government would not like, I fear, to act upon as a general principle. Such expense incurred in the examination of public works, by competent persons, is money well laid out, even if the work should be found to have been faithfully performed, and the country will never complain of it. I thought, and still think a letter to the Hon. Col. Secretary, requesting the attention of the Government, the better course.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY thought the hon. member (Mr. Douse) had taken a proper course. He thought the Hon. Mr. Palmer's idea would give Government enough to do if they were to notice every application that might be made without proof. Mr. Douse had stated the work was not

done. Let the Government send the Superintendent and examine. The expense will not be much; it may, perhaps, be found that some little extra work has not been done. The Government will dispense equal justice, and not institute one-sided investigations, as was the case last year.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN thought the House was the proper tribunal. When not in session, however, the Government should be applied to, and if they did not act, then the House, at the next session, should have the matter before them. The only defect is the want of positive information; however, he would go, though somewhat reluctantly, for the passage of the address.

Mr. HAVILAND, in view of the different opinions of members of Government, on a question of responsibility, would like, for his own guidance, whenever he might be in office himself, to have a clear exposition of the proper course to be pursued under such circumstances. At present his mind was like Mahomet's coffin, in a state of suspense. (Laughter).

After some few other observations from different members, the conversation dropped, and the matter was withdrawn, on the understanding that the Government would take action on it.

Mr. HAVILAND, from the committee on the Bill for naturalizing Mr. James Searle Mann, reported that the Bill should pass without fees.

The House approved of the remission of fees to Mr. Mann, but an objection was taken to the wording of the report, which might be taken as a precedent in future cases of such bills. The propriety of a general Bill for naturalizing aliens, was mentioned incidentally, and the Hon. Col. Secretary, in alluding to it, expressed his opinion that it would be better to defer such a measure to next year, as it was the only thing left which we could hold out as an inducement to the people of the United States to make concessions; and he mentioned the refusal of Congress to sanction the Bill introduced by the American Government to cancel the bonds for duties on Colonial goods imported into the States.

Mr. McDONALD moved a reconsideration, in committee, of those portions of the Statute Labor Bill which had reference to the residence of the Commissioner for the district and Royalty of Georgetown. The Bill, as agreed to in committee, allowed the Government to appoint as Commissioner any one not residing in the district; and he stated that he did not desire to confine the residence of the Commissioner to Georgetown and Royalty, but merely wished that it should be within the district. Order of day for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 8.

The Election Bill was read a third time and passed. The Hon. COL. SECRETARY laid upon the table the despatches signifying the Royal Assent to the One-ninth Bill and the Reciprocity Act.

Mr. McDONALD moved that the House go into committee on the reconsideration of the Statute Labor Bill, and explained that the Bill permitted the Government to appoint, as commissioner for Georgetown district, any person, whether he were a resident of the district or not. That such a course might be productive of serious inconvenience; for instance, a road contractor had frequently occasion to call upon the commissioner to examine his work, and it would be a great hardship to compel the contractor to travel long distances to find the commissioner. Another reason why it was desirable that the Georgetown commissioner should reside in the district, was to be found in the fact that he was also the commissioner of sewers in Georgetown, and in that capacity his presence was required whenever any person wished to open a sewer; and had to exercise a supervision over the wharf at Georgetown. He moved an amendment, to the effect that the commissioner should have his residence within the district under his authority; and he did not wish to restrict his residence to Georgetown Royalty, but merely intended that he should have his abode within the limits of his district.

Hon. Mr. PALMER was not present when the alteration in the old law was before the House; had he been he would not have consented to it. In that law, residence within the district was a sine qua non—and he knew not for what reason, or for whose benefit the alteration had been introduced. He considered that it was but right and proper that residence in the district should be insisted on. If competent persons cannot be found in the district, it should not be erected into a separate division. On the other hand, if persons can be found duly qualified, it is unjust to appoint from other quarters. He was surprised to hear that any such alteration had been made. It would lead to abuses, and furnish just grounds of complaint. A resident commissioner has all the stimulus of self interest to induce him to keep the roads in his own vicinity in the best state possible; remove that inducement, and a system of favoritism will be the result.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY explained that it might possibly be found desirable that a non-resident commissioner should be appointed for the district of Charlottetown, as it would be necessary to appoint some one acquainted with the process of Macadamizing, and it might be that no one so qualified could be found within the district. That the law did not specify any place of residence for the commissioner. It was discretionary to appoint a resident or non-resident. He had no objection to the amendment.

Mr. McDONALD.—The only object of the amendment is to take away that discretionary power. The amendment passed.

House in committee on the Normal School Bill. Hon. Mr. PALMER had prepared one or two clauses in amendment of the Bill, which he thought it desirable to add to it. The most important was one providing for the establishment of a free school for the education of orphans and the children of parents too poor to pay tuition fees. Such a school was required. There were many poor children allowed to run about the streets, where they soon became demoralized, and it was no uncommon sight to see very young children on trial in the Supreme Court for crimes, which had they received the benefits of education, they probably would never have committed. The proposed school was to be merely for the purpose of preparing children for higher education, and orphans would have the preference of admission.

The Hon. SPEAKER thought, the other day, that the only alteration intended was to provide for the payment of tuition fees for children whose parents were too poor, from the Treasury, on the certificate of a clergyman or magistrate. Now, it appears, we are to have a ragged school. He must say Charlottetown and Royalty were pretty well off for schools. At present there were no less than 10 public and 4 private schools. Other parts have an equal right with Charlottetown. It would be better to pay the tuition fees of the poor from the Treasury than to establish another school. The establishment of a separate school for that class would cause complaint on the part of those not living in its vicinity, and the best way was to allow the children to go to any of the schools at present in operation, and pay their fees from the public Treasury.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY agreed with the Hon. Speaker. Charlottetown and Royalty get double as much for schools as his district, and according to the last census, its population was only one-sixth of the Island. Would gladly vote a liberal sum for the free education of orphans and the poor, and that would be cheaper than opening another school.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY said that when the Education Act first went into operation the fees were required to be paid in advance, many ragged and shoeless poor children, whose parents were too poor to pay the fees, were sent to school three or four quarters at his own expense. He had gone round to their parents, and induced them to let them attend the schools; but after a little time, the personal condition of the children was not attended to, and a distinction in the school was the necessary result. £35 or £40 will be all that will be required to obtain the services of a competent teacher. Many persons in Charlottetown pay to the present schools without availing themselves of them. He pays £9 or £10 a year. Charlottetown is not so large but that a convenient central site may be obtained—a school to embrace all unable to pay fees, without any sectional or denominational distinction.

Mr. HAVILAND would wish to know the amount raised and expended for schools in Charlottetown and Royalty, as if the former was in excess, he would go for the proposed school; if the reverse was the case, he would not take money out of the pockets of his constituents to establish another school in Charlottetown.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH stated that Charlottetown and Royalty

did not get what they paid. They were taxed heavily—at least double what any other parts of the Island were—and there was but one school in the Royalty.

Mr. McIntosh thought that the reason assigned for a separate school—the distinction between the scholars—would have the effect of degrading their poorer children in their own eyes, and thus perpetuating and increasing the very evil complained of. If the children are given to understand that they are not fit to associate with the others, they will despond; oppression begets despondency. He would not, however, oppose the amendment if it was considered necessary; he preferred the other plan.

Hon. Mr. PALMER explained that the amendment did not render it compulsory to send children to the proposed school. They could still attend any of the others. The present fee of £6, small as it is, is an excuse for not sending the children to school. Other countries have similar institutions.

The Hon. SPEAKER would not oppose the amendment. A little discussion did good.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY would continue to oppose it. Charlottetown and Royalty had plenty of schools. In fact, he had it from good authority, that one in the Royalty would be closed on account of the small number of pupils. There was great want of schools in the rural districts. In many places little children, half naked, have to travel two miles to school. But the gentlemen of Charlottetown will soon be so highly educated that a countryman will be afraid to come to town. They will all be college bred.

The amendments passed, and £40 was agreed on as the salary of the teacher; and the pupils to be received are not to be under 4 years of age, nor over 10.

An amendment, by the Hon. Col. Secretary, securing to the trustees the land given for sites of schools, also passed.

FRIDAY, March 9.

Mr. Munro presented a petition from Laughlan McKinnon, praying aid for the purchase of seed, petitioners' barn, with contents, having been destroyed by fire.

Messrs. Palmer and Dingwall obtained leave of absence. Hon. Mr. Longworth presented a petition from the inhabitants of the eastern part of Charlottetown, praying that the contemplated new market house may be erected on King's Square. The petition was accompanied by a list of private subscriptions, amounting to £950, in aid of the object.

Hon. Mr. Mooney presented a petition from tenants on lands on the Tracadie estate, praying that Government be authorised to have the metes and bounds of the McDonald estate surveyed, and to take possession of the lands held by petitioners, which they allege lie between the McDonald and Byrne estates. That petitioners would then purchase from Government under the Land Purchase Bill. Several objections were raised to the prayer of the petition by different members, on the grounds that compliance would bind Government to hold a general survey of the whole Island, for the benefit of any proprietors who choose to ask that their properties may be surveyed at the public expense. That there was no ungranted land between the boundaries of the respective lots. That one abutted on the other, and that the law provided a remedy for all who felt themselves aggrieved.

Hon. Mr. Mooney stated that the land occupied by the petitioners was not included in either of the grants to Mr. McDonald or Captain Byrne, and that the agent of Mr. McDonald had taken the land, as he thought he might as well have it as any other. Hon. Mr. Mooney, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Messrs. Cooper, McDonald and Munro, were named as a special committee, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House then took up special petitions: Hon. Mr. Mooney presented a petition from inhabitants of Township 29, complaining of the injury done to the roads by parties hauling timber on them in the summer time. The present mode of using two wheels, and attaching the log by an iron dog driven in to one end, cuts up the road; and praying the adoption of measures to prevent the continuance of the practice.

Hon. COL. TREASURER.—The attention of the Commissioner should be drawn to the matter. The law enabled him to prevent the destruction of the road by such practice.

Mr. COOPER thought the better plan would be for the Government to attend to it. If the Law spoken of is on the Statute Book, the Government should see that it was enforced.

Mr. McIntosh thought that the present system of using two wheels was wrong, as causing great injury to the roads, and that the use of four wheels would obviate the difficulty. Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN said that the hon. member (Mr. McIntosh) would obstruct the whole commercial business of the country, with his four-wheeled chariots for carrying timber.

Mr. McIntosh would not allow the hon. member to put words into his mouth that he had never uttered. He had better mind his own business, and allow him (Mr. McIntosh) to mind his. He denied that he wished to injure the business of the country, and it was unfair in the hon. member to say that he did, and he would not suffer him to do so.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY was really almost afraid to say a word, lest the hon. member (Mr. Wightman) should come down upon him. But certainly Mr. McIntosh had a right to express his opinion, and it was the duty of the Legislature to protect the roads.

The petition was laid on the table. A petition from John Dixon, praying bounty on a mill erected by him for fulling and dyeing cloth, and a remission of duties paid on imported machinery.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN advocated the prayer of the petition, which he moved be referred to supply. Mr. Gurney had previously received a bounty on a fulling mill. The cloth manufactured by the petitioner was far superior to any that had ever been manufactured in the Island, and he doubted if it could be surpassed in any of the neighboring Colonies. Mr. Dixon had received premiums for the cloth he had turned out of his establishment. So much approved was it, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the Hon. Col. Secretary had purchased large quantities of it. Whatever amount the committee might be disposed to grant as a bounty, he had no doubt they would grant the amount paid as duties on the machinery.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY was opposed to referring the petition to the committee of supply. It had better be withdrawn. There were other fulling mills in the country, whose owners would have as good right as Mr. Dixon to apply to the House for money. It is true that a small bounty had been given to Mr. Gurney, but that was for the first mill to be erected in the Island. Now there were several; and all would have an equal right. He introduced another mill in Prince County, owned by Mr. Jamieson. It has been in operation three years, yet Mr. Jamieson had never applied for Legislative aid, though as much entitled to it as Mr. Dixon.

Hon. COL. TREASURER would not object to the return of the duties, but disapproved of the principle of granting bounties. The grant to Mr. Gurney was provided by statute for the first mill to be erected.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,— I have to request that you will insert in next week's paper the enclosed correspondence. In making a stand against the Government, I am actuated by no wish to range myself on the side of the proprietors. No, far from it. I wish the Government, if possible, to select those who are better able to cope with them than myself. In other words, to attack the rich proprietors, who has for years been extorting from the poor, honest, and industrious settler his liveli-