That until the whole tenantry secured the fee-simple of their farms, agrarian grievances would exist, retarding the prosperity of the country; it was therefore desirable to adopt measures by which the whole question might be finally set at rest.

At the close of a long debate on the question, on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, that the bill be read a second time, Mr Prowse moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day three months, which amendment was negatived on the following division, viz:

Yeas—Hons Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Duncan, Messrs. Brecken, Prowse, McLennan, Green, Ramsay—9.

Nays—Hons. Attorney General, Col Secretary, Howlan, Kelly, Laird, Davies, Callbeck, Messrs. McCormack, Kickham, Cameron, Jenkins, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Arseneaux, McNeill, Bell, Howat —17.

The Bill was accordingly committed to a Committee of the whole House, Mr Bell in the chair. Reported progress.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 13.

House in Commitee on the Report of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public accounts for the past year.

Said Report shows that the revenue received during the Financial year, ending 31st January, 1867, amounted to £95,442 17s 1d. The expenditure, £154,345 14s 8d—showing an excess of expenditure over the Revenue of £58,902 17s 7d, which, added to the balance against the Colony, in the previous years amounts to £135,542 17s 8d. In that amount is included £82,344 paid by the Government for 220,469 acres of of land purchased during the past year, from the sales of which, there is included in the Revenue £10,742 19s 7d. The above balance against the Colony also includes all Treasury Notes, Warrants and Debentures issued up to that date.

The Revenue for the past year shows an increase of £27,401 13s 2d over the previous year. The total recipts for and on account of Crown and Public Lands during the past year, amounted to £16,-148 10s 6d. The expenses during the same period, including the loss of Land Tax and Interest, amounted to £5,862 5s 3d—showing a surplus of £10,-286 4s 3d over and above expenses.

On motion of Mr. Brecken, seconded by Dr Jenkins, that the House go into Committee on the Bill in addition to, and amendment of, the Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown.

Hon Mr. Howlan remarked upon the importance of the Bill just presented. It contemplated levying an additional tax on the citizens of Charlotetown and several other matters of grave importance. He was, therefore, of opinion that it would be premature at that late stage of the session to entertain the Bill. He observed that hon members from different parts of the country manifested great anxiety to get through the business already before the House in order that they may get to their homes and attend to their agricultural pursuits. He was, therefore, of opinion that it would be unwise to enter into a debate on the merits of the different clauses of a Bill of more than ordinary importance, and he would, therefore, move, in amendment, that said Bill be read that day three months, and that it be published in the *Royal Gazette* for the information of the public.

Dr Jenkins said that the hon member, Mr Howlan, need not feel any alarm at the Bill. It was not conferring powers on an irresponsible body. It was simply a Bill to enable the City Corporation to levy a tax on its own citizens as that Legislature had to levy an assessment on the general public. It would not occupy much of the time of the House to put the Bill through its Committee.

Hon Mr McAu'ay—It appeared by the Bill, if enacted, taxes would be levied on goods, the property of certain parties, if landed at Charlottetown. With the hope that such a tax would induce importers to direct their attention to Georgetown, where no such tax existed, he would support the Bill.

Mr Brecken said that though the Bill might contain some objectionable clauses, he hoped it would be be allowed into Committee, and that some of the clauses alluded to might be struck out. One of the principal objects of the Bill was to raise fdnds for the Fire Department. He then alluded to the calamitous fires of last Summer, the spread of which might, to a great extent, have been prevented had the Fire Department been in that state of efficiency which, since then it has been raised. A Steam Fire Engine had been imported from England at a heavy expense. An Engineer was appointed, and a large and efficient company of Firemen formed in connection with the Steam Fire Engine, and now the citizens of Charlettetown only asked that hon. House to be allowed to tax themselves to keep up the Fire Department. Surely, therefore, that right would not be denied to them.

Hon Col Secretary regretted that the bill was not presented at an earlier period of the Session. He agreed with the remarks of the hon members for the City, relative to the great necessity of supporting the Fire department, and as much Government property, as well as that of citizens, was at the mercy of the devouring element in the absence of an efficient Fire Department, he hoped some limited sum would be contributed from the public funds of the Colony towards sustaining, efficiently, that Department.

Hon Mr Davies—There were clauses in the bill which he would not support, but owing to the absolute necessity of sustaining the Fire Department, he would vote for the bill going into Committee, and then objectionable clauses could easily be struck out.

Mr. McLennan—Though it was late in the Session, he would support going into commiitee on the bill. It was not fair to deny the citizens of Charlottetown, or any other place, the right to tax, through its representatives, its inhabitants.

Mr Howatt—The principles of the bill were such, if adopted, as would lead indirectly to a tax on the whole community. He had not heard that any expression of opinion in favor of the bill had been given at public meetings or elsewhere, by the citizens of Charlottetown. He would not, therefore, at that late hour of the Session, support the bill. Though the City Council was an elective body, they might err in the discharge of their civic duties.

Hon Leader of the Opposition hoped the citizens of Charlottetown would thank the hon member (Mr Howatt) for his active care of their rigths, of which he assumed to be the representative on this matter. That hon member appeared to act in the double capacity of Representative for Tryon and Charlottetown. It would require no great time to put the Bill through Committee, where all its objectionable features could be removed.

Mr. Reilly—Under existing circumstances he could not see how the Corporation of the capital of Colony could be sustained, if the hands of the City Council were to be thus tied up. Hon members should not oppose the whole bill because it had some objectionable points.

Mr. Bell—It was, indeed, too bad to ask that House at so late a stage, to discuss the merits of the bill in question, which was admitted on all sides to be objectionable.

Mr. Prowse would support the bill and leave those whom it effected to judge hereafter of its merits, that House might be saved other expenditures for city purposes, if the bill in question became law.

Mr. McNeill was in favor for the present of causing the bill to be published for the information of the country. If found expedient it could be entertained next session.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—There appeared to him to be a great discrepancy between the manifest necessities of the city and the conduct of its Civic Representatives in delaying to present their bill to the House until that late hour. There was an apparent want of harmony in their actions. The disastrous conflagration of last summer should have proved a warning to them, and they should have matured their measures at an earlier period, he would, however, from the necessity there existed for an efficient Fire Department, support going into committee on the bill.

Hon Mr Callbeck—The House was not bound to adopt all the provisions of the bill. Why not, therefore, go into Committee? As to the objections relative to the lateness of the Session, the same would be believed, be offered at an earlier period as well. He explained the condition of the Fire Department, and the necessity of sustaining it in an efficient manner. Had the officers and men of that Department the proper means at their disposal, the spread of the fire of last summer could, in his opinion, have been prevented, and now that a new Steam Fire Engine had been imported, and the whole department placed on a good footing, he sincerely hoped hon members would consider the necessity that existed for the provisions made by that bill to raise funds in aid of that important Department. Government property in the city was subject to the same danger from fire with the property of private citizens, and was also protected equally with others by the Fire Department. Surely then no reasonable objections could be offered to a bill asking the right only to tax the citizens and property owners of Charlottetown. The city was now almost bankrupt, and how, he would ask, could the corporation afford to appropriate funds which they did not possess to the support or efficient management of the Fire Department. He therefore hoped hon. members would weigh well their objections to the bill.

Mr McCormack was opposed to the Bill, but had it been introduced at an earlier period the case might be different. It was now high time that the session was drawn to a close.

The question was put on the amendment submitted by the Hon Mr Howlan, as follows:—

Yeas—Hons Howlan, Laird; Messrs P Sinclair, Cameron, Kickham, Howatt, G. Sinclair, Arseneaux, Bell, McNeill, McCormack, Ramsay—12.

Nays—Messrs Brecken, Jenkins, Reilly, Owen, Green, McLennan, Prowse; Hons Coles, Callbeck, Haviland, Henderson, Davies—12.

The committee being equally divided, his honor the Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Howlan Chairman of the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance with the Resolutions adopted on Friday last relative to the amendment of the Small Debt Act, presented to the House a Bill authorizing the establishment of additional Small Debt Courts at Summerset and Montague Bridge, and for other purposes named therein.

The Bill was received and read.

Hon. Att'y General, Chairman Private Bills Committee, presented a Bill to enable Gorge C. Stiles, of Westmorland, N. B., to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels.

Said Bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill to appropriate the supplies granted to Her Majesty for the year 1867.

Received and read.

House in Committee of the whole on the Loan Bill.

The principles of that Bill having been fully explained and discussed at a previous stage of the proceedings, the debate, when in Committee, did not differ very materially from that already given relative to the principle features of that measure.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the clause authorizing the Government to negotiate a loan was amended by the insertion of a provision limiting the total amount to be borrowed to £100,-000 stg., said sum to be raised wholly, or in part, in this Island or in Great Britain, or elsewhere, as might be ordered from time to time by His Excellency in Council.

That being the only alteration of any importance, the bill was reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 14.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time and agreed to.

When in Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Mr Brecken alluded to the remarks made on a previous occasion when the grant of £20 to St. Ann's School was before the House. He had then stated and would now repeat, that from a sense of justice, he felt it his duty to support that grant; but as he had been charged with making use of assertions without proof, relative to the sentiments taught from books of a disloyal tendency in a certain school in this city, he would now read extracts from a book called Graces' Outlines of History, published at New York, and contended that the history in question was of a disloyal and anti-British character, and should not be tolerated in any British Colony.

Hon Attorney General said that the history in question should have been reported to the proper authorities. The Visitor of Schools should have made the matter known to the Board of Education at the time when it was said that that book had been in the School alluded to, which was now some four years past. He disapproved of the sentiments contained in the history in question.

Hon Leader of the Opposition concurred with the remarks made by the Hon Attorney General. Objectionable books should not be tolerated in any School or College receiving Government patronage.

Hon Mr Howlan said that at the time when it was reported that the history alluded to by the hon member, Mr Brecken, was used in that School, the late Government were in power, and that he (Mr Brecken) should have then, and not now, examined into the correctness of the report. It was the duty of the Visitor of Shools and the Board of Education to have investigated the matter at that time, now four years since, and not have the question now brought up.

Mr Kickham said that people living in mixed communities should guard against the introduction of any principles that would lead to bickerings or disputes. He thought it was unnecessary to question the loyalty of any of Her Majesty's liege subjects in this Colony.

Continued on second page.

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Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

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☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

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Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settle into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician.

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Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger; they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.

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If these Pills be used according to the printed direction and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.

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Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions

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All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as corrective of the humors affecting them.

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Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bountifully into the parts affected.

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The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of hat organ.

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JOHN P. IRVING.

Ch'town, May 1, 1867. P I tf

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The Light will stand at a height of forty feet above the level of the sea.

Cape Gaspé bearing S. E. by S. half S.
Cape Haldimand, South. } By Compass.
Cape Basin, W. half S.

By order of the Board,

E. B LINDSAY, Cl. T. Ho. Q.

Trinity House, 15th May, 1867. 4i