

vince of the Government to import those machines for private use. It would be well, however, for the Government to make the necessary outlay for deepening and improving our harbors. Perhaps I should apologize for the clause under consideration not being more distinct, but the reason for its obscurity is, that the Government was not in possession of all the facts that would render our course more clear and definite.

Hon. Mr. PALMER. I was glad to see a clause of that kind in His Excellency's Speech, and I do not know that I should have found fault with it for not being more distinct. It is sufficient to bring those questions before the members of the Legislature with whom it is supposed to rest to devise such means as will carry out those objects. Now, with regard to some of those public undertakings, I have frequently concurred in the sentiments expressed by his honor from Belfast (Mr. Beer), but I am sorry to say that, in some of the ideas to which he has just given utterance, I cannot concur. I am of opinion that, at present, and for many years to come, the benefits resulting from canal would bear a very small proportion to the expense and heavy taxation which would be entailed upon the people by its construction. With regard to procuring dredging machines at public expense, I am of a different opinion. Since I have seen the benefit of those machines, I am of opinion that it is desirable for the Government to try the experiment of importing one. I do not think there is any way in which the Government could so much advance the interests of the people, and especially of the agricultural portion of the community as by facilitating the means of exporting their produce. When a farmer is successful in raising a large quantity of produce he often finds great difficulty, owing to the state of our roads, in bringing it to market. I am of opinion that if our many inlets and harbors were attended to, many places would be found which, with the aid of a dredging machine, might be rendered fit for the admission of vessels, suitable for carrying produce, and thereby a vast and lasting benefit would be conferred upon the people as a whole.

Looking at these experiments as they have been tried here, I feel assured that nothing we could engage in would be more satisfactory or pay better. I have been very desirous that the late Government, and it was my desire that they would appropriate a sum of money to procure one of those machines, so as to deepen the water of our harbors and let vessels come to places where they cannot approach at present. I have great objection to experimenting too much with Government means, but I think this one might be safely embarked in; and I am convinced that £2,000 appropriated in this way would yield valuable returns. With respect to the cultivation of Flax, I agree with a good deal of what has been said, but it is more a matter for private enterprise than for Government speculation. The model farm I think should be kept up, for I am convinced that raising stock in this country is more economical than importing it. As to the improvement of seed grain, that is a matter which should rest more especially with the Agricultural Society, which is an incorporated body, and one of the public institutions of the country. There is no doubt but the importation of seed grain would be an advantage. I am sorry that the Society has fallen off so much within the last few years, for I can see that it has been an advantage to the country. I hope, however, to see it resuscitated, and large importations of seed grain made by it, oats as well as wheat. I think if we had some oats imported from Great Britain or some of the Northern countries of Europe, it would soon show itself in this Island. I do not think there would be much difference of opinion between parties respecting these improvements, though there might be some diversity of opinion as to the best means of carrying them out. I have always supported objects of this kind, and will continue to do so while I have a seat in this House.

Hon. Mr. BEER. I am pleased to hear that it is the intention of the Government to do something towards an industrial exhibition, for I am of opinion that such exhibitions have been attended with beneficial effects in years past. They have induced private parties to manufacture articles which would otherwise have been imported. I will certainly give the undertaking my support, as well as any other which has for its object the advancement of local industry. In speaking of the necessity for dredging machines, I might mention the Harbor of St. Peter's, and also Wood Islands, at both of which places the inhabitants have done a good deal themselves and I think they should be assisted. As regards the stock farm, no doubt there will be a report laid before the Executive Government, giving a retrospective view of what has been done, though there is not much to be said, as it is an experiment which is only in its infancy. We found the land very much out of order, as well as the fences and buildings, so that a large expenditure was necessary, much larger than was anticipated by those who undertook the management of it. However, the prospects are looking brighter, and I hope we will soon be able to present a more favorable report than we can at present.

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

Hon. Leader of the Opposition condemned the Japanese theory of the United States relative to protection, a policy which that country would yet have to abandon. Hon. Mr. Howland said the importance of the West India trade was magnified, if not over estimated. He quoted from statistics to show that, for some years past, the exports from this Island to the West Indies were decreasing whilst the imports were increasing, showing that the balance of trade was against the Colony. It mattered not whether the trade was in favor of those few persons interested in importations, and not in favor of the manufacturers of this Colony.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Calbeck remarked, in regard to the carrying trade, that the late Government, of which the hon. leader of the Opposition was a member, imposed an extra duty of three pence per gallon on molasses; that, he considered, tended more to cripple the West India trade than did the extra duty of six pence on rum. Molasses was consumed largely, as an article of food, by the poor of the country, whilst rum was a luxury which tended to destroy the prosperity of the people.

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The House divided on the motion of amendment, as follows:—
Yeas—Hons. Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Duncan, Messrs. Ramsay, Owen, Green, McLennan, Brecken—9.
Nays—Hons. Howland, Hensley, Kelly, Laird, Calbeck, Messrs. Cameron, Jenkins, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Arsonaux, McNeill, Bell, Howatt, Kichham, Prowse—15.
House adjourned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ordered to be laid on the table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

House at the Bar of the Council Chamber, and having returned, his honor the Speaker reported to the House that His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the Revenue Bill, and also to the Act relating to limits and rules of Jails on this Island.

House in Committee of Supply reported several resolutions agreed to.

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

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

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

Hon. Col. Secretary laid on the table the Sheriff's Return to the Writ of Election, issued for the return of two Members for the Second District of King's County, in room of Hon. E. Whelan, Queen's Printer, and W. E. Clarke, Esq., Collector of Excise, whose acceptance of office vacated their seats.

Edward Kelly and Anthony McCormack, Esquires, elected members of said District, appeared at the Bar, and having been introduced, took the usual oaths and their seats.

Mr. Bell, from Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions agreed to; upon which the question of concurrence was severally put and agreed to.

The Bill to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company of Alberton was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House. Mr. P. Sinclair in the chair.

The Bill was then read by the chairman in committee, clause by clause, and reported agreed to without any amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Owen presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Cardigan, against the opening of a new Road through certain lands north of Cardigan River.

Referred to Committee on New Roads.

Dr. Jenkins presented petitions from certain Fire Companies in Charlottetown, praying exemption from Military duty.

In presenting those petitions, the hon. member, (Dr. Jenkins), in explaining the prayer of the petition, remarked that in other Countries Fire Companies were exempt not only from Militia duty, but also from the payment of taxes, and serving as Jurors. It was, therefore, but fair to place petitioners on a similar footing with their fellow Colonists of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other places. It must be plain to all that it would be impossible for the members of Fire Engines Companies to attend Drill, as by law specified, and alluded to in the petitions, and at the same time to attend properly to their Engine Rooms, and be ready, at a moment's notice, in case of an alarm of fire. He, therefore, would strongly urge the claims of petitioners to the exemption prayed for.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

On behalf of the independent Liberals of the Third District, I remain, &c., CHARLES CLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Mr. EDITOR.—The Bothwell correspondent is in print again, endeavoring to justify the object that prompted him to give his liberal and judicious award in the case of the East Point lighthouse—in print again, because, on a recent occasion, he figured before the public as a writer of no enviable notoriety, when he slandered and libelled the peaceful inhabitants of the Newfoundland shore, which drew from the *Lantern* Express a well merited castigation, and had the good effect of keeping him at his more congenial employment of attending his mill.

Now, this enlightened, badly propped piece of creation says he gave Beaton the benefit of the "existing fence." How far that benefit was carried out to Beaton's advantage, let the people see. One hundred and thirty-three chains of a fence to be kept up the length, and across his farm. Could that be done, at the present state of labor and price of rails, for the large sum of £200? The "existing" fence was immediately removed by the original owners, (being composed of widows and poor people,) leaving the whole *onus* of the 133 chains of a fence on Beaton's. Strangers look at that! Do you doubt it? The lighthouse still remains to be seen, and those whom curiosity or fancy may direct to the locality, for years to come, can pass their own judgment on the matter.

The cloak of charity you are endeavoring to throw over your malicious doings may pass for genuine till people become acquainted with your deep design.

Mr. McVane has also made the wonderful discovery that they divided his fields into square, then oblique lines, making, according to his statements, right angles. No doubt the *Surveyors* measured the angles by the same instrument they did the altitude of the cliff—a tailor's tape line.

So ended the renowned, economical, judicious, honest, impartial survey of the immortal trio.

Mr. McVane's contented another visit to the North Shore this year in search of the remains of those ill-fated crews who were devoured by the cannibals last summer. I hope the late Government will do something to perpetuate the memory of such a philanthropist and devoted servant to the Tory cause. He will, no doubt, have a more fitting field to exercise his philanthropic spirit than in an 8 x 10 Post Office, moving round with the gravity of an Eastern Nabob.

"Oh, ye Gods and little fishes," honest Joe "does not admire forced favors," particularly at a low rate. He's for sale, give a bid; but no, he has no more influence than moral courage or charity. We will keep a shot in the locker yet for him if he continues to outrage the feelings of the community.

SCRIVINER.
Souris, April 8, 1867.

The Herald.
Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

NOVA SCOTIA is in the throes of an electioneering campaign for members to serve in the General and Local Legislatures. Calculating at this distance, it is difficult for us to say whether the people's candidates or the nominees of the Confederates will win the day.

The best men appear to have been selected on both sides, and the contest will, without doubt, be keen and spirited. One advantage which the Confederates have on their side is the exercise of Government patronage, and the influence which the control of the purse-strings of the Province gives to them. Our sympathies are altogether on the side of the people's candidates, and, judging from the opposition which the people generally of Nova Scotia have given to the transfer of their rights to Ottawa without their own consent, we have reason to hope that they will nobly assert their claims as freemen by the triumphant return of the anti-Confederate popular candidates.

We notice that at one meeting in Halifax, Governor Williams' Private Secretary took an active part in the proceedings, and proposed or seconded one of the Confederate candidates. This conduct would seem to give a coloring to the statements of the anti-Confederate press of Nova Scotia with regard to the partisanship of Governor Williams on the question of Confederation. This we consider highly improper, and when we read the gallant General's despatch to Lieut. Governor Dundas of this Island, during the heat of an electioneering contest, we thought he might be more judiciously employed than in forwarding despatches intended to influence such elections. We cannot conceive of any greater derogation to the high position of the representative of majesty, than for a Governor or Lieut. Governor to descend into the arena of party local politics, and, by the undue exercise of royal authority, to bias men to a course of action contrary to their own conscientious convictions, their dearest rights, and most highly-prized privileges. At all events, the men who have betrayed the confidence reposed in them by their constituents in the sister Province, richly deserve to be sheltered for the remainder of their lives, and if free-born Nova Scotians sanction, by their votes, the arbitrary conduct of their so-called delegates, we shall not pity them for the treatment, however harsh it may be, which they may receive from the Dominion of Canada. We say this, not because we wish to enter into the merits or demerits of Confederation from a Nova Scotia standpoint, but for the simple reason that we believe the Legislature of that Province exceeded its legitimate power in handing over, without the direct sanction of the people, the government of the Province into stranger hands, and, virtually, to a foreign country.

SUPREME COURT.—The Easter Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County, commenced yesterday, His Lordship the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Peters presiding. The business consists of seven summary suits, and eleven appeal cases. All the summary cases have gone by default except one, which remains for trial by jury specially ordered. Five of the appeal cases have been heard, dismissed, or settled. The remainder will probably be disposed of to-day. The sheriffs for the coming year were sworn in yesterday.

Mr. JOHN CAMPTON, of St. Peter's, who has kindly consented to act as agent for the *HERALD*, for that District, is empowered to receive payments and give receipts for the same.

He will also forward the names of persons wishing to subscribe.

It is stated by a letter in the "Islander," over the signature of Messrs. Chisholm, Chaffly & Co that the steamer *Her Majesty*, intended, during the season of Navigation, between Toronto and Pictou, calling at all the Lake and River Ports as far as Quebec; after leaving Quebec, she will call at Gaspe, Piqueo, Chatham, Newcastle, Richibucto, Shediac, Charlottetown and Pictou—leaving Toronto about the 5th instant.

We learn by telegram from Summerside, yesterday, that the announcement in the *Examiner*, of the death of the Hon. James Yeo, was premature, as that gentleman, although very low, still lives.