

ing the result, and he hoped it would not be lost sight of by the Government. Although no reference had been made to it or other matters which should have been brought under their notice by the Lieut. Governor in his Speech. When the President of the United States sends his message to Congress nothing was kept back which was of any importance to consider. Such should be the case with themselves. He hoped the Hon. Leader of the Government would inform the Committee respecting the course which the Government meant to pursue with reference to the two important questions to which he (Hon. B. D.) had referred.

Hon. Mr. McEACHERN had listened to some of the statements made by the hon. gentleman who had last spoken, with much satisfaction, especially as the views he gave utterance to respecting Education accorded very much with his (Hon. Mr. McE.) own. The hon. gentleman had referred to the system of Schools which obtained in England in the 15th century, but had forgotten to tell that the Committee at that time those people received their instruction from the monks, who imparted to every man an education which qualified him for the position of a Prince of the Church, or the Prime Minister of England; and that was the reason why it should be regarded in any sense as benefactors of their race? Men who used the Gallatin to such a fearful extent that living victims frequently sought a hiding place amongst the bodies of the dead. He was glad however, to have the views of the hon. gentleman on education, and he would refer to it on a previous occasion to Oliver Cromwell, but thought the reference would not bear the construction put upon it by the hon. member.

Hon. B. DAVIES thought the hon. gentleman from Souris should know that the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell were mainly drawn from the small land owners, but was it in a monastic institution that they received their education, and Lord Macaulay's testimony respecting them proved that they were not ignorant men. They were drawn from that class which was, at that time, well educated and well fed. They had both bone and muscle, and never turned their backs on their enemies, but made England's name to be feared and honored wherever they went. The same was also true of those Scotch soldiers who were engaged in the Peninsular War, who were made up of the educated and intelligent yeomanry of that country, and had for their officers, and also in their ranks, men belonging to the best families in that land. But unfortunately that grand middle class of yeomanry which was once the glory of Britain was then obliterated, and the position it once occupied in that country was then filled up by a half-civilized class of ignorant laborers and menials, many of whom would willingly work if they could find employment; but the lands that once yielded that class sustenance and employment had been let to the grazing of sheep. But a spirit was at work in England, before which the trammels of oppression would yet have to give way. The hon. member of the Government to whom he (Hon. B. D.) was replying, should know that the spirit, energy, and education of the men to whom he (Hon. Mr. B. D.) had referred was not owing to the causes which he (Hon. Mr. McE.) had assigned.

Hon. Mr. McEACHERN said one great cause of the difference between the class of men in England now, and those (the hon. gentleman) referred to was, that in the 15th century they received an education which taught them their proper duties and place in society; but their position to-day was little better than that of the slaves that were at one time in the West Indies.

Hon. Mr. CALLECK thought it was the duty of the Lieut. Governor to have, in his Speech, fore-shadowed the questions alluded to by his hon. friend on his right and also to be used for developing those questions to which the paragraph indirectly alluded. The Speech was nicely drawn up, and was quite non-committal. That hon. Committee could not infer from it in what way the Government intended to aid his Honor the Lieut. Governor in carrying out the country more happily and prosperously than it had hitherto been. But the course the Government was then adopting was no doubt a safe one, and he presumed it would follow that course which it might, by feeling its way, find to be the safest.

Hon. Mr. PERRY said that while some hon. gentlemen on that hon. Committee were disposed to find fault with the Speech for not having enough in it, he thought it was taken up and discussed in order it would be found to contain sufficient to occupy their time for several days, and thought hon. gentlemen should endeavor to keep to the point. They knew at the last election the majority of the people showed by their opposition that they manifested at the Polls, that they were satisfied with the Education Laws and were opposed to any alteration, and when that fact was borne in mind, he thought His Excellency acted wisely in not referring to it. In his Speech the Lieut. Governor noticed the Industrial Exhibition, and expressed the satisfaction he derived from what he there saw last autumn, and thought if the address in reply did not clearly express the intention of the Government, it gave an intimation of its desire which should be regarded as satisfactory. If the Opposition was prepared to submit an amendment on the Education Question, of course it could do so, but the majority had pledged itself not to do so, and he believed the sincere intention of that majority was to observe the promise made. He did not therefore believe there was any disposition on the part of the Government to withdraw a question from the present time, or to alter the course he pursued. The Hon. Mr. Perry had said that the

Education Act was such as the people approved of, which he (Hon. Mr. Sinclair) was glad to hear, for he knew some of the hon. gentleman's friends thought otherwise a few months ago. He (Hon. P. S.) considered that some parts of the Education Law required amendment, but not so as to alter or affect the principle. A Petition had been sent last year to the Home Government asking leave to introduce a Bill similar in its leading features to the one which had passed the Imperial Parliament relating to the Landed Tenures of Ireland, and it was strange that no allusion had been made to the answer received. He argued that the hon. gentleman (Hon. B. D.) was right in thinking the Lieut. Governor should have made reference in the Speech to the two questions to which Hon. member had drawn the attention of the Committee.

Mr. HOWAR understood that the Estate of Lot 25 had been offered to the Government, and he hoped it would be made to the benefit of the Colony which had been made to the tenants. If the Government did so, he would render it his support, in so far as the best interests of those he represented would allow. He thought, too, that some efforts should be made to purchase Lot 19. The last Government neglected that matter, but this was a reason why it should be neglected by the present. Both those Estates should be purchased by the Government, provided they could be had on reasonable terms; and he hoped the Hon. Leader of the Government would use his efforts to accomplish that purchase. That hon. gentleman had referred to the fact that he had had the most power to deal with that question of any man they could choose to represent them, and as the people thought so too, he hoped they might not be disappointed; and therefore did not like to see that question passed over in silence. The Railway question was unequalled for, and should not have been introduced until it had been submitted to the people at the polls.

Hon. D. DAVIES looked upon the Land Purchase Bill as a kind of class legislation. There was but one Estate that had been in-vested in, and that result the country at large and the people there were more interested in than the purchase of a farm, which had been made to Colonel Grey, who used his influence with the proprietor in favor of the tenants. When in the Legislature before he (Hon. D. Davies) had been almost laughed to scorn because he gave it as his opinion that a loss of 70 per cent would result from the purchase of the Worrell Estate; but the result had been to the contrary, and he was glad to see that the purchase of a farm, which had been made to Colonel Grey, who used his influence with the proprietor in favor of the tenants. When in the Legislature before he (Hon. D. Davies) had been almost laughed to scorn because he gave it as his opinion that a loss of 70 per cent would result from the purchase of the Worrell Estate; but the result had been to the contrary, and he was glad to see that the purchase of a farm, which had been made to Colonel Grey, who used his influence with the proprietor in favor of the tenants. When in the Legislature before he (Hon. D. Davies) had been almost laughed to scorn because he gave it as his opinion that a loss of 70 per cent would result from the purchase of the Worrell Estate; but the result had been to the contrary, and he was glad to see that the purchase of a farm, which had been made to Colonel Grey, who used his influence with the proprietor in favor of the tenants.

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rotation. The people of the extreme west of the County could not fully participate in all the advantages of an exhibition held at Summerside. He happened to be present at the County Exhibition last year, and was well satisfied with what he saw. He was proud of the advancement which that County had made in all the useful manufactures and the agricultural products. He hoped the Government would encourage these means of public improvements, and that Prince County would receive due attention.

Hon. B. DAVIES thought that the first clause in the Draft Address should be an answer to the first clause of the Governor's Speech, and, therefore would move that the first and second clauses of the Address be formed into one.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT said that it appeared to him that the hon. member for Belfast (Hon. Mr. Davies) was muddled in reference to the paragraph before the committee. The first clause of the Address merely expressed thanks to His Honor for the Speech with which he opened the Legislature, and was not supposed to be a paragraph at all. If the hon. member would take the second paragraph as an answer to the first in the speech he would find that it was a proper one. He (Hon. Mr. P.) did not know why the hon. member wished to refer the Address to the Committee again, unless he wished to show a want of common sense in the House. The hon. member, when on his feet in the morning, found fault with the Leader of the Government because he did not go over the whole Speech and explain to the minority of the House every matter contained in it. As far as the hon. member had travelled over the Address he had given the committee a little of an insouciant character, and a little that was damnable; he had spoken on every political question in the history of this Colony, and on such that had taken place in other countries. He (Hon. Leader of the Government) did not see what all that had to do with either the paragraph or the Speech. He thought it unfair to hurry over the Speech so rapidly, and would look at the practice of the last few years in reference to this matter. It was the duty of the Government to explain and give prominence to any particular part of the Speech deserving it. In turning up the Debates for 1869 he found that when the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Draft Address, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition took the initiative, and made a long speech. He found that at the beginning of last session the hon. member for Belfast was setting Leader in the House, and one would suppose from his present professions that he would have come down with a full and complete report on the subject; but so he did not. He (Hon. Leader of the Government) was making his motion that the House go into committee on the Draft Address, would have favored the House with a speech, as was customary in other Legislatures, &c. The then Leader, Hon. B. Davies said in answer "he did not think that in a small Colony like this there was any necessity for preface a motion to go into Committee on the Draft Address with a long speech." What a difference there was in the conduct of the hon. member in the late Government, and his present action in reference to this matter. Well, he (Hon. Leader of the Government) would make a few remarks on some of the matters connected with the Speech; but he was a poor talker and when he did speak he did not always do so in the most satisfactory manner. The Government were supposed to be responsible for the Governor's Speech, but not for the Draft Address, for the latter was prepared by a Committee chosen from both sides of the House. The Opposition therefore in finding fault with the Draft Address, did not find fault with a production for which the Government were responsible.

Hon. B. DAVIES said that he approved of the Address, if the first and second paragraphs were united in one. As it then existed the second paragraph in the Address was a reply to the first paragraph of the Speech; the paragraphs should correspond.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—There was not much ground for discussion in the two first paragraphs of the Speech. The next paragraph informed the Committee that His Honor had the pleasure of assisting at the opening of the General Exhibition, which was held in Charlotteville, shortly after his arrival, and that such exhibitions should be encouraged. The hon. member for Belfast knew that no exception could be taken to the paragraph in answer to the Address; for every hon. member of the House would be willing to render His Honor every assistance, particularly in a Colony like this, where the manufactures of the country are so important to its prosperity. In competing at Exhibitions people saw what their neighbors did in the way of improvement, and a laudable rivalry was thus created. His (Hon. Leader of the Government's) opinion was that the amount appropriated for Public Exhibitions should be increased, in order to make them more successful. The next paragraph expressed gratitude for protection, prosperity and an abundant harvest. This was a sentiment in which all the hon. members of the Committee could agree. The fifth paragraph related to the Public Account, the increase of Revenue, and the requirements of the current year. The sixth refers to the Despatches in reference to Government House Farm. The seventh states that the prohibitory instructions against United States fishermen's entering the ports of this Colony, have been removed. Then there were paragraphs on the New Post Office, the Savings Bank, and the extending of the terms of the Supreme Court. The eleventh paragraph states "that the facilities for the transport and shipment of the productions of the island are now inadequate, and that you would do well to consider the expediency of constructing a Railroad through the island." Everybody knows that this is so; and the answer says that the matter "will receive our most serious consideration." It does not commit the Government; nor was it necessary to do so; the more debate there is on such matters the better. The next paragraph states that the Lunatic Asylum is not spacious enough, and that it is necessary to extend its accommodations. He did not think it necessary to do so.

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Hon. Mr. PERRY said that while some hon. gentlemen on that hon. Committee were disposed to find fault with the Speech for not having enough in it, he thought it was taken up and discussed in order it would be found to contain sufficient to occupy their time for several days, and thought hon. gentlemen should endeavor to keep to the point. They knew at the last election the majority of the people showed by their opposition that they manifested at the Polls, that they were satisfied with the Education Laws and were opposed to any alteration, and when that fact was borne in mind, he thought His Excellency acted wisely in not referring to it. In his Speech the Lieut. Governor noticed the Industrial Exhibition, and expressed the satisfaction he derived from what he there saw last autumn, and thought if the address in reply did not clearly express the intention of the Government, it gave an intimation of its desire which should be regarded as satisfactory. If the Opposition was prepared to submit an amendment on the Education Question, of course it could do so, but the majority had pledged itself not to do so, and he believed the sincere intention of that majority was to observe the promise made. He did not therefore believe there was any disposition on the part of the Government to withdraw a question from the present time, or to alter the course he pursued. The Hon. Mr. Perry had said that the

Government to refer to every matter of interest, in the Speech. For instance, there are the Land Question and the Education Question, which are not mentioned. The hon. member for Belfast (Hon. B. Davies) has stated that our present system of Education is the best in the world; if this is so, it is all right, and should be maintained. The charges made by the hon. member for Restigo (Mr. McNeill), against the Conservative Government, went out of power in 1877, were scarcely consistent with the facts of the case. The hon. member said that the then Government lessened the salaries of the teachers to so small a sum, that the best qualified had left the country. The late Conservative Government considered that the results of the Education system were not satisfactory, and that the average attendance at the schools was not what it ought to have been. It was thought that if the parties who had children to send to school had a little to pay for education, they would take more interest in it; and it would help to relieve the public chest. The same law had made provision that the sum which had been deducted from the teachers salaries should be paid by the people themselves. But that measure did not give satisfaction, and the former system was restored. He did not see why great prominence should be given the Education Question in the Speech, if our present system worked so well. The hon. member for Restigo knew very well that the members on the Government side of the House were pledged to maintain our present system of Education in its integrity. Why should the Government be censured, if our Educational System was perfect, for not giving it a prominent place in the Speech? The hon. member for Belfast (Hon. B. Davies) had spoken in a manner that ought to have brought the blush of shame in the face of any hon. member who would make such a statement, after doing as he had done in reference to compulsory legislation on the Land Question. Where was that hon. member during the last four years? It was all very well for him who subscribed to the funds of the Temperance League, and contributed to a newspaper which gave strength to that disorganizing, to speak in the way he had. Did the hon. member resort to compulsory legislation when he held the reins of power? No, he first asked leave to bring in a compulsory Bill, to compel the proprietors to sell their lands, and because he did not get it, and permission to appoint a few Tenant League magistrates, he resigned his seat in the late Government. At the hon. member now came forward and asked why the present Government did not resort to compulsory legislation. The Government are very anxious to purchase the lands of the remaining proprietors; but the attempts to compel them to sell would simply make the Government ridiculous, and their influence with the British Government would be lessened. When the Conservatives were last in power, they purchased ten times more of the proprietary lands than the late Government had, and did more to relieve the tenantry. The hon. member for the Land Purchase Bill, stated that it was neither fair, just nor equitable, for the people of the town to be compelled to assist in purchasing freeholds for rich farmers; but at the same time his desire was to abolish the leasehold system altogether; for although great injustices would be done to some, the greater number would be benefited. The earnest desire of the Government is to do all they can to rid the Colony of the leasehold system, by purchasing all the remaining estates, if possible. The hon. member for Tryon (Mr. Howatt), referred to a certain offer said to have been made by the proprietor of Lot 25, to dispose of that lot to the Government. When the matter came to the notice of the Government, no time was lost in inquiring what the proprietor would take for the estate; but no decision was yet been reached. In the purchase of that estate a good deal was to be thought of; the rent was only eight pence currency per acre, and if the land were bought at fourteen shillings per acre, it would be dearly purchased. The Government would not be justified in purchasing it, unless something would be returned in return for what the estate would cost. Lot 13 was not mentioned in the Speech, but its purchase was as well considered by himself as by his hon. colleague. He (Hon. Leader of the Government) had more influence than the hon. member, in reference to the purchase of that lot. But he had made a digression. The paragraph more immediately before the attention of the Committee related to the benefits of Exhibitions.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE referred to the difference of opinion which existed respecting the propriety of placing the building referred to on Queen Street. As the law was explained, and the hon. member proposed to build on the Square or to build till another square was opened, considering the great necessity which existed for increased accommodation in public offices, was not desirable.

On the clause relating to the extension of accommodation in the Savings Bank being read, several members spoke in favor of granting the increased accommodation required.

Hon. Messrs. Bell, Strong, Macneil and hon. T. Howatt, advocated the establishment of a branch of the Savings Bank and several public offices in Summerside.

Hon. Mr. Gordon was glad that the subject had been brought forward, and hoped that the bill would move for the establishment of a branch of the Savings Bank, and the public offices referred to in Georgetown also.

The paragraph relating to the extension of the Terms of the Supreme Court called for a lengthy speech from the Hon. Col. Secretary, showing the necessity for such extension, and the laws which Sutors sometimes sustained by having their suits postponed from one time to another.

Hon. Mr. BEE did not like to vote without further information upon such an important question as the construction of a trunk line of railway from Alberton to Georgetown. He had been given to understand that the members of the western part of the Island would not support the proposition unless the line should go to Tignish. Others would require it to go to Souris, and still others would require it to go to Summerside. He would vote in favor of the proposition unless the line should go to Tignish. Others would require it to go to Souris, and still others would require it to go to Summerside. He would vote in favor of the proposition unless the line should go to Tignish.

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into Confederation. Such a thing was possible, but not very probable. He thought it would not retard the settlement of the Land Question. He thought his constituents would not oppose it if it cost only £500 per mile. He thought it would more likely cost £750,000 than £500,000, and the interest to be £45,000 instead of 30,000.

Hon. Mr. Walker was not altogether opposed to a railroad, but was afraid the expense would be too much for the Colony to sustain at present. If it were taken direct to Georgetown, it would only go through 11 or 12 miles of King's County, and that would be unfair to his constituents. He would not support the proposition under any circumstances unless the road would go to Souris. He did not think a railroad on the Island would pay and therefore that the time had not arrived to commence such an undertaking.

Hon. Mr. DINGWALL said they were sorry to represent the wishes of the people, and as the subject of a railway had never been fully before them he could not say what their wishes in respect to it were. He believed it was a hasty, premature movement, but he was willing to give the Government a fair chance to test the minds of the people and to carry out their views. If the people were found to be in favor of the enterprise he would not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. Gordon thought that if we were to keep our position in the march of civilization we would have to build a railroad. He believed that the Colony could not prosper without a railway, but he believed that a majority of his constituents were in favor of the enterprise he felt that he could not go for it without appealing to them. He thought it would be unwise to act hastily in the matter, but would like to see the people educated up to it.

The Address was reported to the House, and agreed to without amendment.

On Saturday, the Council waited upon His Honor the Lieut. Governor, with their Address, to which His Honor made a brief reply.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House a message from His Honor the Lieut. Governor, together with a copy of various despatches and public papers.

House adjourned till Friday next.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House a message from His Honor the Lieut. Governor, with several public despatches. Also, a copy of the Blue Book for the year 1869, Lapsed and Light Duty Accounts for the year 1870, and the Postmaster General's Accounts for the past year. All of which were ordered to be laid on the table.

The Postmaster General, in his report recommended a reduction of the charge for registering letters and Hon. Col. Secretary and Hon. Mr. BEE spoke in favor of making such reduction.

A Bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Atty. General, to explain and amend the Act relating to the terms of and proceedings in the Supreme Court. The said Bill was read a first time, and Hon. Col. Secretary, on rising to move that it be read a second time, explained that it was merely a declaratory Bill, and the object in passing it with such precipitation was to prevent a contemplated difficulty that might arise respecting the trial of several grave criminal offences in the Supreme Court then sitting at Georgetown.

A law had been passed two years ago to enable the Court to conclude the trial of any case on which the jury had reported a verdict, but which had expired; but as the word "sent" was used in that Act, the Judges were doubtful whether it would apply to Crown prosecutions. This Bill was intended to set the question at rest. The said Bill was then read a second time, referred to a Committee, and reported agreed to; read a third time and passed.

Two Bills were brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. J. C. PONS, viz:—"A Bill to increase the amount of deposits to be received in the Savings Bank," and "A Bill to continue certain Acts therein mentioned." The said Bills were severally read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

SATURDAY, March 4.

Hon. Col. Secretary on rising to move for the second reading of a Bill to increase the amount of deposits to be received in the Savings Bank, said that as £50,000 was all that could be received in the Savings Bank according to law, and that limit had been reached it was necessary in order that people of saving habits might have all the benefit which that institution was calculated to confer, to increase the amount. The Bill contemplated increasing the amount to £100,000.

Hon. Mr. Bell would like to see branches of the Savings Bank established in Prince and King's counties, and thought it would be better to make the necessary provision in this Bill.

Hon. The President would also like to see branch Banks established in the other Counties with a delay; but thought it would be necessary to bring in a separate Bill for that purpose.

Hon. Col. Secretary said that as it was a money Bill, the House could not amend it; but he had no doubt but a separate Bill would be introduced in the House of Assembly.

Hon. Mr. McDonald saw no objection to establishing branches in the other Counties, providing it could be done without too great expense to the Government; but he thought it would be necessary to bring in a separate Bill.

Hon. Mr. Strong thought provisions would be made in this Bill to establish branches of the Savings Bank in Prince and King's Counties; but he was satisfied with the Col. Secretary's explanation.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne thought it was highly necessary to have a branch of the Savings Bank established in each of the other Counties, and hoped a Bill would be introduced for that purpose before the end of the Session.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said the demands of the Prince County Members were very reasonable and should be complied with. The Bill was read a second time referred to a Committee, and reported agreed to; read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col. Secretary Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine what laws have expired or are expiring, presented their report.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary a Bill to continue certain Acts therein mentioned was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

After a few desultory remarks the House was resumed and progress reported.

At one o'clock, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having, by command, appeared at the Bar, His Honor was pleased to assent to two Bills, viz:—"A Bill to explain and amend an Act relating to the terms of and proceedings in the Supreme Court and a Bill to increase the amount of deposits to be received in the Savings Bank."

Summary of Legislative Council Proceedings.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

The House, in committee of the whole