(*Continued from first page.*)

nissioners of Small Debts, such a thing s never thought of in Great Britain. There, every magistrate acts upon his own responsibility, and if he has fear of overstepping his proper bounds, he has recourse to his own private adviser. That principle, however, was not acted upon when I was in office, for there was scarcely a week that I was not called upon to give advice to some person in office. I could show where I have given advice in hundreds of such cases, and though I never refused to give such advice, yet I frequently had occasion to tell those who applied for it that it was not incumbent upon me to do so. In this country there is a large amount of duty and great responsibility thrown on that officer in his political capacity, for he is looked upon as the adviser in all matters moving in politics,—all seeking advice necessarily flock to the office of the Attorney General—and as long as he is the officer of the public, he cannot well refuse to give the counsel which is sought for. It is this which makes up a great part of the Attorney General's duty, and it was on this account that I said he was not adequately paid.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: If the bill under consideration were rendered more explicit, it would recommend itself to all parties. It is considered that the duties of the Attorney General are very onerous, and perhaps they are; but, from the fact that there is a great deal of anxiety about that office when a new party comes into power, one would suppose that it was a desirable situation, even with the salary at present attached to it. However, I think officers in the country should have the privilege of applying to the Attorney General for advice, even if his salary had to be increased.

The House was then resumed, and progress reported.

USURY LAWS REPEAL BILL.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General to repeal the laws now in force establishing and regulating the rate of interest, and to make some provisions on the same subject. The said bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Adjourned till Monday next, at four o'clock.

MONDAY, March 23.

SCHOOL VISITORS' REPORTS.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD presented to the House the School Visitors' Reports for the eastern and western sections of this Island for the past year. The said reports were read and ordered to be laid on the table.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE, from the joint committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed last session to enquire into, and report upon the best method of improving our highways, presented their report, which was received and read.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Beer, that the report be laid on the table, and that it be printed and form part of the appendix to the journals.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said he did not rise to obstruct the report, but to ask for information. He wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce the various improvements suggested by the report this session, for if so, he thought it should be published in the newspapers for the information of the country, otherwise, the course pursued was, perhaps, the most proper.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE said he did not think it was the intention of the Government to introduce any very extensive measure this session, but he believed it was intended to ask for a grant to import a quantity of stone. Some persons were of opinion that the Committee were mistaken in stating the price at which stone could be imported, and it was thought proper to have that ascertained, as that was the basis of all improvement, for, on that, the cost of macadamizing the roads mainly depended. Stone had formerly been imported at from two to four shillings per ton, but there was a doubt whether a large quantity could be imported at that price. If a large quantity could be imported in the ensuing summer, it was thought that a sum could be appropriated next session for the importation of a stone-breaking machine. A machine of that kind, would save cost to an incalculable extent, for stone formerly broken here by hand had cost five shillings per ton, and it was believed that it could be done by a machine at less than one shilling.

Motion agreed to.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to morrow.

TUESDAY, March 24.

STOCK FARM.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, a Member of the Government, presented to the House the Report of the Commissioners of the Stock Farm, which was received and read.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald moved that the report just read be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr BEER, on rising to second the motion, observed that a very important matter for consideration in connection with that farm, was, that the lease was only for seven years.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: That is a very important consideration, for it appears that the principal security we have for the outlay upon that farm must depend upon selling to advantage the improvements which we may make upon it. As the outlay has been very heavy in renovating the land, repairing buildings, putting up new fences, &c.; and as the lease is only for seven years, with a right to purchase for £4,500 at the end of that time, it appears to me that the only chance is to exercise that right by purhasing the farm at the expiration of the lease. To remove a mis-apprehension which exists, I would state that the right of purchase does lie with the Government. It is a large farm, and should support a large stock, but it was in an exhausted state when it was leased by the Government, and the difficulty of renovating it is not only great, but it takes a lengthy period of time. I am confident that the management of the farm is in good hands, and that, as far as the commissioners are concerned, everything reasonable will be done to give satisfaction to the country.

Hon. Mr LORD: I am glad to see that report presented, but as to the capibility of that farm to support a large stock. I understand that a great part of the hay and other feed required for the stock now on the farm, has to be purchased. I have not much faith in the working of that farm, for it is one of those experiments which will cost the country a great deal of money. There was a large importation of stock for that farm, but I understand it has been very materially reduced, particularly sheep. It is only a portion of the stock raised on that farm that will be much benefit to the farmers. A great many farmers in the country are getting improved breeds of pigs from other sources. The report reminds us that 360 or 370 horses were exported last year; well, if that exportation has resulted from the Stock Farm, it is certainly a good thing. It was a great pity the former arrangement, respecting that farm, was broken up, and the stock sold; if that had not been done, the farm would now be in a better condition, and would probably support all the stock that is upon it; but now, the lease will have almost expired before the farm can be brought to a proper state of cultivation.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I think it should be determined as soon as possible whether the farm is to be purchased by the Government or not, for if it is not, it would not be worth while to go to much expense in taking up musssel-mud.

Hon. Mr. BEER: While the farm is in the hands of the Government, the Commissioners will feel it to be their duty to do all they can to bring it into a good state of cultivation as soon as possible. When the lease was taken the farm was in a much worse condition than was anticipated. The Commissioners have been making great exertions to improve it, and they have succeeded to some extent. I have no fear but the farm can be made to reimburse the country for all that has been expended upon it. The expense of importing stock is very great. What was imported a few years ago from Britain, cost over £2.000 currency. The quantity of stock imported at that time was four horses, seven head of cattle, twenty-three sheep and three pigs, and I believe that in another year we will be able to circulate as much stock through the country—perhaps not so many horses, but a greater number of sheep and pigs—at a cost of £500, or one-third of what it would cost to import them, and that number of stock can probably be circulated during each of the three succeeding years, that is, to the end of the present lease. The price at which the farm can be purchased appears rather high, but it must be remembered, that we do not now rent the whole farm, though the right of purchase includes the whole. The brick building, which is let at a very handsome rent, will be sold with the farm. I think it should be purchased when the lease expires, and I do not think there will be any cause to regret it, for, by that time it will be in a good state of cultivation, and will probably raise hay enough to feed the stock that is raised upon it. The institution is only just now getting into working order. With the stock of sheep we were rather unfortunate. There were some very fine looking ewes, which did not prove good breeders, and others pined away and died. However, I think the tide has turned. Last year there were six fine ewe lambs raised on the farm, but still it will take too long to bring the stock of sheep up to what it should be, without purchasing some. If they are imported from Britain, it will be expensive, and I think we can get a few here which are almost thorough bred; or, perhaps, we might get some from Canada, where I know they have some large and excellent flocks of sheep.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I very much agree with his honor who has just spoken, and I hope a fair trial will be given to the institution. It would be nonsense to undertake anything of that kind, and then, before a proper trial was given to it, to tie up the hands of the managers by removing the grant. I am very well pleased with the report of the gentlemen appointed to manage that farm, and, if it is not going too far, I would suggest that in sending stock to the country it should be sent to different localities, for I consider it unfair to send it always to the same place. When the stock is divided, the quantity for each county is very small and persons residing in a distant part of the country do not consider it worth while to go to the sale, as the chance of getting any of the stock is so small. I am willing to give my sanction to the appropriation of any reasonable sum to give the farm a fair trial, and I am satisfied that the gentlemen who have the management of it will conduct the business to the advantage of the country, but I think it is only fair that what I have alluded to should be taken into consideration.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: With regard to the stock being sent to different parts of the country, his honor had the disposal of some last year for King's County, and he had an opportunity of purchasing it and taking it to a remote part of that county; but I am sorry to say that he did not avail himself of the privilege, for, though he acted as auctioneer at the sale, yet he allowed the stock to be sold at a very moderate price to parties from the neighborhood of Georgetown. Still, it is only fair that a proper distribution of the stock should be made. I do not look upon the institution as a loss to the Colony. The amount appropriated last year was £600, and when a person invests money and it returns a reasonable amount of interest, he considers that he is doing well. Just so it is with an undertaking of this kind. The receipts on account of the farm last year were £120, but I do not look at the mere money value according to what is expended, but at the good that is doing through the country, for, though only a small amount of stock is distributed, still, I think, that in course of time, the improvement will be very perceptible, and good returns will be made for the money expended. It is well known that agriculture is the main interest of the Colony, and it should be fostered and encouraged in every possible way. While we have the right of renting the farm at £100 a year, I do not think the managers would be justified in asking for funds to purchase it, for the rent would only be about two and a quarter per cent. of the purchase money. At the same time, I think the price set upon the farm is moderate, for land was sold in that neighborhood, a short time ago, for £50 an acre, while this would only be about £20. Therefore, I do not think there will be any difficulty in getting funds to purchase if it is thought proper to do so.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: It is true that I had some management of the stock that was sent to King's County last year, but I never heard that there was any dissatisfaction respecting the prices at which it sold. A young bull sold for £10 10s., and two very small pigs sold for about 20s. each, which, I think, were very fair prices, and will compare favorably with the prices at which the stock sold in Prince County. I came here to study the interest of those whom I represent, not my own, and I suppose it is for the same reason his honor, (Mr. MacDonald), would like the stock to be always sent to Georgetown. However, I do not know that there is any desire to take any undue advantage in that way; if I thought there was, I would feel it to be my duty to use my influence to withhold any further grant from that farm.

Hon. Mr. BEER: His honor from Bay Fortune, (Mr. Dingwell,) thinks that stock should be sent to different parts of the country, but when the quantity of stock distributed through the country is to be divided into three parts, one for each county, it appears very small. My advice would be to have it all sold in Charlottetown; for if it were well advertised and sold here, a larger number of persons from each county would be drawn together, and better prices would be obtained. Then a reduction of 20 or 25 per cent. might be made upon what would be purchased to go to Prince and King's Counties. This is my individual opinion, and I think it would be the most advantageous course to pursue. The expense of sending stock to distant parts of the country is very great. It must be very gratifying to every person who takes an interest in the prosperity of the country, to see so many parties coming from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to this Island to purchase stock—not cattle for breeding, but for slaughtering. Nearly 1,000 head were sent away last year. If we could circulate a few of the Durham breed through the country, it would be an advantage, as they are more suitable and more profitable for feeding. The quantity of hay raised in the country is increasing very fast on account of the extensive application of mussel-mud, and consequently there will be a greater quantity of stock kept. I am pleased to see this trade in cattle growing up, for I think it will be a greater advantage to the country than to be exporting such a quantity of grain and root crops.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: As regards the distribution of stock, I agree pretty much with his honor who has just spoken, for when it is divided a great deal of the attraction to the sales is taken away. In Great Britain the system of annual sales of stock is practised, and it is found that the larger the quantity offered, the higher are the prices obtained. Those sales have become quite notorious in Great Britain. I therefore consider his honor's suggestion a good one, and perhaps it would also be quite proper to make a reduction in the prices of stock which would go to Prince and King's counties, or otherwise, let them be delivered in those counties free of cost. One or two other things might be considered in connection with that farm. One is, that many parties take more interest in the growing of grain and other crops than in the rearing of stock, and it is difficult to procure genuine seed. A person importing seed for his own use would do so at a great disadvantage; besides it would be expensive, and he would often meet with disappointment. It appears to me that, with all the staff of competent officers employed about that farm, a fine opportunity is afforded for the introduction of new kinds of seed, and then, after it had been sown here and found to succeed, so as to warrant confidence, it might be sold out to farmers. In that way a good distribution of seed might be made at a moderate price, and it would also tend to render the appropriation for that farm more popular in the country, for it would show that the farm was not kept up for the especial benefit of a few individuals near Charlottetown. There is such an impression in the country, and no doubt those in the immediate neighborhood of the farm have an advantage which others at a remote distance do not obtain, but I think a general benefit might be extended to the whole Island in that way. Another matter for consideration is, that the farm, from its proximity to Charlottetown, and the size of its fields, is a suitable place to hold ploughing matches. Last year the Commissioners had considerable difficulty in procuring a suitable place, and a field of my own was selected, but I do not know of any place so suitable as the model farm. I hope the Commissioners will not lose sight of that next autumn, and that a field will be set apart for that purpose. Another reason why the ploughing matches should be held on that farm is, that some of the very best farming implements on the Island are to be found there, and it is a pity they should not be exhibited to the public. That would also tend to reconcile the community to the expenditure for that farm. Neither do I think the men upon the farm would be unwilling to exhibit their efficiency in the use of their implements.

Hon. Mr. LORD: It is a great pity it was not stipulated in the lease that we should have the right to purchase the farm at any time. As it is, we are bound to keep it on rent for seven years, and, as his honor from the first district of Queen's County, (Mr. Beer), says, they are getting the farm in a good state of cultivation; if, at the end of that time, there should be a majority in the House of Assembly opposed to purchasing, the whole of our improvements will be lost, or only the owner of the property will receive the benefit of them. It is a question upon my mind whether the majority of the House of Assembly would be willing to give £4.500 for that property. I am not opposed to keeping a model farm, for I think we should have one, but I hope the country will not lose by it.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: His honor from the first district of Queen's County, (Mr. Haythorne), very justly remarked that there is an impression in the country that the farm is kept for the benefit of a few individuals near Charlottetown, and, indeed, I do not see how they can think otherwise, for those in the neighborhood of it have access to and privileges from the stock which others residing in distant parts of the country cannot have. This should be taken into account when a distribution of the stock is made, so that justice may be done to all parts of the country. The day is coming when the assistance of the members for Prince and King's Counties will be required to appropriate a large sum for the purchase of that farm, and it is not likely they will sanction such an expenditure unless they get some satisfaction.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I do not think his honor should say that justice is not done to each County, for he knows that the stock is drawn for; it is not selected. I have sometimes drawn for Prince County, and I think his honor, (Mr. Dingwell), has drawn for King's County. Therefore, as far as the distribution of the stock is concerned, I think ample justice has been done to each County.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not pretend to say that full justice is not done in the distribution of stock, but I do say that the farm is more advantage to gentlemen near Charlottetown than it can reasonably be expected to be to people in the other Counties.

The motion that the report be laid on the table was then agreed to.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SALARY BILL.

COMMITTEE RESUMED.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of a bill to amend the acts establishing and regulating the salaries payable to the Attorney and Soliciter General.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: When the House was in committee on this bill on Saturday last, it was thought that the preamble was somewhat ambiguous, and it was also considered advisable that all the laws relating to this subject should be consolidated, but as the "civil list bill" is one of those laws, it could not very well be done. Therefore, with a view to obviate the objection, I move that the following amendment be suggested to the House of Assembly by conference:—

"Folio 2, line 3. After the word "capacity" insert the following:—

"And that the said salary shall be in addition to the annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds, payable to the Attorney General under the provisions of the act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, 'An Act to commute the Crown Revenues of Prince Edward Island, and to provide for the Civil List thereof, as well as for certain compensations therein mentioned, it being intended that the full salary of the Attorney General should be three hundred and fifty pounds, and no more."

The motion having been seconded by the Hon. Mr. Beer, was agreed to by the Committee.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: When the House was previously in Committee upon this Bill, I expressed my dissatisfaction with it, and I wished to have it better understood what the duty of the Attorney General was with respect to giving advice to officers of the Government in the country, but since then, I have had some conversation with the present Attorney General, who assured me that he intended to pursue the same course as formerly, that is, to give counsel to Magistrates, Commissioners of Small Debts, and other officers of the Government free of charges, on any matter connected with their offices, as they might require it. With taht understanding, I will not oppose the bill.

The House was then resumed, and further progress reported.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure Stamps at the Stores of

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E. Reilly,
Mrs. Stamper,
J. C. McLeod,
Jas. DesBrisay,
G. & S. Davies,
H. A. Harvie,
Mrs. Bremner,
G. Hubbard,
Theoph DesBrisay,
H. Hazzard,
T. O'Connell,
W. R. Watson.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office,
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Hon Mr Davies moved the following Resolution, seconded by Mr McNeill:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed to enquire into certain charges made by Mr ex-Sheriff Dodd to the Colonial Secretary, implicating the loyalty of the inhabitants of Queen's County, the said charges being attached to the Journals of the House for the year 1866; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Hon Mr Davies observed that his sole object in submitting the above resolution was to investigate the charges contained in Sheriff Dodd's letter against the people of Queen's County, which charges had been placed on the Journals of the House, without calling in question their truthfulness. The statements made by Mr Dodd were as follows:

I "would say in conclusion, that the great difficulty I experienced in executing the writs placed in my hands, arises from the active sympathy shown by all the tenants for each other; their ingenious device of giving warning to each other by means of blowing their trumpets upon the approach of any of my officers, effectually prevents a levy being made before a large number of men are collected, while their system of terrorism, by which they intimidate the well disposed, under threats of burning their premises and taking their lives, is so complete, that it is utterly impossible to look for any assistance outside of the town; and I attribute the capture of Doucette wholly to the fact that he and his accomplices saw the firearms which I had placed in the hands of my Constables."

He did not wish to cast any undue reflections on Mr Dodd's character, but the charges contained in the above extract were of too serious a nature to be endorsed, without being submitted to a Committee for investigation. He (Mr Davies,) protested against those libelous and foul charges, and he felt it to be his duty to raise his voice against them. Troops were sent for on the plea that those statements were correct, that the laws were disregarded, that the people were rebellious, that life and property were endangered; that in fact the best rights of the subjects were trampled upon and disregarded, and that, therefore, an armed force must be called in to subdue the people and compel them to obey the laws. Had such a state of things as that existed, the people would indeed be unworthy of a free government, and of the privileges enjoyed by the constitution. He, however, contended that the statements in question could not be borne out by facts, and that, therefore, it was necessary and due to the people that an expression of opinion against those statements be recorded; and that until an investigation of the matter took place, the inference was, that the sentiments expressed in Sheriff Dodd's letter were endorsed by the House.

Mr McNeill, in supporting the resolution, said, that the statements referred to were false, and that it was his duty to stand up in defence of the people against such false accusations. He had seen the last cow driven from the poor man's door for rent, and yet, no resistance to the law was offered. Thanks to free Education, the people respected themselves, if not their prosecutors. He was surprised that a gentleman of Mr Dodd's experience and high standing could have penned the statements in question. Proof could be readily adduced from the very localities where the alleged terrorism and threats were said to be used, to show that Mr Dodd's letter was at variance with the truth. That document was, therefore, a foul blot on the Journals of the House and should be expunged. Was there, he would ask, an honorable member of that House that would believe his fellow colonists would be guilty of such high crimes and misdemeanors as those alleged in said letter? His opinion was, that those slanderous statements were put forth in order that the Home Government might be lead to deprive the Colony of its constitution by annexing it to Canada. It was but right and just that an investigation of the matter should be instituted, he would, therefore, second the motion of his honorable friend, Mr Davies.

Mr Brecken said one of the first duties of the Representatives of the people was to defend the character of the country. If, however, that portion of the people of Queen's County, not associated with the Tenant League movement, required defence, or felt aggrieved, they would not appeal to the movers of the Resolution under consideration for a redress of such grievances. The Hon Mr Davies and Mr McNeill, were the avowed champions of the men who were not the majority of the country. He protested against the Committee asked for, on the ground that it was contrary to the principles of British justice to put any man on his trial before a prejudiced, interested, and partial tribunal. Who were to be the judges in this matter? Not surely those deeply ged with tenant league principles, and therefore disqualified to act on a Committee upon which they sought to be placed as judges. He felt it his duty to defend ex-Sheriff Dodd against the imputations sought to be fastened on him by the resolution in question. The whole Executive Government, and his honor the Chief Judge acting at the time as Her Majesty's Representative, were equally implicated with Mr Dodd, and should share the censure of those who attempted to fasten all the blame on the ex-Sheriff. He (Mr Brecken) then alluded to the denunciations made against the league movement in the columns of the *Examiner*, the editor of which paper was afterwards appointed by the Executive Government, of which the Hon Mr Davies is a member, to the office of Queen's Printer, and quoted extracts from editorials in that paper, characterizing the tenant league as a disloyal and seditious organization, and using language towards its members more insulting than that contained in ex-Sheriff Dodd's letter, and argued therefore, that those who supported the Government who made that appointment, sanctioned the condemnatory statements set forth against the league in the *Examiner*. He (Mr Brecken,) then moved in amendment that the Resolution submitted by the Hon Mr Davies be withdrawn, which amendment was seconded by Hon Mr McAulay.

Hon Mr Henderson said he would not detain the House by going over the whole question, but would ask on what principle of equity could the mover of the Resolution claim to be chairman of a Committee for the trial of a cause, upon which he had already pronounced his judgment, and had alleged motives to the parties to be tried. He deplored the troubles which lead to the sending for troops as much as any person, but would defend the effective means taken by the authorities of the day to restore peace and harmony in the country.

Hon Mr Duncan asked was that all that the Representatives of the leaguers were going to accomplish? Was the submitting of the Resolution before the House all that they were going to do for the people, instead of getting them their lands without money and without price? To censure ex-Sheriff Dodd was but a poor recompense in lieu of all the great reforms that were to take place when they got into power. For his part he felt disposed to let them try what they could do by getting the Committee asked for.

Mr Prowse asked, why was not the question brought up last session? The tenant league influence gave the Hon Mr Davies and others their seats in that House, and what had they done for them? He felt persuaded the league party were not satisfied. If the principles advocated by the league were just, why were not their resistance policy carried out. Why not introduce a measure in conformity with those principles at once for the settlement of the land question, instead of appealing to the Colonial Office on the subject.

Hon Attorney General was of opinion that the course sought to be adopted would be inconvenient, and not likely to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. He did not agree with the statements contained in Mr Dodd's letter, yet he believed they were the sincere impressions of that gentleman's mind. He (Hon Att'y Gen'l) alluded to other documents containing graver charges against the people of the Colony than those set forth in ex-Sheriff Dodd's statements. They, too, were placed in the Journals of the House and never expunged. An investigation of the painful subject in question would only tend to rekindle old animosities, which, he was glad to say, were fast dying out; he would, therefore, support the motion to refuse the Committee asked for.

Hon Mr Laird said that he held strong views against the injustice of extracting large sums of money from the country for rents, but he could see no good that would follow from such an investigation as was contemplated by the resolution before the House.

Hon Leader of the Government said that a Committee was not required to contradict ex-Sheriff Dodd's letter—a resolution of the House would be sufficient. The result of such a Committee would only tend to rake up old feelings, and he hoped his colleague in the Government (Hon Mr Davies) would see that no good would come out of such an investigation. He would rather see the Tenant Union, as a body, express their regret at the stigma cast upon them by the false step taken by some of their members and thereby put themselves in a position to enjoy like privileges with others. The large body of the people cared but very little about the statements contained in Mr Dodd's letter.

Mr George Sinclair believed with the Hon Col Secretary, that no good results would follow from the appointment of such a Committee.

Hon Mr Callbeck sympathised with the tenantry, yet he felt that he could not support the resolution submitted by his hon friend. He invariably urged obedience to the laws; and, though some of his constituents might have violated the law during the Tenant League agitation, they were, as a whole, a law abiding people; and if some of them had gone further than they should, it was owing to the provocations they had received, not from Sheriff Dodd, but from those sub-officers employed by that gentleman. He (Hon Mr Calbeck,) censured the conduct of Bailiffs and Constables who insulted the people in every possible manner calculated to lead to a violation of the law.

Hon Leader of the Opposition said if such a resolution as that submitted by the Hon Mr Davies were carried, it would place the House in a very extraordinary and peculiar position before the Colonies, Great Britain and the United States. The purport of it was to constitute the House a judicial tribunal. The exercise of judicial functions was not in the power of the House. He then quoted authorities in proof of the principles which he enunciated. It would lower the dignity of Parliament to attempt the exercise of power which could be treated with contempt and public scorn. It would be a farce to appoint a Committee before whom no one could be compelled to attend. Such a Committee would not possess the ordinary power of a Justice of the Peace: they could not even administer an oath; and if any officer of the House attempted to enforce the behests of that Committee, he would be a trespasser. The course, therefore, sought to be adopted was unconstitutional; and a Committee of three, of whom the Hon Mr Davies and Mr McNeill would be members, would not be an impartial tribunal, for they had already prejudged the case.

After some further remarks, by way of reply, from the Hon Mr Davies and Mr Brecken, the House divided on the question of amendment submitted by Mr Brecken, to the effect, that Hon Mr Davies' resolution be withdrawn.

For amendment—Hons Duncan, McAulay, Haviland, Henderson, Howlan, Laird, Callbeck, Atty. General, Col Secretary, Messrs Brecken, Ramsay, Owen, Howat, Kickham, Cameron, Reilly, McLennan, McCormack, Prowse, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Arsnault—22.

Against it—Hon Mr Davies and Mr McNeill.

Mr Prowse presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Lot 59, the prayer of which was contrary to the rule of the House touching the initiation of money votes, and could not, therefore, be received.

The debate on the bill to amend the Militia Law, introduced by Mr Howat was then resumed. There was a diversity of opinion expressed by members on both sides of the House relative to the question. Mr. Howat's motion to go into committee on the bill, gave rise to a long debate on the subject. The opinion expressed on both sides of the House was, that the people should not be called out to drill or perform militia duty during harvest or other busy seasons of the year.

It was, however, urged by the Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Leader of the Opposition, and others, that the amendment was unnecessary. The matter complained of had been fully ventilated, and it was not to be supposed that any officer would persist in calling out the people at inconvenient seasons. The question should be left with the military department.

An amendment to Mr. Howat's motion was submitted and put, to the effect that the House go into Committee on the bill that day three months.

For the amendment—Hons. Haviland, Atty. General, Duncan, McAulay, Howlan, Messrs. Owen, Brecken, Dr. Jenkins.

Against it—Hons Col Secretary, Callbeck, Laird, Kelly, Henderson, Messrs. Howat, Arsnault, P Sinclair, G Sinclair, Reilly, Kickham, McCormack, Cameron, Ramsay, Prowse, McLennan.

House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Dr. Jenkins in the chair.

Mr. Howat urged the necessity of the bill, its object being to prevent the possibility of calling people away from their fields at busy seasons. It was better to insert a clause in the Act pointing out definitely the time during which those liable to drill should be exempt, than to leave it to the whim or caprice of any militia officer, however high his rank.

The prevailing opinion expressed by hon. members in committee was, that the matter should be left with the Government, and on the question being put that the Speaker take the Chair, the Committee divided as follows:—

For the motion—Hon Attorney General, Col. Secretary, Haviland, Henderson, Duncan, McAulay, Howlan, Callbeck, Messrs. Brecken, Prowse, P. Sinclair, Green.

Against it—Hons. Laird, Kelly, Messrs. Howat, G. Sinclair, McNeill, Kickham, Cameron, McCormack.

The question being carried, the Committee rose without reporting.

Hon. Mr. Howlan presented petitions relating to new Lines of Roads, which were referred to the following Committee, viz:

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Messrs. Owen, G. Sinclair.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the Report of the Postmaster General, also that officer's account with the Government, and with the General Post Office, London, during the past year. Said documents were laid on the table.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Hon. Mr. Laird presented a petition asking for an Act of Incorporation for the Prince County Agricultural Society.

Hon. Mr. Howlan took exception to the name assumed by the petitioners. He alluded to the Agricultural Society of Cascumpec, which had been in existence for many years, but had never arrogated to itself the title of Prince County. A petition similar to that now before the House was submitted by members of an Agricultural Society at St. Peter's, but they had not assumed the title of King's County for their Society. Why, he would ask, did they not call their Society the St. Eleanor's, or Summerside Agricultural Society, and not Prince County.

Hon. Mr. Laird, in reply, said that he hoped his hon friend did not dread the Society in question, as a rival institution to that of Cascumpec. Their objects were similar. He could see no reasonable objection to that name, it was established at Summerside, the capital of the county.

The petition, together with one on a similar subject previously presented by Mr. Reilly, from the Committee of the Agricultural Society at St. Peter's, were referred to the following Committee to report thereon, viz:—Hons. Laird, Kelly, Messrs. Reilly, McCormack, Howat.

Hon. Atty General introduced a bill relative to the the inspetion of pickled fish. Received and read.

Hon. Atty General moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to which the Hon Mr McAulay offered objection, on the ground that the motion was irregular. The motion, he contended, should be to go into Committee to consider Supply, and quoted Parliamentary authorities in support of his objection.

Hon Atty General, in reply, said that the motion was in accordance with the usual practice of the House.

After which the House went into Committee. Mr Reilly in the Chair.

Several resolutions were then submitted and agreed to, among which were an appropriation of £500 for Paupers, £5,000 for Roads and Bridges, and a special grant of £6,000 for the same service, together with the usual salaries of public officers allowed by Statute.

Hon. Attorney General moved that the House adjourn till Monday next, at 3 o'clock, in order to enable honorable members to attend the funeral of the late Hon Edward Thornton, of Three Rivers, a gentleman who had been for many years a member of that House, and also for some time Speaker.

House accordingly adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday next.

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