

he is amazingly fond of crossing the breed; he will tell you that the Agricultural Society in Charlottetown must be kept up at any expense—that we must have heavy horses. Why, Sir, I have a little mare, and I bet the hon. leader £20, that I'll take her and obtain four votes before he, on his high horse, could get round the corner, surely he would not raise a pony, a thing no bigger than a good sized bulldog. The hon. member states that £50 is the price for horses. Now I should like to know where £50 horses are to be found. That very corporate man, Dr. Couroy, was chairman of the committee that brought in the Bill incorporating this society. If they got this £1000, then in supply they will try for £500 more, then perhaps for another £100 for Mr. Stark to lecture to the farmers.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON differed with the hon. member who had just sat down. When in Halifax, last autumn, he was highly gratified at seeing the horses then recently imported into Nova Scotia. The benefits of the Agricultural Society were not confined to Charlottetown, but extended over the whole Island. Why, sir, the produce of the sale of horses at Beaulieu, last season, amounted to no less than £10,000. A neighbour of my own refused £40 for a horse. Last season £40, £50, or £60 was a common price in my part of the country.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY, as representing an agricultural district, was compelled to oppose the views of the Hon. Mr. Mooney. The importation of the horses sought by the petitioners would be of great benefit to the country; he could speak more particularly for his district where no horse of the Clydesdale breed could be obtained for less than £40, while some brought as high as £60, when the old stock was not worth more than £20.

Mr. McINTOSH reiterated his objection to the amount as being too large to grant annually, although he would not deny the good that had been done, yet, in his opinion, a judicious selection had not in all cases been made. He instanced the Columbus breed, one of which he would not take as a gift, were he bound to keep him. The people of New Brunswick are our largest customers and pay the highest prices, and if we import too many horses the price will necessarily fall.

Mr. HAVILAND could not imagine Mr. McIntosh's authority for saying that this is an annual grant. There is nothing in the petition to warrant such a construction, and he considered a great deal of time had been wasted in this discussion.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY said—that it was all very well for the hon. member who had just sat down to talk about waste of time; he can waste plenty of time in arguing against giving a bounty for killing Bears and Loupceviers, because he represents the great city of Georgetown. Bears and Loupceviers are but mean and insignificant subjects of Legislation for gentlemen whose attention is only given to fine horses. As to the hon. member (Mr. McIntosh) considering the vote an annual one it might as well be so henceforth and forever.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH was in favor of referring the petition to Committee of Supply, and hoped that the full amount of £1000 would be granted. In his opinion no wiser appropriation could be made. Regretting, as he did, that the vote last year had not passed the other branch of the Legislature, he did not think that the reason assigned for its rejection by the Hon. Col. Secretary was the true one. If his memory served him aright, it was rejected from motives of economy. Had that vote not been rejected, an application for this amount would not have been made this year.

Hon. Mr. LORD considered the Agricultural Society were wrong in importing too many horses in one year. It would be preferable to import three in each year. The amount asked by the petitioners is too much to be granted at one time. He agreed with the hon. member Mr. Mooney, that the Society had received very large amounts of public money for which the farmers generally throughout the Island had not received adequate benefit. The provision in their Act compelling them to give £20, where that amount shall have been received by private subscriptions, has not been carried out in all cases. The Society has now been ten years in existence, and it is time that inquiry should be made into their proceedings. I consider that it might be worked more for the benefit of the poor people than it has been hitherto. I will not vote against the grant of £1000, though I should prefer £500 in each year.

Mr. LAIRD considered that the present stock was as good as the country required, and that no more were necessary. At any rate, £1000 were too much, and three horses would be ample.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY was surprised to find two members of the Society, (Hons. Messrs. Lord and Mooney) opposing the petition and finding fault with the proceedings of the Society. With reference to the objection that so much is asked for one year, hon. members should bear in mind that the petitioners do not contemplate the importation of six horses this year. They intend to obtain three from the United States in time for the ensuing season, and then propose to import three others from Great Britain in time for the next year. They previously found that it was impossible to get the horses from England sufficiently early in the spring. And, sir, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, I maintain that this is a vote particularly for the advantage of the farmers in the Island, who are all benefited, at least indirectly, by the operations of the Society. It confers benefits on the mechanics too, for the Society imports a variety of agricultural implements of the most improved construction, and the farmer who may have failed in obtaining one from the Society gives employment to the mechanic to make one from the imported model. I know not what hon. members mean, by saying the Society is of no benefit to the farmers. Why, sir, at the last fair of the Society, delegates from Societies in other places attended, and bought nearly all the good stock at high prices. Was that no benefit to the farmers? The Society imports agricultural implements and seeds which are disposed of to members lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. If the committee of management have mismanaged the affairs of the Society, let the members of that Society investigate their conduct, as the remedy is in their own hands. The members subscribed £500, and I know that the committee give up one day each week to the affairs of the Society, without reward, and I can speak from my own experience, that the accounts are regularly audited and every explanation is given, and that great attention is paid to their examination. I trust that in supply the amount will be voted. The increase in the revenue justifies the amount, and I consider the prosperous state of the revenue attributable to the benefits the country has received from the Society.

Hon. Mr. LORD explained that he did not mean to find fault with the management of the Society's affairs. He merely expressed his opinion that enquiry was desirable, in consequence of impressions which had gone abroad. He had no personal interest in the matter. He was no farmer, but had cheerfully paid his £5 a-year to the funds of the Society. The Hon. Col. Secretary should bear in mind that the Society had been allowed to import articles into the Colony free of duty. The amount thus allowed, when added to the specific grants, would show a large sum of public money in the hands of the Society, and the country had a right to full information on the subject or its expenditure, and expected it.

Mr. LAIRD was connected with the Agricultural Society from its first establishment, and was, consequently, well qualified to speak on its working. It is true that it bought implements and seeds which members formerly obtained at a lower rate than they could then purchase them at, but

where; but now they can be bought as cheap, and some articles, turnip seed for instance, cheaper from merchants in Charlottetown. The Society has accomplished all that was required of it, and is now no longer required. It is a real humbug now, and benefits none but those about Charlottetown.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY. The Society are already adopting the course suggested by the hon. member, Mr. Cooper, by keeping the produce of the imported stock in the country. The rams they introduced the last year were not sufficient for the demands of the country, although the Society in could get no more, and their produce would be sold out in different parts of the Island. The Society has done all that could be done, under the circumstances. There was no force in the observation that the committee was composed of a majority of inhabitants of Charlottetown. That was the fault of the farmers living in other places, who should take a more active interest than they do at present in the proceedings of the Society. And, although merchants may sell some things cheaper than the Society can import, still it exercises a wise foresight, and, by its importation tends to insure a supply adequate to the probable demands of the farmer. It was but last year that, notwithstanding the alleged cheapness of turnip seed, and the purchase by the Society of a very large quantity, it was found absolutely necessary to obtain a further quantity from Picton; and had it not been for the action of the Society, now so condemned, the country would have suffered very great loss and inconvenience.

Mr. DOUSE was surprised that there should have been any objection to the grant. As an old member, he could bear testimony to the trouble, labor and time gratuitously bestowed upon the business of the Society by the members of the Committee. He could assure hon. members that these gentlemen were not actuated by selfish motives. With reference to the objection to the amount asked by the petitioners, he might mention, that when in England last year, in compliance with a letter he received from the Secretary of the Society, he waited on a breeder for the purpose of purchasing some South-downs. The price offered was one hundred sovereigns, and his offer of sixty was treated with contempt. He agreed with the Hon. Col. Secretary, that great benefit would result by retaining the improved breed of sheep in the country, and considered the interest and attention manifested by the people of Charlottetown to the affairs of the Society, reflected great credit upon them, and was surprised that the hon. member (Mr. Lord) should throw cold water upon their efforts for the general good. He hoped no members would object to the vote.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY being desirous that the public should be made acquainted with the proceedings of the Society, and should also know what it had cost the public, would move in amendment that the petition be referred to a Special Committee to examine and report upon it, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—Mr. Speaker, before the question is taken on the amendment proposed by the hon. member, I shall merely state that I have always been in favor of grants for such objects as are contemplated by the petitioners, although in some instances my advocacy has not been successful. I cheerfully vote for going into supply, and I hope a reasonable sum will be voted. Some hon. members seem to think that by referring the petition to supply, the House will stand pledged to grant the specific amount asked. But, sir, such is not the case; it will but declare the opinion of the House that something should be given. The reason why all do not equally participate in the benefits of the Society, is to be found in the narrow-minded feelings of some which prevents them entering into the affairs of the Society with spirit. If, as has been alleged, we have received benefits from the introduction of improved stock, surely, sir, the continued importation of better breeds will confer still greater advantages. I believe that every man is largely benefitted by the Society, although it may not put five shillings, or even one shilling in his pocket, directly. Even the poorest settler in the most remote district participates in the advantages, although he may think himself too poor to subscribe to its funds. On these grounds I readily support the motion to refer the petition to the Committee of Supply, and consider myself pledged to vote for a reasonable sum.

Mr. McINTOSH was not opposed to the grant on principle, but thought the amount excessive. He never opposed any measure which he thought beneficial to the country, and repelled the imputation of narrow-mindedness, as far as he was concerned; if any such spirit existed, he thought it would be found in Charlottetown. He must say that in his opinion, the people generally did not get from the Society their own money. Mr. DOUSE could not help expressing his surprise to find two members of the Committee of the Agricultural Society moving for a Committee of that House to enquire into their own proceedings. If any, surely they should know all about it. He was almost ashamed to say how many times he had sat on that Committee with one of the hon. members (Mr. Laird); the other (Hon. Mr. Mooney), was not so active as Mr. Laird. Still, it did surprise him to see them moving for such enquiry.

Mr. LAIRD knew what had been done, and the people now wished to know also. When he first became a member of the Society the funds were private property, now they receive and disburse large sums of public money, and the public should know all about the management.

Mr. COOPER.—If the Society has been productive of the benefits alleged, the country should know it, and the report of the Committee of Enquiry would show the good that had been done. Honorable men court enquiry, and a desire for concealment argues a consciousness of wrong.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Really, Mr. Speaker, the argument of the hon. member who has just sat down is worthy of the most astute special pleader. He will go for enquiry if every thing is properly done; and, of course, will oppose investigation if mismanagement should call for it. I am in favor of referring the petition to the Committee of Supply, and afterwards of having full investigation.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY thought that sending a petition to the Committee of Supply pledged members to support its passage. If we add the amount of articles received by the Society, free of duty, to the sum now asked, it will amount to nearly £2,000; and if the Legislature are to be prevented from investigating the expenditure of the Society, why, I ask, does the Auditor come to my office and examine the accounts there, although they may not amount to one-fourth of that sum, and the amount is not taken from the public Treasury, but paid by individuals who may have occasion to register a deed or any other instrument.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—All parties agree that a grant shall be made. It is better then to let it go to Supply, and afterwards the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) can move for the Committee of Enquiry, although I do not consider it required, as the statement of the Society's accounts is made public every year. I do not agree with the hon. member when he states that in making this grant we are taking the people's money to give it to the Agricultural Society. That is not the true state of the case. It is the people's money, but it is given by their representatives to the people.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY had no objection, nor does he believe that any hon. member objects to enquiry. The motion is but to refer the petition to supply, after that, enquiry can be had, and if the result should show that the Society had managed their affairs improperly, the House could withhold the grant. We know what the money is to go for, and it is generally conceded that at least two or three horses are required, and the Society wish to know the feeling of the House.

Mr. DOUSE.—Mr. Speaker, the decision of this question I consider to be of very great importance. It decides the question, are we to have horses or not? If it is considered that we are to import any, no time is to be lost. Let members consider the trouble and delay in getting horses last year.

The question was then taken on the amendment, which was negatived on the following division: Ayes; Hon. Mr. Mooney, Messrs. McIntosh, Muirhead, Cooper, Laird and Perry—5. Nays; Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Hon. Messrs. Longworth, Palmer, Montgomery, Wightman, Messrs. Haviland, McDonald, Dingwall, Munro, Douse, —11. The question was then taken on the main motion, on which the House divided as follows: Ayes; Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Hon. Messrs. Longworth, Palmer, Montgomery and Wightman, Messrs. Perry, Haviland, McDonald, Dingwall, Munro, Douse, Muirhead—13. Nays; Hon. Mr. Mooney, Messrs. Laird, Cooper, McIntosh—4.

The House accordingly went into committee of supply. Hon. Col. Treasurer in the Chair.

The Hon. the SPEAKER would detain the Committee but a few minutes. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that I agree with almost all that has been said by those hon. members who have spoken in favor of the grant. There was a time when I felt disposed to censure the Society. I considered that the district which I represented was not receiving a fair participation in the benefits of the Society. But, sir, I am satisfied that it was the fault of the people themselves, and the same may be said of other parts of the Island. The farmers in many places are deficient in spirit and enterprise, and will not avail themselves of the advantages which the Agricultural Society offers for their acceptance. That Society is situated in a central situation, from which it sends its benefits through the length and breadth of the land. With reference to the observations made by some hon. members, on the management of the affairs of the Society, I feel confident that the funds have been honestly expended. I am acquainted with the gentlemen who compose the Committee of the Society, and, from my knowledge of them, I am satisfied that their conduct will stand the test of any inquiry, and I am glad to find that no charge of any thing like peculation has ever been insinuated against them. Why, sir, a detailed statement of their expenditure is published every year, and every farthing is accounted for. But hon. members should not make it matter of objection to the Society that all parts of the Island are not receiving equal benefits from its operations. It is impossible that every district should participate in the direct advantages, at the same time. Some must wait, and I, for one, am willing to rest contented till my time comes. As to the description of horses to be introduced, I think that question had better be left to the decision of the Society. The members of that body are, in my opinion, the best judges of what the country requires, and the exercise of their judgment on such matters is peculiarly their province. The prosperous state of the revenue justifies the House in voting that sum; and I feel confident that the country generally will sustain hon. members in the vote, notwithstanding the anticipations of dull times in prospect, which we occasionally hear.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY moved that the blank be filled up with £400. This amendment, however, was not seconded.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN was opposed to granting more than £500, and would not go for that or any other sum unless the horses should be procured in the United States.

Mr. LAIRD thought that if they were to import any horses at all, it would be better to go to the fountain head at once. He was, therefore, in favor of obtaining the horses from Great Britain.

Mr. McINTOSH was willing to give credit to the Society for the good it had done, but considered moderation the wisest course in this as in other matters. He would have no objection to grant even £600, but thought £1,000 too much to be given in one year.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY explained that the Society proposed to get three of the horses from the United States, in time for the next season, and the remaining three from England, in time for the following season.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY vindicated the propriety of the plan proposed by the Society, not to get horses from England immediately. In consequence of the demand for horses for the war, they were now held at very high prices in England, and there was no doubt that after the season was over, they could be procured at cheaper rates than were asked now. The Committee should bear in mind that, although the £1,000 should be voted, it did not follow that the Society would expend the whole of it. Their object was merely to procure six horses, and if they could get them for less than the sum now asked, the difference would not be required, and it must be recollected that the horses will be sold, and from the general spirit of competition, it is not improbable that the proceeds of the sales may exceed the cost, and if so, the Treasury will receive the benefit of the surplus. It is impolitic to restrict the Society in a matter of a few pounds, for such purposes, as every pound withheld from them was a loss to the farmers of the country. Hon. members have alluded to the management of the Society, but Mr. Chairman, I know that the Committee get nothing but trouble and anxiety in return for their labors, and I can assure hon. members that the loss of the three horses last year was more deeply regretted by parties in the Society than by any member of this House. The mode of distribution is the fairest that can be adopted. The horses will be drawn for by lot. Each County will have an equal chance; and I hope that the objections which have been urged will be abandoned, and that the sum will be carried by an unanimous vote.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN considered that £1,000 was far too great a sum for the requirements of the country; three horses were amply sufficient, and if they imported too many, they would spoil the market. It would operate unfairly on the interests of those who had imported horses with their own means—for instance, his hon. friend Mr. Dingwall had gone to the expense of £100 in importing a horse for the benefit of his district, and the vote now asked would render his horse comparatively valueless.

The Hon. SPEAKER again alluded to the want of enterprise among the agricultural population in some districts, and alleged a great deficiency of good stock of any kind in his part of the country, to which he hoped Mr. Dingwall's steel would pay a visit next season, when he would inure him a welcome reception. (To be continued.)

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I was much amused at reading in the *Islander*, of the 9th instant, a letter signed "Donald Currie," reflecting on the selection of candidates for the Scholarships lately made by the School Visitor. Your correspondent says that, after having read over the clauses of the Act by which these Scholarships were established, "he did not feel sure that the School Visitor would select the best scholars;" and, to satisfy himself, he had the curiosity to visit the Academy on the day of examination, and that he was not mistaken in his supposition, for one of the candidates did not know an "adjective from a substantive," and another "could not extract the square root." The real cause of Currie's complaint appears to be that no candidates were selected from his school; for, in his opinion, if the School Visitor had done justice in his selection, two of his own pupils would have been chosen, and, as a matter of course, would have gained the envied distinction. If Currie's pupils have as much confidence in their

own talents as their master has in his, it would be hard to satisfy them. I think, however, it will become a *lad* like him to criticise the acts of a gentleman of Mr. Stark's well known abilities. And it is laughable to note with what self-complacency he writes against the introduction of Mr. Stov's system of education, and the establishment of a Normal School—of both which subjects his letter proves him to be in perfect ignorance, as much as of the merits of Responsible Government, at which he so ungratefully sneers, although his finances, in common with other licensed teachers, have been so materially improved under the existing Education Law—one of the fruits of that system of government. He thinks that if the old system could produce so talented a teacher as himself, there is no need of a change. One would suppose, from that part of his epistle in which he says that "the Visitor little thought that Currie would be there to see the result of his ignorance or partiality," that the very idea of the presence of so distinguished a person would have so alarmed the School Visitor that he would have immediately made *l'amen* honorable, and have declared the two pupils of the ingenious teacher of Fullarton's Marsh to be the fittest candidates for the two Queen's County Scholarships. In my opinion, the learned Donald Currie himself, (notwithstanding his overwhelming Latin quotation,) would derive great benefit were he to attend a Normal School for a month or two. Should it have no other effect, it might open his eyes to his own deficiencies. And hearing that such an institution will shortly be established in Charlottetown, I would advise him to seize the opportunity of attending it as soon as possible, and hope he may derive much benefit from the instructions which may be there imparted, and learn a salutary lesson of sobriety which may hereafter prove as valuable to his pupils as it may be serviceable to himself. And recommending for his edification the aspiration of the poet, when he exclaims—

"Oh, would some grace the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us!"

I remain, yours truly,
AN OLD TEACHER.

Lot 50, Feb. 16, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

The Concert advertised in *Hazard's Gazette*, we would intimate to the public, through the columns of your paper, is not the "the Concert" previously advertised and postponed. The one alluded to may shortly be expected to take place, when music really new and imported for the purpose will be performed. Due notice will be given.
March 5. Y. & Z.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MARCH 6, 1855.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We gave an account of the proceedings of the House of Assembly down to Friday previous to our last publication, and we promised to renew the narrative. We have since made arrangements that will enable us to get the reports of debates and summary of proceedings from the authorised Reporter more regularly than we could have obtained them during the first or second week of the Session. We shall, therefore, give in our editorial columns the abstract of proceedings from the Reporter's pen, reserving to ourselves the right to offer such comments as we may think called for, and will devote, besides, several columns of our paper to the publication of debates.

The House did not meet on Saturday and Monday last, owing to the absence from town of several members. The proceedings of Tuesday will be found noted in the following Summary:—

TUESDAY, February 27.

The Hon. COL. SECRETARY reported from the Committee on publishing the debates and proceedings of the House, that Mr. Hughes's tender for £1 17s 6d per sheet was the lowest, and recommended its acceptance. The report was received and adopted by the House. The other tenders were respectively £2 0s, £2 8s and £3 7s.—The Bill relating to Emigrants was read second time and passed.—The Bill relating to the rules and limits of Jails, which was merely a continuation of the old Act, was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.—The Bill for the protection of the Herring and Alewives fisheries was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.—The Bill provides that violations of the Act may be proved by the oath of one or more witnesses instead of two, which were required by the old Act. Act to be in force ten years.—Mr. Palmer's Bill, rendering unnecessary that deeds and other documents affecting property in this Island and executed abroad should be stamped, passed.—The Census Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, was read a second time.—Mr. Cooper presented a petition from Charles Muller, an old pauper—referred to the Committee on paupers' petitions. Also a petition from John Burke, of Souris, praying compensation for boats and crews rendered comparatively valueless by the erection of the new bridge. After some conversation, the petition was laid upon the Table.—Mr. Cooper also presented a petition of Fiddell Peacock, of Souris, praying compensation for land used as a road. It appeared that petitioner's land was a good deal cut up by roads, and that he had allowed the road which was the subject of the petition to be opened and used several years since. This fact, in the opinion of hon. members, was a strong objection to the claim. Laid on the Table.

A discussion then arose on the presentation, by Mr. Cooper, of a petition from sundry inhabitants of the first district of King's County, praying the recovery, by the Government, of the lands which had been forfeited, and the settlement of the tenantry, who had improved the lands. The Hon. Col. Secretary entered at some length into the question involved in the petition, for the purpose of letting the people of the country know, as soon as possible, that the Government did not intend to advocate a measure of escheat, on the ground that it was now impossible, and that even if the Legislature should pass a Bill to that effect, the Imperial Government would not sanction it. He showed that when the hon. member who introduced the petition was Speaker, a Bill for the purpose was introduced and disallowed; and cited extracts from different despatches, expressive of the determination of the British Govt. not to allow any such Bill to become law. The Hon. Col. Secretary and the Hon. Col. Treasurer attributed the petition to the efforts of designing men who wish about the country for the purpose of exciting feelings on this subject, which would not otherwise have arisen. Messrs. Cooper and Macleod stated that the dissatisfaction was occasioned by the high price charged by the Government, to the tenants on the Worrel Estate, who had been induced to believe that their lands would have been offered to them at a far lower price than they were now called upon to pay; and that the Government, by the price paid to the parties from whom the lands were purchased, had really given a double value to the titles of the proprietors. It was alleged, in reply to this objection, that the price asked was barely sufficient to cover cost and charges; and Mr. Cooper was requested to name a day for full discussion of the question. The hon. member not being, at that time, prepared to name a particular day, the petition was laid upon the Table, with the understanding that Mr. Cooper would fix a day for taking up the subject.—Hon. Mr. Whelan presented a petition from a School Master, Michael Dinn, in King's County, which was referred to the Special Committee on Teacher's petitions; and Hon. Mr. Warburton, one from Mary Ann Murphy, School Teacher, referred to same Committee; and four road petitions, referred to Committee on roads. The House then adjourned.

It will be seen that the prominent feature in the proceedings of this day was a discussion on the old worn-out question of the proprietors' titles. When we know that Her Majesty the Queen, who is the only party at whose suit any escheats could be entertained, has, by various documents laid from time to time before the Legislature, put her refusal to entertain this question upon record—we had sincerely hoped that it would not have been revived, by which so much public anxiety has been heretofore occasioned, and the attention of public men diverted from the attainment of practical and beneficial measures. We have not now time to discuss the question of escheat upon its own merits—we will not venture into the long and tiresome inquiry with which the ears of the Colony have for more than a quarter of a century been assailed, as to whether the proprietors of land did, or did not, some years ago, fail to pay to the Crown the grants they had received from the Crown; it is enough for us to know that the Crown now does not only not insist upon such forfeiture, but absolutely and peremptorily refuses to institute any inquiry into the subject, and endeavours to dissuade us from troubling our heads about it. Wherefore, then, is the use of encouraging the getting up of petitions, and making long speeches in the House of Assembly in reference to them? Suppose—