the Highways. I would just direct his honor's attention to that paragraph in the speech, which, if he had read carefully, he would see that the Government had refrained from committing themselves to any particular course. A question of such importance as this would require more attention than we could possibly give it in the short time, about thirty days, that we have been in office. The paragraph does not develope any particular method; it merely says:

"The serious loss incurred by the total unfitness of the highways to support the yearly increasing traffic renders it absolutely necessary that the whole question should undergo a thorough investigation with a view to the adoption of a better system. Your experience will readily suggest the most appropriate means of collecting information on this important subject as a preliminary step to future Legislation."

So your honors will see that it merely proposes investigation with a view to future legislation. That is my answer to his honor's observations; and if it is not sufficient I will add that the Executive have not laid down any particular course; but seeing the importance of the question, we thought that the best way would be to refer the matter to a committee, perhaps a joint committee of both Houses. We would not confine them to time. They may hand in their report in three or four months, so that there will be abundant time to have the matter fully considered before next session. Without pledging myself to any particular course I would yet say that we have the matter warmly at heart in view of the urgent necessity of the case. We will not lose any opportunity of carrying out such improvements as are within the reach of this small, and I am sorry to say, impoverished colony. His honor made several other remarks. He wished to know whether we intended to employ the stone of the country or to import stone. The remarks I have already made might be considered an answer to this question. The stone of the country has been employed in several parts of the Island where there was heavy traffic, and the result has not been such as to warrant us in proceeding very far in that direction. Some imported stone have also been tried and found to answer well. Certain pieces of road laid with limestone, some years ago, have not cost much for repairs since. The work was not performed in the best manner, nevertheless, the experiment has succeeded well. Of course any Committee which should be appointed would feel it to be their duty to collect information from all sources within their reach. We know that good material exists in abundance on the main land, and the only expense would be that of bringing it here. The Committee should ascertain what the expense would be of landing it in different parts. Another important subject is the superintendence of the roads. The present system is quite inefficient. His honor from the City (Mr. Palmer) thinks it would be easy to make roads if we had the materials, but I cannot altogether agree with him. To make good roads requires considerable attainments. Another subject in connection with this is the insufficiency of the water courses on the roads, and I do not think the water can be got rid of without the assistance of a proper scientific superintendant. It would be the duty of the Committee to ascertain where such assistance could be obtained. It should also be the duty of the Committee to enquire what system have succeeded best in other countries. In England highways are distinct from turnpike roads, and the system of managing the highways would afford a useful lesson to any persons who would enquire into the system which would be likely to be successful in this Island. The road system has been changed in England within the last few years. A number of parishes have been put together so as to make it worth while to appoint a competent superintendent. He must be able to keep books, to estimate work, and superintend it. He has to oversee, perhaps, from 120 to 180 or 190 miles of road. His salary is from £120 to £130 sterling a year, and has to keep his horse at his own expense. I can speak from my own observation of the improvement upon those parish roads. I was absent from that country about twenty years, and when I left the roads were not much better than those on this Island. At the present time they are smooth and level, and such as can be travelled upon without danger or difficulty at any season of the year. I think any person or body of men whose duty it should be to obtain information would do well to ascertain the way those roads are managed. Ireland is celebrated for the excellence of its roads. True they have abundance of the best material but it would be a mistake to suppose that it abounds everywhere, for I know numerous places where what we would call good material is lying beside the road, and yet they bring a different quality five or six miles. I think that should be an inducement to us to bring it from the main land where it is to be obtained in abundance, for, though it may be costly in the first instance, yet in the end it will be found to be more economical than using the stone of this Island. But I imagine that this question will come up again; and as my hon friend has called attention to the fact that I have made this subject my "hobby" it admonishes me that I should not dilate upon it too much. It is a question of very great importance to the prosperity of this colony. Persons holding valuable property in the country would be very much disappointed if they expected to realise the full amount which that property would bring, for any person purchasing would take the facilities of getting to market into account. In other countries, railroads would supersede the ordinary roads; but here, I fear our circumstances are such that we cannot have railroads for many years to come. I speak feelingly upon this point, for during the whole of the long period that I have been on the Island I have suffered from this cause. His honor on my left (Mr. Beer) I am sure can bear striking testimony to the fact of the difficulty under which farmers labour in hauling lime and manure from the city. The shortness of the season is a great drawback to farmers in this country; but the state of our roads compels them to shorten still more the already too short season. If our Highways were such that they could do their hauling upon them before the land is fit to till it would be equivalent to lengthening the season; but now, if they want lime in May or June they have to wait till May or June to haul it; whereas, if we had proper roads it might be done in April or even earlier. Therefore, in view of the great importance of the question, the Government should not act in a hasty manner, and we consider that the best way is to appoint a Committee to report upon it, then next year there would be a fair chance, if the finances of the country would allow it, to legislate successfully.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, April 25.

House in Committee on the report of the Committee on expiring Laws. Mr. George Sinclair in the chair.

Several resolutions were reported agreed to, and progress was reported.

Hon Attorney General presented to the House the estimates of the Expenditure of the Government for the current year, which were read and laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The following are some of the items of expenditure for the current year, viz:—

Roads and Bridges,	£5,000	0	0
Special Grants for Roads & Bridges,	4,000	0	0
Special Grant for Macadamizing part of Main Post Roads within Charlottetown and Royalty,	250	0	0
Ditto for Georgetown & Summerside,	200	0	0

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island.

Received and read, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Attorney General delivered a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, transmitting a copy of the Report of the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for the past year, which, with an accompanying extract of Military estimates for the current year, was ordered to be laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Bell in the chair.

On motion of the Hon Attorney General, a resolution granting and placing at the disposal of the Government the sum of £5,000 for Roads and Bridges, was, after some remarks from the hon. leader of the Opposition, and replied to by the Hon. Attorney General, agreed to.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition in the course of his remarks on the above grant, said that the paragraph in His Excellency's Speech touching the construction and management of Highways would lead to the belief that some new principle was to be adopted relative to that branch of the public service.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply, said that the intention of the Government was to obtain reliable information, as alluded to in His Excellency's speech, preparatory to any future Legislative enactments relative to the subject of road-making, with the view of arriving at a better system than yet obtained in this Colony.

A resolution granting the sum of £2,500 for the Military expenditure of the Colony for the current year, was submitted by the Hon. Attorney General, who remarked on the vote of last session placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, and the circumstances which called forth that vote of the House. Happily the threatening aspects of affairs, which at that time caused alarm, had to a great extent disappeard. The sum named in the Resolution before the Committee was, under the present financial state of the Colony, all that could be granted. He remarked on the additional expenditure of last year for Barracks of £1,640; for Volunteers and Militia, including the erection of Drill Sheds, £6,192 6s. 4d. Of the latter sum, £2,819 5s. 5d. was expended on the building of the Drill Sheds and purchase of land for the same, which, deducted from the sum total, would show that the amount named in the Resolution was not, comparatively, greatly below that expended for purely Military purposes last year.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition offered no opposition to the Resolution under consideration; and the building of the Drill Shed, he said, was justified, not only by the Resolution of last session, but also under Statute.

Hon. Mr. Davies asked how far could the Military forces of the Colony be made available in case of an invasion. If their services were to be confined to a parade about Charlottetown, he did not see the necessity of their existence.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said it was unusual for a member of the Government to ask questions of that nature; but as that hon. member had applied to the Opposition for information, he would tell him that the force in question, as the law now stood, could not be sent out of the Island.

Hon. Mr. Duncan said that if the hon. member, his colleague, Mr. Davies, did not approve of the action of the Government relative to the Military expenditure under consideration, he should not continue to hold a seat in that Government.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said that he could see no great inconsistency in asking a question, for information, from the Opposition, and alluded to the Hon. Mr. Duncan leaving his own seat in the late Government.

Hon. Mr. Duncan again replied, and after some further debate between that hon. member and the Hon. Mr. Howlan on the financial state of the Colony,

Hon. Mr. Henderson remarked that he was at a loss to know why the business of the Colony should be impeded by hon. members of the Government asking questions calculated to provoke an irritating and unseemly discussion.

Messrs. Brecken, Laird and P. Sinclair also addressed the Committee.

The debate was kept up for some time, and, at its close, the Resolution, as read, was agreed to.

The Resolution granting £600 to encourage Steam Communication with Souris, Georgetown and Murray Harbor, was then read.

The subject of Steam Communication was then fully debated, and the desire generally expressed was, that the day was not far distant when Steamers would ply to many of the harbors of the Island hitherto destitute of such facilities.

Hon. Mr. Duncan said the sum was too limited for the services required.

Hon. Attorney General said that the hon. member (Mr. Duncan) moved last session for a far less grant for the same object.

Mr. Howatt directed the attention of the Committee to the fact that a wharf was about to be built at Crapaud, in order that the Steamer on the route between Charlottetown and Shediac might call at that place. With the hope that a grant would shortly be obtained to encourage that connection, he would vote for the Resolution now before the Committee.

Mr. Prowse regretted that the grant was not larger; it would appear to him, from the limited sum in the grant, that the Government was not sincere in issuing tenders for Steam Communication with the Eastern portion of the Island. Tenders for the building of a Railway to St. Peter's would be just as likely to accomplish the end in view as to suppose that a bi-weekly connection by Steam could be had with Souris, Georgetown and Murray Harbor for so small a sum.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said that the Opposition of which that hon. member is such an ardent supporter, must have given greater tokens of insincerity last session, when they submitted a resolution for the performance of similar service at £150, which, by the motion of the Hon Mr. Hensley, then in the minority, was raised to £300.

Hon. Mr Henderson asked the Hon. Finance Minister for the Government (Mr. Howlan) if a reasonable hope could be entertained of obtaining the communication in question for the sum specified? If so, he had not the slightest desire to see the grant increased.

Hon. Mr. Howlan, in reply, said that from all the information he had on the subject, it was hoped that said communication would be opened for the sum named in the Resolution.

Mr. Kickham urged the necessity of securing Steam communication with the Eastern ports of the Island, and explained the facilities given at Souris by the erection of a Breakwater for the landing of Steamers at that Harbor.

Mr. P. Sinclair supported the views expressed by Mr. Howatt regarding the loud call for Steam connection with Crapaud, and hoped, when the contemplated wharf would be completed, that desirable object would be obtained.

Mr. Owen recommended the securing of a trip of a Steamer once a week to Georgetown, calling every alternate week at Souris and Murray Harbor. He would support the grant, and would like to see it increased.

Mr. McNeill hoped that Steamers would shortly visit the Northern Harbors of the Island. The thousands of barrels of fish caught on those shores could, by Steam, be forwarded to the American market, by connecting with the Boston line at Charlottetown.

After some further debate on the question generally, the said Resolution, granting £600 for the purposes aforesaid, was agreed to.

A Resolution granting the usual salaries and allowances provided by Statute, was also agreed to.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 26.

The Chairman from the Committee of Supply reported several Resolutions agreed to by the said Committee, which were then read and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Prowse, to the effect, that the Resolution touching Steam communication to Souris, Georgetown and Murray Harbor be recommitted, for the purpose of increasing the vote for that service from the sum named (£600) to a sum sufficient.

Hon. Mr. McAulay supported the amendment; the small sum named being tantamount to a defeat of the object contemplated.

Mr. Howatt said he would be glad to see the sum increased did the present state of affairs justify such a vote; but as the Government alone were responsible, under the system, for the initiation of money votes, he could not see how the House could interfere, unless they desired to record a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He would not, therefore, oppose the Resolution as submitted in the Estimates.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said it was a farce to suppose that an amendment such as that now submitted by him, interfered with any vital principle, or involved any such disastrous consequences to the Government as that contemplated by the hon. member from Tryon, Mr. Howatt. He (Hon. Mr. Haviland) also instanced the fact that the Hon. Attorney General during the last Session of the House, and then in the opposition, moved a similar amendment to that now submitted by the leader of the Opposition. In the House of Commons, motions of a like character frequently occurred.

Mr. Howatt, in reply, said, then the principles upon which the initiation of money votes is based must be a farce.

Hon. Attorney General agreed with the hon. leader of the Opposition, touching the right of the opposition to submit such an amendment. No one could desire more than he did to see the Steam communication sought for, accomplished; but, after a careful consideration of the question, the sum named was all that the Government felt justified in granting under the present embarrassed state of the financial affairs of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Davies said that the sum named was double that granted for a similar purpose last year, and though it was yet a small grant, he hoped it would be the means of at least opening up the communication desired, which, in proportion as the trade of that portion of the country increased, would, he had no doubt, be extended and permanently established.

The question was then put on the amendment, and negatived on the following division:

For the amendment—Hons. Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Messrs. Prowse, Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Brecken, Kickham—10.

Against it—Hons. Attorney General, Kelly, Laird, Callbeck, Howlan, Davies, Howatt, McNeill, Cameron, P. Sinclair, Bell, G. Sinclair, Arseneaux—14.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House the Impost and Excise Accounts, also Returns of Light and Anchorage dues for the past year.

Ordered that said Accounts do lie on the table.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said it would be very desirable to include in the Estimates some small sum for the protection of our fisheries, a branch of industry which he believed would yet prove an invaluable inheritance to the people of this Island. The Americans having denied the Colonies free trade, we should be prepared, in common with the rest of British America, to defend our rights.

House in Committee on Ways and Means.

Hon. Attorney General presented the Revenue Bill for the current year, which was read twice, the standing rule being suspended, and was committed to a Committee of the whole House; agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

The only alteration in the Tariff of last year is as follows, viz:

Duty on Gin and Whiskey raised from 3s. 6d. per gallon to 4s.

On Rum, from 1s 6d. per gallon to 2s.

SPECIAL GRANTS FOR ROADS.

Mr. McLennan regretted that hon. members of the Government representing Prince County had not secured a larger grant for that County.

Hon. Mr. Hensley alluded to the special grants of last session for Macadamizing the roads in the immediate vicinity of Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside, and would like to hear hon. members, under whose direction such monies were expended, on the result of their experience on that question.

Hon. Mr. McAulay, Messrs. Brecken and McLennan, severally expressed their satisfaction at the result of last year's grants, for the purposes alluded to by the Hon. Attorney General, proof of which was visible on those portions of roads upon which the work had been performed, and hoped the system thus introduced would be followed up by increased grants of a similar nature. Expending large sums of money on the system hitherto pursued, was perfectly useless.

Dr. Jenkins said the importance of the question of road making could not be overlooked. The general system of road making in the country was indeed a useless waste of public money. From the nature of his profession he could, from sad experience, say that the roads were in a worse state at the present time than they were ten years past. It was impossible to suppose that the whole width of the road could be Macadamized, such a process would cost an immense sum of money. The centre track for carts, however, might be filled in with stone and gravel, leaving the sides for travellers on foot.

Hon. Mr. Laird. The necessity of adopting an improved system of road making must be apparent to all.

Mr. Howatt said it would appear that the laying of stone in the centre, mixed with gravel, was the only remedy.

Mr. McNeill had no objection to see the *roads in the immediate vicinity of the principal Towns* Macadamized; but if the roadwork throughout the country was performed at an earlier season in the year, the soil would become condensed and hardened. About the first of May would be the proper time to repair and make the roads.

Mr. P. Sinclair said that the roads should be made as early in the season as possible, and after the performance of the Statute Labor, the roads, especially near the seaports, should be let by auction to competent persons, whose duty should be to keep them in repair for the season. Any sums thus appropriated would be productive of good results.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—The subject, or indeed science, of road-making loudly called for the best attention of the Legislature. The mode hitherto pursued in this Colony was very defective, and resulted in the annual expenditure of large sums of money without any permanent improvements. He remarked on the system adopted in Scotland, of which he had practical knowledge, without the application of stone and gravel. The roads, especially where much traffic prevailed, could not be kept in a proper state. The mode alluded to by the hon. member (Mr. Sinclair) would be found to produce good results. The side wash should never be thrown upon the centre of roads. Were the value of such compost once properly appreciated, it would be readily carried off for manuring purposes.

Placing special grants for Macadamizing roads in the vicinity of Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside was then debated.

The opinion very generally prevailed that such grants should be placed under the control of hon. members representing said Towns. The mode relative to that point, adopted last year, appeared to have given general satisfaction.

Mr. Cameron observed that, in his opinion, no objections could be offered to the principle of allowing the Representatives of the Towns to control the appropriation of such grants; he would not make it compulsory, but it would be very desirable to secure the cooperation of the Road Commissioners.

Several hon. members said that as the Representatives for said Towns were held responsible to their constituents for the proper expenditure of such monies, and upon them the blame and censure would be passed it such monies were improperly squandered on the roads, it was, therefore, but just to them that they should be allowed the control of such expenditure.

It was therefore resolved, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kelly, that said special grants be subject to the control of the Representatives.

A Resolution providing a salary of £100 a year for His Excellency's Private Secretary, was submitted and agreed to.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition expressed his approval of that grant.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said that an undue feeling had been excited on that question in former years, and he was pleased to find the Leader of the Conservative party now support the grant.

The Resolution relative to a grant of £500 towards the support of the Stock Farm was submitted.

The principle of granting subsidies to Joint Stock Companies, or even private individuals whose enterprise conferred benefit on the State, was preferable to that of supporting Government Institutions. There was always lack of energy connected with the working of the latter when compared with the action and enterprising spirit of the former.

Dr. Jenkins admitted that the Government Stock Farm was not all that could be desired. One man should have the sole control of it.

Hon. members from Prince and King's Counties contended that a fair and equal distribution of the products of that Institution should be extended to their Counties, and seemed to infer that the lion's share, in many instances, fell to the lot of Queen's County.

It was, however, urged in reply, by Hon. members representing Queen's County, that, upon the enterprise of the inhabitants of the respective Counties, depended the extent of the benefits to be derived from the products of that Farm, the Stock of which was sold to the highest bidder, and was therefore open to honorable and fair competition.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 27.

Hon. Mr. Davies presented the petition of John Compton, and others, relating to changing the time for the running at large of Rams.

Ordered that said petition be referred to Committee to report thereon.

According to order, six resolutions, agreed to in Committee of Supply yesterday, were then reported and severally agreed to.

The Bill to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island, was read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck in the chair.

After some explanatory remarks from the Hon. Attorney General, touching the nature of the Bill, it was reported agreed to.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition submitted a resolution to the effect, that the Revenue Bill be recommitted with the view of reconsidering the alteration made in the Tariff, touching the duty on gin, whiskey and rum, and in doing so, he addressed the House on the subject, more especially of the West India trade, which, he said, would suffer very materially by the additional duty of six pence per gallon on said liquors. It was, he said, contrary to the principles of free trade, now so universal, to impose a protective duty of that kind, and would but tend to protect the local distiller against the enterprising merchant, who, by encouraging shipping, opened a trade where a ready market was had for the agricultural productions of the Colony, and, in exchange, imported sugar, molasses and liquor, and thereby enhanced the Revenue of the Colony to a large extent. He contended that thus levying an additional duty on the imported article, and not mete out the same rule to the home manufacturer, was invidious and preferential.

Mr. Owen supported the motion made by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Attorney General said that in the year 1862, the duty on imported rum was the same as that now imposed, against which the Hon. Mr. Haviland, then a member of the majority, offered no objection. If he said the West India trade depended on the importation of rum, it could not be productive of any real profit to the people of this Island. Parties engaged in that trade could import more largely sugar, molasses, and other useful articles, the productions of the West Indies, and lessen the traffic in cheap rum. He hoped the trade with the West Indies was based upon sounder principles than could be destroyed by the increase of sixpence a gallon duty on rum and whiskey.

Hon. Mr. McAulay—Trade would suffer in proportion as employment to ships, sailors, and farmers was withdrawn. The imposition of the tax in question would necessarily tend to destroy or injure that branch of industry, so beneficial to this country, as the West India trade appeared to be.

Mr. Brecken—Could it be shown that imposing the extra duty in question would lessen rum drinking, he would not support the amendment of the leader of the Opposition; but it was apparent that increasing the duty on foreign trade, was but an inducement to the home brewers to extend their business, and he believed the article produced by the latter just as injurious to the health and prosperity of the consumer as was that imported by the foreign trader.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that the principles of free trade were not as universal as the hon. leader of the Opposition would make it appear. He instanced the protective policy of the United States, a country second to none in progress and enterprize. He did not wish to see the trade with the West Indies crushed, but he believed it could be successfully prosecuted independent of the rum traffic.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition condemned the Japanese theory of the United States relative to protection, a policy which that country would yet have to abandon.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said the importance of the West India trade was magnified, if not over estimated. He quoted from statistics to show that, for some years past, the exports from this Island to the West Indies were decreasing, whilst the imports were increasing, showing that the balance of trade was against the Colony. If anything invidious or preferential appeared in the matter it must be in favor of those few persons interested in importations, and not in favor of the manufacturers of this Colony.

Mr. Bell—No prosperity could follow from the importation of rum. He would not support that traffic in any shape, which he believed marred and depressed the real interests of the people. If the trade in question depended on rum, it would be better to abolish it altogether.

Hon. Mr Henderson would not sympathise with any trade that would increase drinking. Temperance advocates too frequently described the disease without pointing out the remedy. Those descriptions of manufactories that laid hold of the raw-material man, and put him through the distiller's process, were not calculated to benefit the country. Whilst the desire for drink prevailed, smuggling to a fearful extent would follow all attempts at suppression by increased duties.

Dr. Jenkins was of opinion that the importance of the West India trade was somewhat magnified. He would, however, support that trade, but it must hang on a better basis than to be crushed by sixpence per gallon extra duty on rum. He pointed out the evils, morally and physically, resulting from the drinking customs of society.

Hon. Mr. Duncan—The revenue derived last year from home manufactured liquors, was but £45 on whiskey distilled from molasses, and £81 from that distilled from barley; from which fact he pointed out the necessity of adopting a more stringent mode for the collecting of taxes and duties levied on both the foreign and home trade. He could not see the justice of increasing the duty on the one and not on the other.

Mr. G. Sinclair remarked that no revenue of any consequence could be raised by increasing the duty on home manufactured liquors, the quantity being comparatively so trifling. He could see no real objection to the principle of raising a revenue by the importation of the duty in question.

Mr. P. Sinclair would not support any trade that must be kept up by the liquor traffic; the sooner such was destroyed, the better for the best and vital interests of the whole community.

Mr. Prowse said that the matter must be viewed as a protection to home distillers. It was impossible to stop the liquor traffic until the people became better informed on that subject. He would, however, oppose the motion of the hon. leader of the Opposition, on the ground that he was opposed to the importation, as well as manufacture of rum.

Mr. McNeill said that those who drank the rum in reality paid for the duties imposed. The extra item under consideration was an experiment the result of which could not be very damaging to any trade.

Mr. Cameron—The quantity of liquor manufactured on the Island would not be very materially increased as the result of the extra duty on the imported article.

Mr. Callbeck remarked, in regard to the carrying trade, that the late Government, of which the hon. leader of the Opposition was a member, imposed an extra duty of two pence per gallon on molasses; that, he considered, tended more to cripple the West India trade than did the extra duty of six pence on rum. Molasses was consumed largely, as an article of food, by the poor of the country, and was not a luxury, whilst rum tended to destroy the prosperity of the people.

The House divided on the motion of amendment, as follows:—

Yeas—Hons. Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Duncan, Messrs. Ramsay, Owen, Green, McLennan, Brecken—9.

Nays—Hons. Howlan, Hensley, Kelly, Laird, Callbeck, Messrs. Cameron, Jenkins, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Arseneaux, McNeill, Bell, Howatt, Kickham, Prowse—15.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 29.

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from one George C. Stiles, of Salisbury, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Master Builder, setting forth that he was the inventor, or discoverer, of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels, and praying for the passing of an Act authorising him to obtain a Patent from the Government of this Colony, for the exclusive making, using, and vending of his said invention.

Ordered, that said petition be referred to Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Bell presented a petition from the Shareholders of the Alberton Masonic Hall Company, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Ordered that the same be referred to Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of said Committee, presented a Bill to incorporate the said Masonic Hall Company, which Bill was received, read, and referred to special Committee on Private Bills to report thereon.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House various petitions which had been laid before His Excellency, in Council, and referred to that House, praying for the establishment of new Post Offices, and other matters relative to the Mail service.

Ordered that said petitions and documents be referred to special Committee appointed to report thereon.

Said Committee are Hons. Att'y General, Kelly, Messrs. Howatt and Kickham.

Resolved, That no new matter on which a Bill can be founded, be introduced to this House after Monday, the 6th May next.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House various petitions, praying for aid to paupers, and several miscellaneous papers; all of which were ordered to be laid on the table.

House in Committee on the further consideration of expiring laws, reported several Resolutions from Committee, which were agreed to by the House.

The Resolution to continue the Act 15th Vic., chap. 33, authorizing Harbor Masters to superintend the laying down, erection and maintenance of Buoys and Beacons, called forth remarks from Hon. Mr. Howlan, Hon. Attorney General and Mr. Bell.

Hon. Mr Howlan observed that when a new Government came into power, many difficulties presented themselves; and, in regard to the subject of the resolution, he said that he had just received information to the effect, that the laying of buoys, &c., at Malpeque had been sold for the large sum of £68, and at Cascumpec the same service was sold for £13, showing a vast difference in the cost of performing services of a like character. He thought the law should be more clearly defined on that point.

Hon. Attorney General said the Act was sufficiently clear and well guarded; and, having explained its provisions, said that if Harbor Masters acted in conformity therewith, no advantages could be taken detrimental to the public service.

Mr. Bell said he thought it would be better to place a sum sufficient in the hands of proper persons who would see the work properly performed. The placing of buoys, especially on Bar Harbors, required great care and skill, and should, therefore, be trusted in the care only of men upon whom the Government could depend for the faithful performance of the work.

Hon. Attorney General laid on the table the Sheriff's Return to the writ of Election, issued for the Third District of Queen's County.

Hon. Mr. Coles, Colonial Secretary, who has been re-elected a member for said District, appeared at the Bar of the House, was introduced, and took the usual oaths and his seat. House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Davies, Chairman of the Committee on the petition of John Compton, and others, relative to the advisability of altering the Act restricting the running at large of Rams, reported that, after a careful consideration of the question, a majority of the said Committee had come to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to alter or amend the law relative to that subject. He (Hon. Mr. Davies), at the same time, expressed his own views, differing from the majority of said Committee, believing, as he did, that the allegations of the petitioners were well founded; he, however, being in the minority, had, as Chairman, to present the report of the Committee.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented various petitions praying for the opening of new lines of roads; which petitions had been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and referred to the House.

Ordered that a Committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred all such petitions.

Hon Mr Kelly, Mr. G. Sinclair and Mr. Owen, were then appointed said Committee.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House the Report of T. Stewart, Esq., Indian Commissioner, together with his detailed account of Expenditure, in connection with his office, for the past year.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented a petition from John Scott, and others, setting forth their invention of a Horse-power Machine for raising Mussel Mud from beds of Rivers, and praying the House for such encouragement, either by patent or premium, as might be deemed expedient.

As the law authorizes the Government to grant patents for such inventions as may be considered of sufficient importance and value, it was ordered that said petition be withdrawn.

FIELD INSPECTOR'S ADDRESS TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON THE SUBJECT OF MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Hon. Attorney General said it would be well to hear the views of hon. members on the subject alluded to in the address.

Dr. Jenkins—The necessity of physical as well as mental training, could not be overestimated. The usual school hours were much longer, for exclusively mental exercises, than was necessary. It would be well, therefore, to have a portion of that time allotted to military training.

Hon. Mr. Coles thought that military training might be imparted, in connection with the District Schools, without much additional expense, as the services of Drill Serjeants, when not engaged in drilling Militia Companies, might be secured on reasonable terms. The result of such training would be beneficial in after life.

Mr. McNeill said he would go a little further, and make military training a qualification on the part of Teachers, especially as their salaries was about to be increased. He spoke of the aptness of boys to learn military matters, and instanced the visit of a Drill Instructor to a School in his District where the boys were put through military exercises, which were performed with great credit. That officer informed him that he could teach boys more in one day than men would learn in a week.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, from his own experience and knowledge of the military and educational institutions of Scotland, said the principles shadowed forth by the address of Col. Smith were similar to those adopted in said institutions, where military training was not confined to boys alone. Young ladies were also instructed in those gymnastic exercises peculiar to proper training. He then commented on the beneficial effects on health resulting from those physical exercises, and strongly recommended their adoption in the educational seminaries of the Colony.

Mr. Howatt said that the School hours were sufficiently short for learning the ordinary branches of education, and could not see how the time could be occupied by military training. In Charlottetown they might favor such instructions if they thought proper, but, in his opinion, it was not required in the country.

Hon. Mr. Laird—We are now said to be living in an enlightened age, and it appeared to him like a retrograde movement to infuse a military or warlike spirit into the youth of the Colony, which only became a nation of warriors. It were better to train them in those branches of trade and industry that would be of more profit in after life. He instanced Prussia as a country every child in which received a military training, and as a consequence, they became a nation of warriors, and referred to their recent victories as such, but considered it questionable if the warlike spirit inculcated would tend to their general prosperity. He believed it better to inculcate peaceful habits in boys than a love for military life and fame, which could be productive of no good.

Mr. Brecken—If the time had arrived when men would turn their swords into ploughshares, &c., he would agree with the hon. member (Mr. Laird,) but it appeared that, in the present day, military defences engaged the attention of statesmen of every country. He was of opinion that physical training was overlooked. It was essential to the health of the hard student to enjoy, at times, the recreative exercises peculiar to military evolutions, and would, therefore, support the adoption to a limited extent of military training at schools.

Hon. Mr. Davies would, to some extent, support the views of the Hon. Mr. Laird, on the subject of military training at schools. It teachers were competent to impart such instructions, he would not oppose the setting apart a small portion of school hours for that purpose. He would not favor the employment of military officers, for the services of whom that House would be called upon to make provision.

Hon Mr. Haviland said it were better that people should direct their attention to agriculture, science, art and commercial pursuits than to war and the sword; but as long as the present dispensation lasted, war, with all its concomitants would have to be endured. It was, therefore, better always to be found in a state of preparation. Youth was the proper time to acquire a knowledge of military evolutions as well as other branches of learning. It was now the policy of all civilized countries to combine gymnastic and military exercises with other branches of learning. The expansion and strengthening of physical development was essential to health of body and mind, and by the adoption of that system of training, mental progress would be by no means retarded. He said, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Laird, that though Prussia was a nation of soldiers, her people were also lovers of literature. Some of the ablest scholars in sacred and profane history were citizens of that kingdom. They also were skilled in the mechanical arts and in agriculture, and their military training did no harm to civilization as evidenced by their recent celebrated military triumphs. He also alluded to Canada as a country where military training was taught in colleges and schools, and said that, among those who shed their blood in defence of their country during the Fenian invasions of last summer, were students form the university of Toronto.

The address of Col. Smith, Field Inspector of Militia under consideration, was then ordered to be laid on the table.

A Message from the hon. the Legislative Council, announced that the Council had passed the Revenue Bill without any amendment; after which, a Message from His Excellency commanding the attendance of the House at the Bar of the Council Chamber, and having returned, his honor the Speaker reported to the House that His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the Revenue Bill, and also to the Act relating to limits and rules of Jails on this Island.

House in Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, it was ordered that the several papers and petitions now on the table, which had been before His Excellency, in Council, and referred to the House, be now read.

The prayer of the petition from divers inhabitants of Lot 11 and 12 was supported by Mr. Ramsay, who explained that the opening of the road prayed for, leading from D. Milligan's to the shore of J. Carr, would be of great benefit, not only to the petitioners, but to the public generally.

The said several petitions and documents were then ordered to be referred to Committee; after which the House adjourned.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1867.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE business of the House is, we understand, proceeding at a moderate pace. For some days last week the members of the House were engaged in subdividing their portions of the road monies—which is a more interesting matter to the country people than all the political discussions that can occur in the House. The Road scales will, we presume, be published in a very few days.

On Friday the Government, through the Attorney General, introduced a short Bill to amend the Education Laws, so far as to increase the salaries of School masters five pounds a year for three years, until the amount shall reach £60, which shall be the maximum,—the salaries of female teachers to be raised in like proportion. No teacher shall be allowed the highest salary unless he has taught three years consecutively. We have not been able to hear the Bill read, and cannot now say what other provisions it contains.

The Hon. Mr. Coles, Col. Secretary, took his seat in the House on Monday last.—Messrs. McCormack and Reilly took their seats for the Second District of King's County on Tuesday last.

The House, it is believed, will be prorogued at the end of this week.

THE ELECTION IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

WE have been permitted to take from the Sheriff's Poll Books an exact summary of the state of the Poll in the above District, as it was declared by the High Sheriff at Georgetown on Monday last. It is as follows:—

WHELAN.	REILLY.	MCCORMACK.	MCEWEN.
CAREY'S -ST. ANDREW'S.			
77	98	47	87
MORELL.			
108	110	76	113
HEAD OF ST. PETER'S.			
167	243	348	36
RED HOUSE, LOT 56.			
106	41	97	6
SPECIAL VOTES.			
15	18	3	1

It will be thus seen that Mr. Whelan was only thirty-seven votes behind Mr. Reilly, who had a most unscrupulous person of a certain clerical "order" to canvas for him incessantly. We have not forgotten this incident of the election, and will not forget it speedily. It is more than probable we shall have occasion to speak more freely of it by and bye. In the meantime, perhaps Mr. Reilly would like to try a contest single-handed with Mr. Whelan? The latter was never in a better humour or better prepared for it, although he has not a particle of ambition for getting into the House *at present*. Mr. Reilly knows how he can vacate his seat, if he wishes to do so.

ON Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Haviland, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, asked the Government a question which has made some talk about town. It was to this effect, whether the Government had appointed Mr. Benjamin Balderston, Jr., as Registrar of Deeds—this gentleman having, it is said, taken a somewhat prominent part in the Tenant League movement in June, 1865, and having signed, as Secretary of a public meeting, some remarkable resolutions setting forth the principles of the Tenant League. The Hon. Col. Secretary replied to the question, by saying that the Government had no information as to whether the Mr. Balderston, reported to have been named for the Registry Office, was the same gentleman who associated himself with the Tenant League in 1865. Mr. Haviland then gave notice that he would move the House into Committee on the "State of the Colony" to-day, with the view, we believe, of taking this matter into consideration. An interesting debate is likely to occur, in which the principles of the Tenant League (is that organization still alive?) will be reviewed in no gentle spirit by its opponents, and will, no doubt, be defended with some warmth by its friends.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.

WE regret to have to announce the death by drowning, in the harbour of Halifax, on Wednesday last, of Mr. Edward McKenna, son of Mr. John A. McKenna, of this city. The full particulars of his death have not yet been received by his afflicted family. He had only been a few days absent from his home, when, in the bloom of youth, his melancholy end occurred. He was only twenty-two years of age—was a young man of much promise, and the great respect in which he was held was shown by the immense concourse of people who followed his remains to their final resting place yesterday from the Cathedral. The Benevolent Irish Society, the Volunteer Force in the city, and the Fire Brigade, to all of which he was attached, formed part of the funeral procession, making it, we think, the largest we have ever witnessed in this city. The remains, which were brought here on Saturday night, were in a perfect state of preservation. We sincerely sympathise with the family of the deceased in their deep and melancholy affliction, and we pray with them that their beloved one may rest in peace.

☞ WE have given up so much of our space to the summary proceedings of the House of Assembly, as well as to the debates of the Legislative Council, that we have found it impossible to make room, in our present No., for the continued debate in the House of Assembly on the answer to the Governor's Speech. We will do the best we can with the debate in subsequent Nos.; of course, something better could be done if we published an extra sheet every week, which we would readily do if the House encouraged the outlay; but the House do not seem to be anxious for the early publication of their debates, and we are not aware that the country has yet manifested any anxiety on the subject.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM MONTREAL.

SENSATION IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES THROUGH FEAR OF WAR IN EUROPE!—HON. MR. GALT ON CONFEDERATION, &C. &C.

MONTREAL, April 25.—Latest public and private despatches from New York created decided sensations here in financial and commercial circles, the feeling being that war was a foregone conclusion.....In his speech at St. George's dinner, Mr. Galt merely alluded to the improved commercial position and relations of the united provinces under Confederation. He predicted that in ten years the population of the Confederacy would reach eight millions.....The name of Mr. Tilley is freely mentioned here in connection with the portfolio of Finance.....One of your city contemporaries [the *Telegraph*] pronounces report that Cartier offered office of Lieutenant Governor Generalship "nonsense." It is perfectly true, and Press, generally, commends Mr. Cartier for not shelving himself by accepting office, but they accept a statement made on undoubted authority.

.....The first steamer arrived here yesterday.....Three Rivers has suffered from inundation. The people in the lower town were driven out.....Flour market dull with few transactions.

MURDER OF A SOLDIER IN QUEBEC!—CONSTITUTION OF CONFEDERATE CABINET—DIVIDENDS OF BANK OF MONTREAL—FREIGHTS AND MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 27.—A Corporal of Rifle Brigade named Marr was deliberately shot in the back at Quebec yesterday, by a private named Bevan, and immediately expired. Bevan was a man of very bad character, and had been severely punished for attempting to shoot another Corporal a few years ago. The murder occurred in a Barrack room, over one hundred persons present.....It is understood that no difficulty will be experienced by John A. McDonald in forming a Privy Council, and that it will include some of the leading Delegates from all the four Provinces. Though not yet known what questions will arise to divide parties it is understood that protectionists and Free-Traders will soon muster in force.....The Bank of Montreal has again declared dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.....The balance funds for relief of Volunteers collected last summer has been handed over to the Volunteer field battery to purchase horses with.....The Grand Trunk Battalions turned out for inspection to-day. They made a most splendid appearance and numbered about eighty officers and men.....Letter from Paris to-day states McGee applied for permission to enter St. John Boat Club at Regatta, and though time had entirely expired the application granted.....The ice bridge was standing at Quebec yesterday, impeding navigation between the Upper and Lower St. Lawrence. Several attempts were made to-day to blow up the ice bridge, but all have failed and the ice seems firm as ever. Heavy loads crossing.....Freights by the St. Lawrence not settled yet, but 55 cents to a New Brunswick port, not named, has been paid for flour.....No change in flour market, which is quiet. Good superfine from Canada wheat sold in shipping order at $8 40 a $8 45.—Strong Baker's flour at $8 55. Very choice bringing higher rate. Provisions unchanged.

FURTHER ASSURANCES OF PEACE!

PARIS, April 26—Evening.—A rumor of the establishment of a Peace Congress which has prevailed here to-day, had the effect of raising rentes one franc. After business hours, however, the report was discredited and rentes slightly declined.

LATEST TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

ST. JOHN, April 29, 1867.—*London, 28th.*—Prussian Government last night signified acceptance of proposition by Queen Victoria—general confidence in London that great powers will settle Luxemburg question.—Basis neutral relation of Grand Duchy guaranteed by powers at reference.

ST. JOHN, April 30.—*London* 29.—European Conference have agreed its deliberations to be: France not to enlarge her present boundaries; fortifications of Luxemburg to be evacuated and dismantled; political status of Grand Duchy determined by Conference,- and final decision guaranteed by all the Governments.—Gold 136¾.

ST. JOHN, May 1.—*Montreal*, 30.—Rose spoken of for Governor of New Brunswick; New Brunswicker for Governor of Ontario. *London*, 30.—King of Prussia thus far entirely silent on subject of Luxemburg, which causes considerable uneasiness in Paris.—Gold 135¼.

LONDON, 2d May.—Peace Conference meet in London 7th inst.; understood Lord Stanley will preside over deliberations.

DUBLIN, May 2d.—Burke and Dunn, Fenians, convicted high treason; sentenced to be hanged on the 29th inst.; trial of McCafferty now in progress. . . Consols 91¼.—Gold 137¼.

THE LAST DAYS OF AN EMPIRE.

The Mexican drama, inaugurated a few years since by Maximilian, under the patronage of Napoleon, is fast drawing to a close. The latter having recalled the French troops, the natural consequence follows, and the strongest faction wins, which at present is evidently not that attached to the Imperial cause. The final blow will probably be struck at Queretaro, where Maximilian and some ten to fifteen thousand of his followers were besieged at latest