

(Continued from first page.)

Hon. Mr. PALMER: No doubt it would be advisable to carry out the suggestion, if it could be done conveniently, but the great objection to it is the additional expense it would entail upon the institution. As I understand the bill, no interest will be allowed upon shillings or pence, for instance, if a man deposits £5 19s. 6d. he will only receive interest on £5. It affords as much accommodation in that respect, as similar institutions in the neighboring colonies and Great Britain. To carry out the suggestion would no doubt be desirable, if it were not for the innumerable calculations which would be required, for they would have to be made on a fractional part of a year as well as of a pound. I think it would be better to leave the clause as it is, than to throw any obstacle in the way by attempting to do that which we cannot reach without great additional expense.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: It does appear rather unreasonable that a person should not get interest on 19s. 6d. as well as on 20s., but as it would cause a good deal of additional trouble and expense, perhaps it would be better to leave the clause as it is.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I do not think it would be much more trouble to calculate interest on 25s. or 30s., than on 20s., and I think a poor person should be allowed interest on 15s. or 18s. as well as on a pound.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I think when your honors consider that there are upwards of 700 depositors now, that the number is rapidly increasing and that the treasurer has to keep a separate account and pass book for each, you must see that it would entail a great deal of additional labour upon him. I have understood that there are very few persons who deposit fractional parts of a pound. As the institution has been working remarkably well, for I have never heard a single complaint against it, I think it would be better to leave the present arrangement unchanged.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The present arrangement is well understood in the country, and if we make any alteration it might not be so well understood for several years; therefore, I think it is better to leave the clause as it is, though it may appear to be a hardship in some cases.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: If it were provided that interest should be calculated on a fractional part of a pound, but not on a fractional part of a year, I do not think there could be much objection to it. The institution is intended not only to enable poor persons to save their little means, but to encourage saving habits, and many a poor child might deposit a few shillings who could not make up a pound.

Clause agreed to.  
Hon. Mr. MACDONALD submitted the following amendment or additional clause, and on doing so said the object of it was to enable any married woman, who had deposited money in the bank, to draw it herself, if her husband had not authorized the treasurer in writing to pay it to him:

"It shall be lawful for the said Treasurer or deputy Treasurer to pay any sum of money in respect of any deposit already made, or to be made by married women, or by women who may marry after such deposit, to any such woman unless the husband of such woman shall give the said Treasurer or deputy Treasurer notice in writing of his marriage with such woman, and shall require payment to be made to him."

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I think such an amendment is necessary, because, as the law now stands, a married woman might deposit money from time to time, and might draw the whole amount away, while the Treasurer would be responsible to her husband, in some respects, if he should complain of him doing so, for a married woman cannot exercise control over personal property unless by special arrangement. In the same way, a single woman might deposit money to a considerable amount, and if she afterwards marries, she loses control over it. It would then be her husband's; and if the Treasurer should pay it to the wife, he would be liable for the consequence, if the husband should choose to enforce his claim.

Amendment agreed to.  
Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: It has also been thought desirable that there should be some provision in the bill to show who would be the proper parties to draw money deposited by illegitimate children, in case of their death, and I therefore move that the following be added to the bill:

"If any depositor in any such Savings Bank being illegitimate, shall die intestate, leaving any person or persons, who, but for the illegitimacy of such depositor, would be entitled to the money due to such deceased depositor, it shall be lawful for the said Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, with the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to pay the money due to such deceased depositor, to any one or more of such persons, as in the opinion of the said Treasurer, would have been entitled to the same, according to the Statutes of this Island, relating to the estates of persons dying intestate; or if there be no such persons, then it shall be lawful for the said Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, with the authority of the Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, to pay the amount due to such deceased depositor, to such person or persons as shall be approved by the said Governor in Council."

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move that the proposed amendment be adopted, said: I think it is very necessary that there should be such a provision as that in the bill. As the law now stands, the property of an illegitimate person, dying intestate, would go to the Crown, and the amendment goes to invest the right of drawing the money which such a person may have deposited in the Bank, in the party who would have had the right to do so if the person had been legitimate.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD also proposed the following amendments, which were agreed to:

"If any dispute shall arise between the said Treasurer and any individual depositor, or any executor, administrator, next of kin, creditor or assignee, of any depositor who may become bankrupt or insolvent, or any person claiming to be such executor, administrator, next of kin, creditor or assignee, or to be entitled to any money deposited in such Savings Bank, then, and in every such case, the matter in dispute shall be referred in writing to a Barrister of the Supreme Court of this Island, to be appointed for that purpose, by a Judge of the said Court, and such Barrister shall have power to proceed *ex parte*, on notice in writing to the Treasurer, left at the said Savings Bank, and whatever award, order or determination shall be made by the said Barrister, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, and shall be final to all intents and purposes without any appeal."

"On any such reference, it shall be lawful for the said Barrister, and he is hereby authorized to inspect any book or books belonging to the said Savings Bank, relating to the matter in dispute, and to administer an oath to any witness appearing before him, or to take any affirmation in cases where affirmation is allowed by law, instead of oath, and if, upon such oath or affirmation, any person making the same, shall wilfully and corruptly give any false evidence, every person so offending, shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of perjury, and shall be prosecuted and punished accordingly."

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

CHARLOTTETOWN INCORPORATION.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill further to amend the act for the incorporation of Charlottetown, said: Though I make this motion, there is one clause in the bill which I would not wish to be considered as giving my sanction to. It is that which requires that the City Council shall account to the Government for the expenditure of the additional amount proposed to be raised. The bill also specifies the manner in which the money is to be laid out, that is, in side-walks. I intend, when the House goes into committee, to propose an amendment to the bill.

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House.—Hon. Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: It is proposed that the additional three pence per pound on the rental, proposed to be raised, is to be applied to the improvement of the streets and side-walks, consequently it will increase the value of the property in the neighborhood of which the improvement is made; therefore, I think the proprietors of the property should pay the tax instead of the occupiers.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: As it is a bill introduced at the request of the city council, and as a number of the members of this House are residents of the city, I would like to hear their opinions upon it, for it is not to be supposed that the members from the country would understand exactly what the town requires. I would also like to know whether the bill is asked for only by the city council or by the citizens.

Hon. Mr. BEER: It has not been petitioned for, I believe, by the citizens themselves. They have the privilege of electing the members of the City Council, one half every year. They are pretty well informed as to what the city requires, at least they are supposed to be so, and, therefore, the citizens themselves do not generally petition for what they require. The City Council consider that several improvements are necessary, which they have not the means to carry into effect. The corporation, I must admit, is very expensive, but when you examine the accounts, you scarcely know where to begin to reduce them. I think what is asked for, the privilege of imposing a little additional taxation for the purpose of improving the streets and side-walks, is very necessary, and improvements are also required in various other matters. The streets are so cut up at some seasons by the traffic from the country, that a person on foot can hardly cross them, and they cannot be permanently improved without considerable outlay. We have built a market house which cost a large sum, but it is a satisfaction to the whole country, and eventually, I believe, a revenue will be derived from it, for the rent received for it now, more than pays the interest of the money. By the present incorporation act, the occupier of a house is liable for the assessment, but if a house is vacant, the collector falls back upon the owner of the estate.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: It is certainly highly necessary that something should be done to improve the streets and side-walks of the city, and as long as the ways and means are withheld no improvement can be effected. I have no objection to the bill, for I have to share the same sort of difficulty in passing through the streets as his honor who has just spoken. The additional amount which the bill gives power to the city council to raise, will only be 5s. on a £20 rental, and that is a very small sum. As to the parties on whom the rating would fall, I cannot agree with his honor from the first district of Queen's County, (Mr. Balderston), for the occupiers are always charged with municipal taxes as far as I am acquainted. Your honors are aware that in some places the payment of municipal taxes has been made a *condition non* of the privilege of exercising the elective franchise. I do not think any great evil can result from passing the bill as it stands, and, therefore, I will not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I do not find any fault with the Bill, but I often find that those improvements are not carried out as they are intended to be. We cannot expect, however, to see any great improvement while the hands of the City Authorities are tied up as they are, for they have no power to put on taxes beyond a certain amount, without the sanction of the Legislature. The representatives of the people have power to put on taxes, and I do not see why a similar power should not be vested in the City Council. There are many complaints that there are no improvements being made in the City, but I dare say those who have charge of our municipal affairs are doing the best they can with the limited means at their disposal. It takes a large proportion of the amount at their disposal to keep up the establishment, and though I do not mean to insinuate that they waste or squander the money, yet I do say that the tax-payers have a right to see the accounts published, and I have not seen them for two years. Some of our platforms are a great nuisance. In some parts of the City a person can scarcely get along at night, and if we are to pay an additional amount of taxation, we had better have it expended in laying down proper side-walks, if we cannot compel the owners or occupiers of property to lay down platforms themselves. There was an order made to that effect, and some attended to it, while others did not.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I observe that there are a considerable number of platforms laid down already, and if that was done at the expense of private parties, on the City Council giving the order, it would be unfair to tax those parties now, equally with those who did not comply with the order. I merely call the attention of your honors to this, so that no injustice may be done to any party.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: His honor's remark is very proper, for if a man has once laid down a platform, it would be unjust to tax him again for the same object; but even if the bill were passed in its present state, it would not follow that a man would be taxed twice for the same purpose. I believe, however, that it is not the desire of the City Authorities that the bill should pass as it is at present, for it limits the taxation to real estate alone. I think that is a mistaken idea, and it might operate very unjustly. It should extend to freehold and leasehold estate. Suppose, for instance, a poor man has a building lot, and is not able to build upon it, he may lease it for forty or fifty years to a man who will build upon it, and make it worth perhaps £100 a year, and according to this bill, he would not be taxed at all, because he is only a leaseholder. When the assessors go round, they will not enquire into the title of that man's property, but supposing it to be real estate, they will tax it at the maximum price; and supposing the rate is 1s. on the pound, rental, that would be £5 on a property worth £100. Well, who pays it? Not the occupant, for he says, I merely hold a lease at £10 a year, and the man who only gets £10 a year for the property, is obliged to pay the tax. I think the bill could be made to meet such cases fully by inserting the words "freehold and leasehold estate," and from information I have received, I understand it is not the intention of the City Council that the tax should be confined entirely to real estate.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would be quite willing to support an amendment such as his honor indicates, for I think it would be the means of preventing litigation. I believe the bill would bear the construction which has been pointed out, though it was not the intention of the framers of it that such property should be exempted from taxation.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: Under the present law, the tenants are always called upon to pay the taxes. In any case, the collector always came to the tenants or occupiers of the property. Of course I have no objection to the proposed amendment, for I think it is quite necessary, as there are several valuable properties in town, for which only ground rent is paid, and such properties, it appears, would only be liable to be assessed a very small amount, while they might be worth £100 a year each.

Amendment agreed to.  
Second Clause:—  
Hon. Mr. PALMER: I have an objection to the provision in that clause, for if it is the will of the Legislature that the town should be incorporated, and act for itself, which they have already allowed, I do not think it is sound policy, but rather a breach of faith to interpose now and say: "we will allow you to assess yourselves, but you must apply the money in such and such a manner." I do not think such a provision is called for. If the Corporation, or those who represent the City, choose to misappropriate the funds, they are immediately responsible to their constituencies. The power is in their hands to replace them, and if they find they cannot trust any body of Councilors, they can petition to have the act of incorporation repealed; but as long as they choose to let the town be incorporated, they have a right to be responsible themselves. I believe this feeling is entertained by nearly the whole Corporation. What I say is not with a view of approving thoroughly, and at all times, of the acts of the City authorities, for perhaps I could find a little fault either with the taxation, or with the appropriation of the money, but I think it would be a breach of faith were the Legislature to interfere with the appropriation of the money, as it would do by passing this bill, as it is at present. I therefore think it would be consonant with the feelings of those who represent the City, the City Council, to strike out that clause. I have no objection to going so far as to say the money which this bill gives power to raise, shall be appro-

propriated for the improvement of the streets and sidewalks, but it is not very complementary to the "City Fathers" to say that they cannot be entrusted with the appropriation of money, without requiring them to account to the Governor in Council for its expenditure, and I would therefore move that all that requires them to do so, be struck out of the clause.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I would go for striking out the whole clause, for I do not think it is right to dictate to those gentlemen as to the manner in which they shall appropriate the money that is raised by the City taxes. If that much confidence cannot be placed in those gentlemen, the sooner they are displaced the better.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: I feel inclined to support the views of his honor who spoke last, for if you allow the City Councilors to assess for an amount of money, you should allow them to appropriate it as they think proper, but instead of that, we are legislating for them, or pointing out how they shall appropriate the money they are allowed to assess for.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am as desirous as any of your honors that the money should be laid out as the bill indicates, that is, for the improvement of the streets and sidewalks, but I think it is straining the matter too far to say it shall be laid out that way, and no other. I think it would be better to strike the clause out altogether.

Hon. Mr. LORD: It is going too far to tax any poor man who has laid down platforms in front of his property to make sidewalks for those who have not complied with the order of the City Council. I want to see the whole clause struck out. If those gentlemen are worthy of being entrusted to manage the City business, why should their hands be tied down in this way?

Hon. the PRESIDENT: We are rather at a loss to know what the City Council applied for, as there has not been any petition presented to this House asking for a bill of this kind.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I think it is very likely that the City Recorder prepared this Bill, and in that case, perhaps the amendment proposed by his honor who represents the City, is not desired, but I must say that I do not like to see the hands of the City Authorities tied down as this measure proposes. The citizens know very little about the way the taxes are expended. For my part, I have not seen the City Accounts published for the last two years, and they should be published yearly. The City Authorities once went to great expense in removing the earth from one part of a street to another, and after three or four years they took it back to the same place, at an expense of £30 or £40. I do not think that is improving the streets.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: We are quite in the dark as to who has applied for this bill, and I do not think it is treating this House as it should be treated. When parties want a bill passed they should give this branch of the Legislature some notice of it as well as the other.

Hon. Mr. BEER: There was no petition presented to the House of Assembly this year, but there was last year, and there was bill introduced which was not carried, but was read once and published. Therefore, I do not think there is so much objection to introducing this bill without a petition having been previously presented.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I would like to be informed whether the provision, requiring the accounts to be laid before the Governor in Council, was introduced in the House of Assembly or by the City authorities themselves.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I believe it was introduced since the bill was presented to the House of Assembly.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: It is rather surprising that none of the four members of this House, who reside in the city, appear to be in a position to give a reflex of public opinion, as to whether the people desire such a bill as this or not. If the people were aware that such a bill as this was applied for, and if they were known that the power to raise such a tax would cease if the money were applied to any other purpose than the improvement of the streets and sidewalks, I think it is very probable that any opposition which might be to it would be relaxed.

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

SEED GRAIN SOCIETIES.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. Arsenault, to incorporate societies for the sale and distribution of seed grain on credit.—Read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

NOTICE!  
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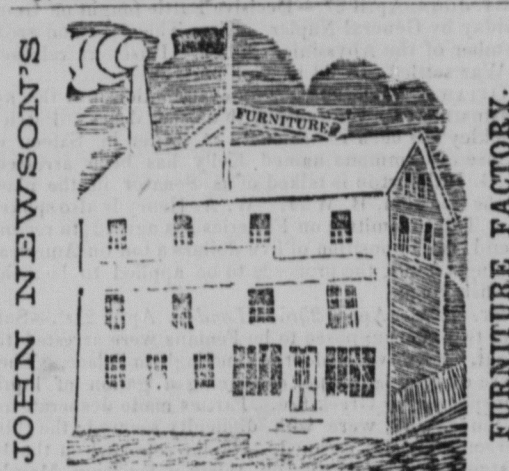
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Oct. 23, 1867.

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After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, if the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

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Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chills, Fistulas, Skin-diseases  
Bad Breasts, Chicago-foot, Gout, Sore-throats  
Burns, Chapped Hands, Glandular, Sore-nipples  
Bunions, Corns (Soft), swellings, Scoury  
Bites of Mos., Cancers, Lumbago, Sore-heads  
Chetoes and Contracted and Piles, Tumors  
Sand-fits, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Ulcers  
Coco-bay, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Yaws, Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/2, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d., and 23s., each Pot.

\* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.  
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.  
August 7, 1865.