to withhold the payment of their rents—gave encouragement to the whole body to persist in their ill-advised determination of resistance to the demands of their landlords, until such time as those landlords should consent to sell them the freeholds of their farms on fair and equitable terms. In fact it gave them reason to believe that they were pursuing, if not a strictly constitutional, yet certainly a justifiable course. And indeed an article which appeared in the *Islander* about that time, was clearly, he thought, calculated to encourage that belief. The Government would, he supposed, admit that the *Islander* was their organ.

Hon LEADER of the GOVERNMENT (Mr. POPE) The Government would admit nothing of the kind. The *Examiner* rather than the *Islander*, might seem to have been the Government organ, at least for the last fortnight.

Hon. Mr. COLES then read as follows from an editorial of the *Islander* of the 11th December, 1863.

"The wilderness state of the greater part of their lands is as prejudicial to themselves as it is injurious to the community, and they may eventually find, unless they take some pains to induce settlers to cultivate their forests, that at no very distant period the Legislature—whether of the Island, or the United Colonies—may insist upon taxing them, and to an extent that will compel them either to part with, or settle them either by means of tenantry or freeholders. We are the last to interfere with the known legal rights of individuals. We hold Escheat at this time, after so long an interval of quiet possession, to be not only ridiculous, but impossible. The right to property, is however, merely conventional. By the law of nature, no man has claim to more land than is necessary for his subsistence; and his right to hold more, and transmit it to his descendants, is derived from the law; and the same power—the will of the people—which conferred the right, may also, abridge, restrain, or abolish it. And that this has been done, we have many modern instances. The emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies; the selling of the Irish encumbered estates; land taken for railroads and other public purposes, against the will of the proprietors, are cases in point. If the Government of Great Britain could compel the West Indian planters to give up their slaves, at a fixed price, there is no reason why it should not compel the Proprietors of Prince Edward Island to surrender their lands, on being paid a fair compensation—not what they might consider such, but what disinterested, impartial people might, from reliable sources of information, determine to be, under the circumstances as the true value. And we cannot help thinking this will be the end of the contention. As the evil of the monopoly becomes more apparent, and the consequences more injurious to the mass of inhabitants, the less repugnance will be manifested to resort to extreme measures. And every proposal to modify or lessen the evil, that is rejected by the Proprietor, will only serve to reconcile those who may be at present unwilling to have recourse to acts of stringency, to a policy, of which, however much to be deplored, they cannot but confess the necessity. When the ship is in danger of sinking, a part of the cargo is thrown over to save the rest, and the heaviest first; and the losers must be content with the average compensation. It will be for the Proprietors to consider well with themselves, in the contest now going on, and of which there is not likely soon to be an end, if they reject reasonable propositions made by the Government of the parent state, whether they will not be in the same situation with those whose goods have been sacrificed to lighten the ship; and whether they will not have to be contented with a less favorable average than they could now secure to themselves by treaty?'

The hon. gentleman then proceeded to say: These were the remarks of the *Islander* at the very time when the League was organized in King's County, and immediately after the planting of a cannon by members of that League on Peters's Road, Lot 63, Murray Harbor District, for the purpose of deterring the officers of the law from the discharge of their official duties either in the service of writs or the execution of warrants of distraint. Therefore, he maintained that the civil authority had not been duly tested before the Government had recourse to the military power. Had the civil power been brought to bear, in due time, for the repression or the putting down of the Tenant League movement it would have been checked. Had the civil power been properly exerted in due time for its suppression or discouragement, he was firmly persuaded it never would have been carried to the unwarrantable, dangerous, and injurious lengths to which it, in the end, attained. Had the Government put forth the strength of the civil authority at the time of the resistance demonstration in this county, the League would never have made the organized parade of their power and numbers, to which they had recourse on St. Patrick's Day twelve months ago. The foolhardy attempt to take a man from the very ranks of the League procession on that day was merely a proof of the utter unfitness of the man, by whom the attempt was made, to fill the very responsible office in which he was placed—that of Deputy Sheriff: and instead of being calculated to intimidate or check the League, its direct tendency was to produce a riot, and to bind the members of the organization more firmly together in the spirit of resistance to what they believed to be an unjust and tyrannical exercise of the power of the law.

With the exception of that very reprehensible act on the part of the Deputy Sheriff, nothing was done, under the authority or by the direction of the Government for the suppression or intimidation of the League, until recourse was most absurdly had to the *Posse Comitatus* for the purpose of arresting one man, but who—as the whole of the *Posse* must have well known he would, after having three or four days' notice of the alarming intention of the Sheriff—had very prudently left his home and betaken himself to parts unknown; and the result of the famous expedition was the capturing of a man of straw. Half a dozen constables, however, sent in due time would have done more than the whole *Posse*. And he might, as a proof of the efficiency of the civil power, when duly and properly exercised, allude to the fact that fifty of the loyal inhabitants of Charlottetown, sworn in as special constables, were found fully sufficient to withstand the determined purpose of three or four hundred of the League to rescue an unfortunate member of their association from the grasp of the law. Yes, he maintained there would have been no occasion for the disgrace brought upon the Colony by calling in the aid of the Troops, had the Government made a proper and timely exercise of the civil authority; and neither would Her Majesty's troops have been disgraced by having to carry off so pitiful a booty as a poor unfortunate tenant's pig, hens, and scanty farm stock, in satisfaction of a landlord's claim.

Hon. the Leader of the Government (Mr. Pope) denied that the troops were sent for the purpose of levying distraints. They were employed, he said, to enable the constables, by their presence, to effect the service of Writs.

Hon. Mr. COLES The service upon which they were employed went far beyond that. It extended—to the disgrace of their honorable profession—to their being placed as a guard upon a cow-house, to prevent the unfortunate tenant from having access to it, even for the purpose of milking the cow taken in distraint, without the express sanction or permission of the Sheriff. He was very far indeed from defending organized, or indeed any resistance, to the officers of the law in the discharge of their official duty; but he maintained, as he had already asserted, that if judicious endeavours had been made in time to carry the law into effect by civil means only, there would have been no occasion either for the presence or employment of the Troops. He had it from the Sheriff, Mr. Dodd, himself, that if the Government had placed twenty or thirty special constables at his command, he could, effectually, and without any danger of a breach of the peace, have served every Writ, and carried into effect every warrant of distress which had been put into his hands for such purposes.

Hon. the Leader of the Government (Mr. Pope) He did not believe that Mr. Dodd ever made use of any such words.

Hon. Mr. COLES positively reasserted that the Sheriff, Mr. Dodd, had distinctly told him that, if the Government had given him the assistance of 20 or 30 special constables, he could have effectually discharged all his duties, as against tenants, without the aid of the troops. The employment, however, of such a man as the Deputy Sheriff, who, as was well known, was by no means of too civil and conciliatory a disposition, had, most certainly, not tended to the securing of the discharge of the Sheriff's duties in a quiet and peaceable manner; but, on the contrary, his harsh and arbitrary mode of proceeding, had caused the people to entertain so confirmed a dislike to himself personally, that his simple appearance, at the head of a body of even the most respectable, constables had been felt to be of itself a provocative to insubordination and tumult. The arbitrary and offensive nature of the man had been sufficiently proved by the fact that, without any warrant, complaint, or any authority save that of his own tyrannical will, he had taken into custody two peaceable and unoffending men, upon the high-road, as they were quietly wending their way home from Charlottetown, and had handcuffed and kept them prisoners in his own house for one whole night. Such tyrannical and unlawful conduct, on the part of the Deputy Sheriff, ought to have caused his immediate dismissal from office. He was, however, allowed to retain his appointment, and such allowance he (Hon. Mr. Coles) thought was one immediate cause of the disturbance which, soon after took place. He was not going to dispute that, but for the restraining presence of the military, the resistance and commotion which arose at Bagnall's would, in all likelihood have been attended by most disastrous and lamentable consequences. His Excellency said, "the general prosperity of the past year has been marred by the civil disturbances which took place in some parts of this Colony." That was no doubt true to the letter; but he would observe that although those disturbances had marred the *general* prosperity of the Colony, the evils which they had caused were felt by none so severely as by the poor unfortunate men, who, through the effects of delusion and deception practised upon them, had been led to set themselves in opposition to the due execution of the law. The illegality of the Tenant League did not lie in the tenantry having formed themselves into a Union for the purpose of endeavouring to induce their landlords to sell to them the freeholds of their farms upon what they, the Union, should conceive to be fair and equitable terms; but in their having bound themselves to each other to resist all demands for rent, or attempts to enforce payment of rents, until such time as their landlords should be willing to treat with them for the sale and purchase of their farms on their own terms. That they had bound themselves to resist all demands for the payment of rent in the manner in which it was generally understood by persons having no connexion with the League, that was by physical force, was however denied by some of its leaders. They said that what they meant by resistance to demands made for rent, was merely the tenants availing themselves of all the delays which the law would allow them, as the putting off of suits from court to court; and so, if it were possible, wearying their landlords into an acquiescence with their proposals. But, be that as it might, he was persuaded that, by a prompt and energetic use of the civil authority, the disturbances adverted to might have been prevented, and there would have been no pretence for drawing down disgrace upon the Colony by the Government's procuring a detachment of Troops to be sent hither to enforce due obedience to the laws on the part of the people. Of the very serious expense which that action of the Government had occasioned to the Colony by the erection of barracks for the accommodation of the troops, it was not then, perhaps, the proper time to speak. He would, however, merely remark that he thought it would have been much better to have rented buildings for their accommodation than to have erected new barracks for that purpose. With the question relative to the expense so incurred, and the unwarrantable mode in which an appropriation of public moneys to defray it had been made, they would, however, have to deal at another time; and, therefore, he would then say no more upon the subject. To the answer proposed, by the draft Address, to that paragraph of His Excellency's Speech which alludes to the late civil disturbances in the Colony, he could not exactly agree. He thought something like what he was about to submit would be more in accordance with the sense of the country, and also with that of hon. members on the Government side of the House, if instead of yielding themselves implicitly to the behests of the Government, they were to act in obedience to the dictates of conscience. The hon. gentleman then read and submitted the following amendment:

"The House of Assembly regret that civil disturbances took place in this Colony during the past year; but the House of Assembly respectfully submit that the alleged open and systematic defiance of the law might have been averted by a more prompt and energetic use of the civil authority, when the disturbances first made their appearance, and thus the recourse to extraordinary measures, as referred to in your Excellency's Speech, might have been avoided."

The organization of the League was illegal so far as respected the Resolution to resist the exaction of rent; but, otherwise, it was perfectly legal. If the association had simply confined themselves to endeavours to induce proprietors to part with the fee simple of their lands, to their tenants, on reasonable terms, no fault could, with any propriety, have been found with them; and, as was evidenced by the bargain which they had concluded with Mr. Haythorne, on behalf of his tenants, they might, had they not most effectually enfeebled their power to do good by the resistance pledge, have succeeded, in the same way, in effecting the emancipation of tenants on other estates from the bonds of the leasehold tenure.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH It was a mistake to say that that agreement was effected by the Tenant League. They were no party to it in any way. It was directly concluded by and between Mr. Haythorne and his tenantry, without the intervention of any other party.

Hon Mr COLES The agreement was drawn up by the leaders of the League; and he would be glad to think the hon member for the Second District of Queen's County (Hon. Mr. Longworth) was likely to make as good a bargain for his constituents. He (Hon Mr. Coles) was glad to learn that the League had rescinded the resistance clause from their Constitution; and he believed that, if made wiser by experience, they confined themselves to legal and constitutional action, they would yet be a means of ensuring substantiated benefits to the tenantry at large. But although he had said so much in their favor, he must qualify it by declaring that the League had nothing to expect from the Liberal party. They had no right to expect anything from that party; for they had brought disgrace upon the country. Neither his hon friend, the Editor of the *Examiner*, nor any other man who was really anxious for the good name and welfare of the country, could have failed to condemn their proceedings and to denounce their resistance pledge.

The Hon. member then submitted his amendment.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

(To be continued.)

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 16.

The House this morning waited on His Excellency with the Address, to which the following is His Excellency's reply:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"I thank you for your Address, and I trust that your endeavors to promote the welfare and prosperity of this Island will be blessed with success."

The Annual Reports of the School Visitors, for the past year, were submitted, received and read.

Hon. Mr Coles remarked that the latter Report, namely, that of the Visitor for the western section of the Island, appeared to be incomplete. It was very desirable at the present late session of the House that all the papers and statistics connected with that branch of the public service, be placed on the table with as little delay as possible.

Hon. Mr. Longworth, in reply, stated that the Statute allowed the School Visitors fourteen days after the meeting of the Legislature to complete their work. He had no doubt that the papers alluded to would be completed within the limited time. He also expressed a hope that the Board of Education would furnish their remarks on both Visitors' Reports, for the information of the hon. House.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said that the Board of Education would see that the law on that point would be complied with. He said he would take the liberty to state that the Board always found the Visitor from the Western Section of the Island (Mr. Buckerfield) attentive and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

The Board, he said, did not deem it advisable to submit any special extract from the Reports of the School Visitors, as they considered that it would be more satisfactory to the hon House to have the whole of the Reports in their extended form laid on the table.

Ordered, that said Reports be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Hensley presented a petition from W S McGowan John Knight, Edward Kickham, Esquires, and other inhabitants of Souris, praying for an Act to incorporate a Bank at that place.

Said petition was then referred to the following Committee to report thereon, viz: Hons. Messrs. Hensley, McEachen, and Sol General.

Hon. Mr Hensley from said Committee, then reported a Bill, to be entitled an Act to incorporate the Souris Bank. Said Bill was received and read.

Hon. J. C. Pope, Leader of the Government, submitted to the House the Blue Book for the year 1864; Returns of the different Banks; Returns of Small Debt Courts throughout the Island; the Classified Accounts; Impost and Excise Returns; Returns of the Road Correspondent and Road Commissioners, and the Colonial Treasurer's Accounts for the past year.

Hon Mr. Longworth, Chairman of the Committee on expiring Laws submitted a Report.

Ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Hensley presented a petition from divers Mechanics, Merchants and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Fishing Company of Charlottetown.

Said petition, together with the Draft Bill annexed thereto were referred to the Committee on Private Bills to report thereon.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davies, a supply was granted to Her Majesty.

Hon Leader of the Government announced a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Govenor, transmitting copies of Despatches and Correspondence relating to different subjects; among them a Despatch informing the House that the Address, which was passed by both branches of the Legislature of this Colny last session, on the subject of Colonial Confederation, had been laid before Her Majesty; also a Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor General of Canada, on the affairs of British North America, expressing the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government to the effect that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government.

Papers relating to the civil disturbances which took place in the Colony during the past year, and the Requisition for a Detachment of Her Majesty's Troops.

Papers touching Commercial Treaties, &c.

The Clerk proceeded to read the said documents to the House; after some time spent thereon, it was moved that the House adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 17.

Mr. Montgomery presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Granville, Lot 21, praying for the establishment of a Post Office at Granville—received and read. After which it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to whom should be referred all petitions praying for the establishment of new Post Offices, and all matters relating to the Inland Mail Service.

Ordered that Messrs Montgomery, Green, and the Hon. Mr. McEachen do compose said Committee.

Petition just read was then referred to the above Committee, to report thereon. The Clerk having finished the reading of Despatches and Correspondence, transmitted yesterday by message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the reading of which occupied at least four hours, it was resolved that on Friday next, the House in Committee take into consideration the said Despatches and Correspondence.

Hon. Col Gray presented a petition from the Minister and Trustees of a Presbyterian Church at Cascumpec, praying for an Act of Incorporation. Petition received and read and referred to Committee to report thereon.

Hon. Col. Gray, Chairman of said Committee, reported a bill agreed to in compliance with prayer of petitioners. Said bill referred to Committee on private bills.

Hon. Mr. Hensley presented a petition from certain Inhabitants of Lot 47, praying for a grant towards a road in that locality, a copy of which he had already submitted to the Executive Council.

Objection was taken to the reception of the petition, on the ground that it was contrary to the standing rule of the House, relative to the initiation of money votes. It was therefore withdrawn.

Mr. McLennan presented two petitions from certain inhabitants of Prince County, praying for a Bill for the purpose of confirming the title to certain lands sold throughout the Island generally, but more especially in that County, at Sheriff's Sales, under the provisions of the Land Assessment Act.

Hon. Mr Pope, in supporting the prayer of the petitioners, said that doubts were in existence as to the validity of the Titles acquired under the Act, author zing the sale of lands for nonpayment of Land Assessment. The practice has been to advertise for sale the quantity of land against which judgment has been obtained in each Township, and at the time of the Sheriff's Sale, to describe the lands to be sold by metes and bounds. That practice had, until now, been considered in compliance with the law, and so recognized by the Courts; but it is now said that these lands should have been defined by metes and bounds when advertised for sale. If that be the case, all the titles obtained under the present Act were worthless, and hundreds of our industrious farmers who purchased their farms and expended their all in the improvement of their property, very naturally considered that their titles were the best that could possibly be obtained, he therefore considered that it was necessary to enact a Law confirming all such titles so acquired.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said that the doubts which had arisen were owing to the fact that in the advertisements, touching the Sheriff's Sales of the Lands alluded to—the metes and bounds thereof were not properly defined—grievous injuries had therefore arisen from the working of the present Act. He observed that great care, however, should be taken in framing any new Bill on the subject.

Ordered that the same petitions be referred to a Committee to report thereon; and that Mr. McLennan, Hons. Messrs Hensley, and Longworth do compose said Committee.

Mr. Duncan presented a petition from the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Brown's Creek, praying for an amendment to the Act of Incorporation of said Church.

Received, read, and ordered to be referred to the following Committee to report thereon, viz: Mr. Duncan, Hons J Longworth, and Col. Gray.

Hon. Mr. Longworth presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Rustico and other Northern settlements of the Island, setting forth the necessity of preventing the use of Trawls or Setlines in fishing Codfish on the North Shore. Received and read.

Hon. Mr. Longworth then explained that the object of the petitioners was to protect the Codfishery grounds on the North Shore from the injurious effects of that system of catching fish alluded to in the petition,—a system which, it appeared, was calculated, in the course of time, to end in the total extinction of that branch of our industry. Such was the result from similar causes on some of the best fishing grounds in North America. In Canada and other places, the practice alluded to for catching Fish was prohibited.

Said petition was then referred to the following Committee to report thereon, viz: Hon Mr. Longworth, Messrs Howlan and Green.

Hon. Mr. Hensley presented a petition from inhabitants of East Point and vicinity, asking for the establishment of a Post Office at that place. Received and read.

Hon. Mr. Hensley explained the object of the petition, stating the necessity of securing for the people of that place the advantages prayed for in that petition.

House in Committee on the report of the Committee on expiring Laws—Mr. McLennan in the Chair.

Several resolutions were submitted by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, Chairman of said Committee, on expiring Laws, having for their object the continuation and amendment of the several laws reported as about to expire.

When the resolution touching the Act relating to the Public Wharf at Georgetown, and other wharves throughout the Island, was read, several hon. members addressed the Committee, urging the necessity of increasing the rate of wharfage charged under the provisions of the present Act; and also of imposing like charges on vessels loading at public Bridges throughout the Island. By the Imposition of such charges or rates, a considerable sum might be realized towards keeping such public works in repair, and thereby afford a very considerable relief to the general revenue of the Colony.

Hon Leader of the Government laid before the House the Returns of the Commissioner of Public Lands for the past year.

Hon. Mr. Davies submitted the public estimates for the current year, among which is an appropriation of £11 000 for Roads and Bridges, and £750 towards the erection of a Light House at East point.

A Bill to incorporate the Souris Bank was received and read; ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon Sol General then gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the following resolution:—That in consequence of the threatened invasion of the British North American Colonies by bands of Fenian marauders this House pledges itself to place the whole of the revenues of this Island at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of organizing the Militia and Volunteers, and for such other Military purposes as may be deemed expedient for the protection and defence of the Colony.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition asked for the Despatch which accompanied the Address of both Branches of the Legislature, on the Confederation of the Provinces.

Despatch relating to the address of the Legislature, touching the salary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Also despatch changing the power of appointing Justices of the Peace, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Governor in Council.

Hon. Leader of the Government replied that the two first named Despatches would be submitted, but that no such despatch as the latter had been received.

Hon Mr. Warburton, pursuant to notice, asked for the Returns of the Prince of Wales College, and Grammar Schools of the three Counties.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted the Returns of the Number of Pupils attending the said College, and the Grammar School in connection therewith, as follows:

Attending College,	50.
Grammar School,	47.

Hon. Leader of the Government also presented the Report of the Commissioner of Public Lands for the past year—all of which were laid on the table.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition asked for the Warrant Book and detailed Accounts of the past year.

A petition from James McCallum and others, inhabitants of Brackley Point and vicinity, was presented by the Hon Mr. Coles, praying the House to redress the grievances complained of, by causing a gate to be placed across the Road leading to the shore at a certain Marsh therein named, in order to prevent cattle and sheep from running at large on the sand hills; and also setting forth the necessity of procuring a Dredging Machine to be used for the purpose of keeping open the various harbors on the coasts of this Island.

Hon Mr. Coles then explained that the object of the petitioners was to protect their farms from the encroachments of the shifting sand. The sand hills, he said, were now a considerable distance further inward than formerly, from the shifting nature of which some valuable farms were in danger of being totally overwhelmed and destroyed. The only preventative was the cultivation of the grass on the said sand hills, and that could not be successfully carried out unless sheep and cattle were prohibited from constantly trampling among the sand.

Ordered, that said petition be referred to the following Committee to report thereon, viz:—Hons. Coles, Hensley, Messrs. Howat, Montgomery and Haslam. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davies, the House resolved itself into Mr. McLennan in the Chair.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hensley, the Bill to incorporate the Souris Bank was then read a second time, and submitted to a Committee of the whole House.

A short discussion then ensued, touching the necessity of extending the Capital Stock of said Bank; the amount of which, as named in the Bill, was £3,000, payable by three annual instalments, in shares of five pound each.

The fact, however, that the establishment of such Institutions throughout the Island, was an indication of the prosperity and enterprise of the people, and that the Bank at Souris, owing to its remote distance from Charlottetown Banks, would afford very great facilities to the trade of King's County, were very forcibly urged, especially by the hon. members representing the East Point District.

The clause, touching the Capital of the Souris Bank, was then agreed to, and progress reported.

Mr. Howlan presented a petition from divers Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics, of Alberton, praying for an Act to incorporate a Bank to be denominated the Western Bank, was then received, read and referred to the following Committee to report thereon, viz:—Mr. Howlan, Hons. Hensley and Longworth.

Hon. Mr. Longworth submitted the remaining portions of the Report of the Visitor of Schools for the Western Section of the Island, including the total of his statistics, and thereby completing the said Visitor's Reports for the past year. Said papers were then ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Brecken the House went into Committe to take into consideration the expediency of a Bill to amend the Charlottetown Incorporation Act. Mr. Haslam in the Chair.

A Resolution was then submitted by Mr. Brecken, and adopted, to the effect that it was expedient to amend the said Act, for the purpose of enabling the Mayor and City Council to levy additional assessments for permanent improvements and other purposes, and also to enable them to impose penalties in certain cases, not provided for by the present Act.

The several clauses in the said Act of Incorporation, sought to be amended, were then remarked upon by several hon. members, more especially the clause touching the expediency of increased taxation, and the best mode of effecting that object. After which, on motion of Mr Brecken, a Committee was appointed to bring in a Bill in conformity with the said resolution.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted the Warrant Book, and the detailed accounts, and also certain vouchers of expenditure for the past year.

Mr. Howlan, Chairman of the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Western Bank, submitted a Bill. Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Hon Mr. Longworth, Chairman of Committee on Private Bills, reported the Bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Fishing Company of Charlottetown.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hensley, it was ordered that said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Solicitor General then moved that the House, in Committee of the whole, take into consideration the Resolution touching the expediency of placing the whole revenues of the colony at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of organizing the militia and volunteers, in consequence of threatened invasion of the British North American Colonies, by Fenian marauders.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the whole—Mr. McLennan in the chair.

During the spirited debate which then followed, in which almost every hon. member in the House took part, sentiments of the most loyal and patriotic nature that could possibly be uttered, characterized the debate. The whole resources of the Colony were freely proffered, and placed at the disposal of the Executive of the Colony for the purposes of defence: and the readiness of the people to respond to any call that might be made upon them to defend their hearths and homes, and the free and noble constitution of their country as a dependency of the British Crown, was fully expressed on both sides of the House. At the close of the debate the Hon Leader of the Government read to the House a telegram just received from New Brunswick, to the effect, that a United States revenue cutter had just seized a Fenian schooner, laden with arms, between Portland and Eastport, Maine. It was but justice to the United States authorities, he said, thus to notice the praiseworthy conduct of their officers, in promptly capturing those disturbers of the friendly relations existing between that Republic and the Provinces.

The Resolution under consideration was then put, and carried unanimously, amidst the cheers of the crowded assemblage, who attended to hear the debate.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 19.

Hon. Mr. Pope presented a bill to compel masters of vessels to exhibit a Light while in harbour in the night time.

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

Mr. Yeo presented a petition from inhabitants of Higgins' Road and vicinity, praying for the establishment of a Post Office.

Received and read.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee on Post Offices, to report thereon.

Hon Mr. Hensley solicited the attention of the Government, relative to the very unsafe state of the public offices in the Colonial Building. The Registry and Prothonotary Offices were, he said, more especially insecure, in case of fire. The so-called safe, in the Registry Office, was useless; and in the Prothonotary's Office, where many of the most valuable records of the Colony were kept, there was not the slightest security; and the papers were so exposed that, should a fire unfortunately occur, it would be impossible to save them from its ravages. It was highly necessary, therefore, that steps should be taken to protect the most valuable records of the Colony, which, should they, by any accident, be destroyed, it would be impossible to replace.

Hon Leader of the Government admitted the necessity of adopting means for the more permanent security of the public offices, some of which were also too small. The Controller of Customs and his assistants were, during the Session of the Legislature, driven from one small office to another, and, at the present, were compelled to transact their business in one of the garret rooms of the Building. That one of the principal offices of the Colony should be thus disturbed was highly improper. The Land Office was so small, that His Excellency's Office in the adjoining room had to be used for the transaction of some of the business connected with the public service. That part of the building now occupied as a Court House should be made into a Land Office and Custom House department, and a new Court House should be erected. These, however, are improvements which would at present, owing to our peculiar position, be inadvisable; but he hoped the day was not far distant when the subject would receive the best consideration of the Legislature.

The bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Fishing Company of Charlottetown was read a second time.

After some time spent in Committee on said bill, during which a discussion arose, touching the necessity of guarding against giving such companies any undue position which might prove injurious to the interests of the public, progress was reported.

A bill to incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Cascumpec was received and read.

Mr. Yeo presented a petition from inhabitants of Lots 7 and 8, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Commissioners' Court, at or near Cape Wolf, was received and read. Referred to Committee.

Mr. Howlan presented two petitions: One from inhabitants of Tignish, praying for the removal of the present Post Office to a more central site, and for the establishment of another Post Office at William Dillon's, Little Tignish, Lot 2. And another from Joseph Richards and others, praying for the establishment of a Post Office at or near the Cross Roads at Nail Pond Settlement. Said petitions were received and read. Ordered to be referred to the Special Committee appointed to report on all petitions of a similar nature.

Mr. Howlan offered to present a petition from inhabitants of Lot 3, praying for the opening of a new road, but it was not received the nature of it being relative to the initiation of money votes.

Hon the Leader of the Government submitted the Despatch from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, respecting the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies; and also the Despatch touching His Excellency's salary, asked for by the hon Leader of the Opposition.

Ordered that said Despatches do lie on the table.

Hon. Mr. Coles remarked that it would be very desirable to furnish each hon. member of that House with a printed copy of the Despatches just submitted; the subjects to which they alluded were of vast importance; it was therefore proper to give hon members an opportunity of thus acquainting themselves more fully with their contents.

After some further remarks from several hon. members, the Hon Mr Coles submitted a resolution to the effect, that said Despatches be printed for convenience of hon. members, as was the practice in other Colonies.

His Honor the Speaker declined putting the question, on the ground that it was contrary to the standing rule of the House on that point.

Hon. Solicitor General then said that the documents in question would be duly submitted by the Government in printed form as alluded to, without any Resolution of the House.

The Bill to incorporate the Western Bank was received and read.

Mr. Sinclair presented a petition from inhabitants of Lot 18, complaining that, by a late survey of the County line road they have lost nearly one chain off the rear of their farms, and praying for redress.

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

Hon Solicitor General presented petition from the Rev. Alex. McWilliam and others, praying for an act to incorporate the Church of Scotland at Cardigan. Ordered that said petition be referred to a Committee.

Hon. Brecken submitted, in accordance with the Resolution previously agreed to, a bill to alter and amend the Act of Incorporation of Charlottetown. Said bill was received and read a first time.

Ordered to be referred to Committee to report thereon.

Hon. Col. Gray asked the Government for a Return of all monies expended by Government House Committee, on account of Government House, from the year 1852 to the present date.

Hon. Leader of the Government said the papers asked for would be submitted.

Hon Leader of the Government presented the Returns of the Grammar Schools of Georgetown and Summerside; and also the report of the Committee of Management of the Government Stock Farm.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davies, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McLennan in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Davies then submitted a Resolution making certain alterations in the Tariff, the principal of which was the levying of a duty of one shilling and sixpence on every Barrel of Flour imported from countries not reciprocating with this Island. On the subject, a discussion took place, which will appear in the extended debates; the said Resolution was then agreed to.

The Resolution placing the whole of the revenues of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, for military defences, was also agreed to in Committee.

After which, progress was reported.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 20, 1866.

Hon. Mr. Davies reported to the House several Resolutions agreed to in Committee of Supply. Said Resolutions were adopted.

Hon. Mr. Longworth presented to the House from the Minister and others of Bonshaw Presbyterian Church, a petition asking for an Act of Incorporation. Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Hon. Solicitor General presented and read a petition from inhabitants of King's County, touching the necessity of compelling parties having Mill Dams, to erect Waste Gates or Slips, suitable for floating Logs and Timber through the same; and to cause said Waste Gates to be opened when required, on the payment of a small fee to those requiring the use of the same. Referred to a Committee of the whole House, to report thereon.

Hon Mr. Coles presented a petition of the inhabitants of Bunbury School District, Lot 48, setting forth their inability to keep open their School, owing to the small number of children in that District. Petition having reference to the granting of money, was ordered to be withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Coles presented a petition from J. R. Bourke, Jun., and others, touching the erection of a Wharf. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Coles asked for the detailed accounts touching the expenditure of one thousand pounds towards the Volunteer movement last year.

Hon. Leader of the Government, in reply, said the accounts alluded to would be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Davies submitted the Revenue Bill for the current year. Received and read; and the Rule, touching the second reading of a bill, without the usual notice, having been suspended, the bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. Yeo in the Chair.

After some time spent in Committee, the Bill was reported agreed to, without any amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Conroy presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the Western section of Prince County, touching the destruction of Sheep by dogs running at large. The hon member, in submitting the petition, observed that, for the past two or three years, large numbers of Sheep had been destroyed in that part of the County by dogs, and that, during the past year, the number of valuable animals so destroyed had greatly increased. The said petitioners prayed for the protection of that valuable animal from the ravages thus committed.

Ordered to be referred to a Committee to report thereon.

Hon. Col Gray submitted a petition from the Minister and Elders of St John's Church, Belfast, asking for an alteration in their act of Incorporation of the time for holding their Annual Meeting for the election of Trustees. Received, read, and referred to Committee.

Hon. Mr. McEachen presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Bay Fortune, praying for the appointment of a Commission for the purpose of assessing damages, that might be sustained by parties, through whose farms a road would be opened, leading to the shore of Howe Bay; and also a subscription list accompanying said petition, towards the erection of a wharf at the terminus of said road.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Col. Gray submitted a bill to amend the Incorporation Act of Saint John's Church, changing the time of holding Annual Meetings of that body from the first Tuesday in January to the first Monday in August. Bill received and read.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition from divers Merchants and others of Charlottetown, praying for an Act to Incorporate a Woollen Factory. Received and read. Referred to Committee.

Hon. Col. Gray presented a petition, very numerously signed, from the northern portion of his constituents, and others, relating to the Hillsborough Ferry. Petitioners complain of mismanagement, and the violation of the rules and conditions of the contract of that Ferry, on the part of the Contractor. They pray for a redress of the grievances complained of, and also for an increase of accommodation for the public on said Ferry by placing an additional Steamboat thereon, or by causing the present boat to ply every quarter of an hour between Charlottetown and Southport, especially on market days.

The said petition was received and read.

Hon Col Gray observed that there were upwards of five hundred names attached to the petition, that such a large portion of the community must, doubtless, have strong grounds for their allegations, which he hoped would be duly enquired into and investigated. He, therefore, submitted their petition to the favorable consideration of that hon. House.

After some remarks from Hons. Messrs. Hensley, Pope and Davies, the petition was referred to a Special Committee, as follows, viz: Hons. Col Gray and Hensley, and Mr Brecken.

On motion of the Hon. Mr Davies, the Revenue Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Longworth presented a petition from William McPhail, and other School Teachers, praying for Amendment of School Act—which, having for one of its objects the imposition of an additional tax for the purpose of increasing the salary of Teachers, could not be entertained no having been submitted through the Executive Government in accordance with the rule of the House touching the initiation of Money votes. It was, therefore, ordered to be withdrawn.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition from Belmont School District, which was rejected on similar grounds as above.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition to Incorporate St Andrew's Church, Brackley Point Road—Received, read and referred to Committee.

Mr. McLennan presented a petition to Incorporate the Summerside Fishing Company—Referred to Committee.

Hon Mr. McEachen presented a petition from Abercrombie Wilnock, setting forth that he, the said petitioner, had discovered veins of Coal on parts of Lot 59, on this Island, specimens of which he deposited with the Clerk of the Council for the inspection of that body. Petitioner also alleges that he has discovered, on said Township, Metallic substances, and also a perfect metal which he believes to be copper. He therefore prays that a scientific survey and exploration of the lands of said Township be made, and that the appropriation of the Legislature for the discovery of Coal be not revoked to his prejudice.

Ordered that the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Haslam presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Cupaud, complaining of the decision of the Supreme Court in January last, relating to a road over the lands of William Dawson.

Ordered to be withdrawn, on the ground that it would be dangerous to establish a precedent interfering with the decisions of the Jury or Court.

Hon. Solicitor General submitted a petition from the members of the Provincial and Subordinate Lodges of the British Order of Good Templars, in this Island, praying for an Act of Incorporation—Referred to Committee.

Hon. Sol General also presented a petition from Francis Hyde, of West River, setting forth certain alleged grievances therein named, relating to the mode of conducting the Ferry between McEachen's and Mc Ewen's wharf on said river, of which the petitioner is the lessee.

Ordered that said petition be withdrawn, on the ground that the petition contemplated an interference with the existing contract touching said ferry.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition from inhabitants of Charlottetown Royalty, touching the burthen imposed upon them by having to turn out and remove the pitches and heavy snowdrifts during the winter months, in the Royalty aforesaid—the roads therein, owing to the great thoroughfare approaching the City, being more subject to such pitches and cradle-hills, after heavy snow storms, than any other portion of the Island. Petition received and referred to Committee.

Hon. Leader of the Government moved for a Committee of the whole House, on the second reading of the Bill transferring the Fund raised by the Sale of the Military Barracks in Charlottetown towards the erection of the new Barracks.

Hon. Mr Coles moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be read that day three months, on the same grounds that he objected to the introduction of the Bill, namely, that it was an appropriation of money, and should, therefore, have originated in a Committee of the whole, in accordance with the usual mode of procedure.

A debate ensued, when it was contended by the supporters of the motion to go into Committee, that the Bill only contemplated the transferring or placing of certain monies to the credit of the Colony, and was not therefore an appropriation. After which the House divided as follows:—For the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Coles—Hons.