The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

VOL. XVII. | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867. | NO. 30

FISHERMEN!

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AT THE

City Hardware Store,

FOR

Cod & Hake Fishing,

55 Doz. LINES 90 Gross HOOKS,
5 000 SNOODS for Gauging,
600 lbs. LEADS,
30 doz Splitting and Throating Knives.

Mackerel Fishing,

20 superior BAIT MILLS,
100 doz Bait Mill KNIVES,
70 do. LINES, 320 Gross HOOKS,
24 do Snappers, 600 JIGS,
40 do. Jig Rasps, 150 lbs. Pewter,
62 do Splitting and Bait Knives,
Manilla and Hemp Cordage,
Paints, Oils, &c

A good assortment of

Cooper's Tools.

Charlottetown, May 13 1867 6w

FISHERMEN'S OUTFITS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as

Salt,	Flour,
Barrels,	Bread,
Pogies,	Beans,
Clams,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Butter,
Cod do	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Beef,
Cod do	Lard,
Mackerel Jigs,	Tea,
Cod Leads,	Coffee,
Cotton Duck,	Sugar,
Do Sail Twine,	Molasses,
Bait Knives,	Spices,
Splitting Knives,	Pickles,
Jig Rasps,	Lanterns,
Bait Heavers,	Boiled Oil,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,
Oil Clothes,	Vinegar,
Sou' Westers,	&c, &c, &c

He also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL and other FISH.

I C HALL

Charlottetown, May 20 1867.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on private terms, the

Cargo of the Brigt. 'Helen Davies.'

just arrived from DEMERARA, consisting of—

13 Hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
56 Bbls do do do
50 do fine granulated do
60 Puns rich Muscovado MOLASSES,
30 do medium quality,
20 do dark,
91 do Strong Demerara RUM,
500 COCOA NUTS.

Apply to J. & T. MORRIS, or to

DANIEL DAVIES

Ch'town May 6, 1867.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE.

Per "Lotus," from London; "Empress" from Glasgow; L C Owen," Undine," and Helen Malcolm," from Liverpool

35 BALES and Cases DRY GOODS.
4 Bales White and Colored Cotton Warp,
100 Bolts Bleached Navy Canvas,
30 Bolts Clipper Duck, for Boat Sails,
20 Hhds. D-Kuyper's Gin,
4 Casks BRANDY,
6 Casks Scotch Whiskey,
44 Chests and half chests TEA,
12 Kegs Bi carbonate Soda,
6 Casks Washing Soda,
6 Bbls and Cases CONFECTIONERY,
6 Kegs and 3 Cases Colman's Mustard,
1 Keg Cream Tartar,
1 Cask Epsom SALTS,
1 Case Nutmegs, 3 Bbls. Currants,
1 do Indigo,
1 Bbl. ALUM, 1 Bbl Saltpetre,
1 do Copperas,
30 Boxes Raisins, 1 Bag Pepper,
2 Cases Castor OIL,
20 Crates EARTHENWARE.

Together with LARGE STOCK ON HAND, will be sold LOW to the Trade for *Cash or approved credit.*

P W. HYNDMAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

MONEY! MONEY!

ALL ACCOUNTS not paid by the first of JANUARY, 1867, will be placed in the hands of my Attorney for recovery.

GEORGE COLES.

17th Dec., 1866.

P. E. ISLAND Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber would hereby inform his numerous friends and customers that he has in course of preparation, a very superior style of

LADIES' KID BOOT,

suitable for the coming season. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, in every variety, such as

Ladies' and Misses'

Balmoral Kid BOOTS,	Congress BOOTS,
Grain Calf Congress do,	Serge do,
do Balmoral do,	Imitation Lace do,
&c. &c.	&c.

Gents' and Boys'

Calf Tap soled BOOTS,	Balmoral BOOTS,
do Single do do,	Shooting do,
Grain Leather do,	Knee do,
Heavy Congress do,	Kip do,
Light do do,	Brogans & Shoes,
&c. &c.	&c.

Wholesale Dealers before sending their orders abroad should call and examine the large and varied stock of

Ladies' & Misses', Gents' & Boys'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Specially manufactured for the Trade of P E Island

GEORGE NICOLL

South Side Queen's Square, March 4th 1867 } tf

Notice to Mariners.

THE exact position of the Fixed White Light at the North Cape of Prince Edward Island is

Latitude N.	Longitude W.
47° 3' 40"	63° 59' 19"

Elevation Eighty feet.

JNO. WM MORRISON,
Asst. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 29. 1867 }

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

JUST RECEIVED, from ENGLAND, of best quality, and for sale at a low price—

Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases,

4 holes jewelled	£3 10 0
Do. in Hunting Cases	4 0 0
English Levers	9 0 0

Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety, by

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker, Snoddon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1866

FRESH GROUND RICE,

FOR Sale by

WM. R. WATSON.

Jan. 7, 1867.

FOR SALE.

PUNS. strong proof Demerara RUM.
Do do Cuba do
(good flavor.)
Qr. Casks Pale BRANDY (Pinet Castillon & Co.)
Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels Bright Retailing MOLASSES
Hhds, Tierces and Barrels Bright Barbadoes and Centrifugal SUGAR
Bbls Granulated SUGAR,
Bbls CORNMEAL, Painted PAILS
Boxes Soap, Boxes Boston Candles 25 lbs. each
Bbls Cider Vinegar, N Y Sole LEATHER
Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 10's
Bbls Kerosine, Boxes Bunch Raisins
Half and Qr Boxes Layer Raisins,

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Auctioneers' Row.

Ch'town May 20, 1867.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has REMOVED from his old premises in the rear of the Bank of P E Island, to the Store next door south of the said Bank, formerly occupied by Mr MORIN LOWDEN.

RALPH W. BRECKEN.

May 20, 1867 3m

SINGER'S NEW STYLE SEWING MACHINE,

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in introducing to the Ladies of Charlottetown and the Island in general, SINGER'S New Style SEWING MACHINE, which is now presented to the Public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE

in existence. The Machine in question is simple, compact, durable, and beautiful. It is quiet, light-running, and capable of perfoming a variety of work never before attempted on a single machine.

The Subscriber has fitted up Rooms expressly for the purpose of exhibiting the above Machine, where a competent person will be in attendance to give every instruction that may be required.

JOHN HIGGINS,
Sewing Machine Depot.

Great George St. May 20, 1867. 2m

COPPER PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accumulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c, on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I C HALL

Charlottetown, May 20. 1867.

Cotton Duck.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russels Mills Cotton Duck.

the subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1867.

BOAT.

STOLEN from BRIGHTON SHORE, on SUNDAY, the 19th inst, a Ship's Boat, painted dark, with a white stripe. Whoever will deliver the said Boat to the undersigned, will be rewarded for their trouble.

W. H. HOWKIRK.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES belonging to the Subscriber, situate on the MALPEQUE ROAD, opposite St Dunstan's College, and about one and a half mile from Charlottetown. There are two Pasture Lots attached to the House, but the purchaser may have six, if required. Two-THIRDS of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage. Possession could be had on the 1st of June next.

The Subscriber also offers for Sale Two HOUSES in Hillsborough Street, Charlottetown, on the same terms as above.

JOHN MORRIS.

May 20, 1867. 6w

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a single WHITE LIGHT will be SHEWN on the PENINSULA in the BAY of GASPE, during the season of the NAVIGATION, to serve as a GUIDE to VESSELS passing the NARROW CHANNEL between Sandy Beach and the main land opposite.

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

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

By order of the Board
E. B. LINDSAY,
Cl T. Ho Q

Trinity House, Quebec, 15th March, 1867. 4i [May 20.]

Pianoforte for Sale.

A VERY handsome and superior toned Cottage Cabinet 6¾ Octavo PIANOFOTE, Rosewood Case in excellent order, for sale. Original cost, Forty guineas

For particulars enquire of MR. GEORGE DOUGLASS, Kent street

Ch'town, March 25, 1867

Indigo. Indigo.

300 LBS, in Boxes, 10 lbs each, (warranted) For Sale by N. RANKIN

May 13, 1867.

IMPORTATIONS For Fall Season, 1866,

AT THE

British Warehouse,

COMPLETED.

THE Public in general will find in our Establishment a Large and Varied Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

that will compare favourably with any in the market,

and will prove to purchasers second to none, for style, value, and price.

Inspection solicited.

W. & A. BROWN.

Dec 3, 1866.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

AT

Apothecaries' Hall.

JUST received from the well-known House of T WHALLEY, Liverpool per Ship "Undine," a supply of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, also a choice lot of FLOWER SEEDS, which may be relied on. For sale at Apothecaries' Hall, Queen's Square.

May 13 1867

POGIES! POGIES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand

200 Barrels Prime PGIES,

which will be disposed of in lots to suit Purchasers.

CARVELL BROS

Ch'town, 22nd April 1867 ist ins tf

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1866.

TURNIP SEED! TURNIP SEED!

THE Subscriber has just received from Scotland, a large quantity of

Skirvings' Purple top SWEEDE,
Laings' do do do
Green top do
Bronze top do
The King of the Sweede and Yellow Bullock TURNIP SEED.

All warranted to be fresh and good. Sold wholesale and retail.

HENRY A HARVIE,
Queen Street

May 27 1867

Constantly on Hand.

SUGAR,

in Hhds and Bbls.

MOLASSES,

in Puncheons, Tierces and Bbls.

FLOUR, CORN-MEAL and RICE

RAISINS,

in half and quarter boxes.

IRON and STEEL.

W W LORD

Ch'town April 29th 1867

Selling Daily! Who wants Bargains?

THE Subscribers have decided to Sell the whole of their extensive Stock of Dry Goods Hardware, and Groceries, at unusually low prices for CASH. All persons having money to expend will find they can make a profitable investment of it by purchasing from us at Georgetown or Montague Bridge any article comprised in our Stock. The

DRY GOODS

CONSIST IN PART OF:

Grey, White, and Printed Cotton; Striped and Fancy Shirtings, in Cotton and Wool; Cotton and Linen Bed-tick and Sheeting; Cambric Lining; Silesia, Holland, Casban, and Fancy Linings; Coburgs, Orleans, Winceys, Merinos, Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, Checks, and other Dress Goods; Shawls and Mantles in variety; Mantle Cloths, Tweed, Satinet, Beaver, Doeskin, Whitney, Pilot and Broad Cloth; Ready made Clothing; Ladies, Gents' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Hats, Caps, Furs and Hosiery; Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Fancy Goods in varety; Tailors' Trimmings, &c, &c, &c

Hardware,

COMPRISES:

Flat, Round and square Iron, best Scotch, German Cast, Blister, Spring, and Shoeing Steel, all sizes of Nails, Spikes and Brads, both cut and wrought; Horse Nails, Plough Mounting, Window Glass, Chain Traces, Codlines and Hooks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes and Forks, Stoves and Stovepipe, Shelf Hardware, &c, &c., &c

Groceries.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Lucine and Kerosine Oil, Lubricating Oil, Paint Oil, Varnish and Paints; Prime pickled Herring, dry Codfish and Scale Fish, barrels Pork and Beef, &c, &c, &c

Canvas, No. 1 to No. 6, Hemp Cordage from 9 thread Ratlin to 5½ inch, Sail Twine, Pitch, Tar and Rosin.

All the above goods and many other articles are now offered to the public at extremely low figures for Cash.

We want the cash. Don't you want the bargains? Come with your money, for without it great bargains cannot be expected.

A. A. MACDONALD & BROS,
Georgetown.
MACDONALD & BROS,
Montague.

February 11th 1867

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME ENTIRE HORSE off "Sambo," out of a powerful Mare got by Saladin, stands 15¾ hands high, girths 5½ feet, 3 years old — color, brown — legs, feet, mane and tail, all black.

AL. LESLIE.

Souris, 13th May, 1867. 4w.

To Anglers.

FISHING TACKLE in all varieties for sale at the CITY DRUG STORE, VICTORIA BUILDING, Queen Street.

W. R. WATSON.

May 20, 1867.

WANTED!

A FARMER and his WIFE, to take charge of a New Farm at Cascumpec Village. French preferred.

Apply to Mr J. E. S. Bagnall, Charlottetown, or Mr. Thomas Hopgood, Lot 6, Cascumpec.

May 20, 1866 tf

JOSEPH F. ELLIS, INSURANCE, SHIPPING, AND GENERAL AGENT, STOCK BROKER, CONSIGNEE, &c. PICTOU, N.S.

REFERENCES:

Hugh Hartshorne, Esq. Solicitor	Halifax.
Messrs. Black, Bros & Co, Merchants	Halifax.
J B Bland, Esq. Banker	Halifax
Jonathan C. Allison, Esq. Merchant	Halifax
John M. Walker, Esq	St John, N. B.

☞ Business respectfully solicited

May 20, 1867 3m

1867. SEEDS. 1867

THE Subscriber has received from the well known House of THOMAS WHALLEY, Nursery and Seedsman, 12, St. George's Crescent, LIVERPOOL—

A Supply of Garden Seeds;

Also, on hand, from BOSTON:

Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Carrot, Onion, Cannon Ball, California & Marblehead Drumhead Cabbage

SEEDS.

WM. R. WATSON.

VICTORIA BUILDING Queen St } May 6, 1867.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, immediately on the arrival of the Bark LOTUS, now daily expected, when landed on the wharf—

20 Casks and qtr. Casks best HOLLAND GIN,
20 Chests and half Chests best TEA
A Lot of EARTHEN and GLASSWARE.

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, May 6 1867

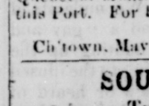
For Quebec or Montreal,

THE Brigt. SILVER LIGHT, M KEEFE, Commander, 202 tons register, now on her way from Sidney, will be dispatched to Quebec or Montreal immediately on her arrival at this Port. For Freight, &c. apply to

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, May 6 1867

SOURIS PACKET



THE SCHR *JOSEPHENE* will commence her trips as a Packet between Souris and Charlottetown, calling at Georgetown, immediately after opening of Navigation

A. CHIVERIE, Master.

Ch'town, P. E. I., March 11 1867. 3m

RUM! RUM! RUM!

20 PUNCHEONS of Old Demerara RUM for Sale at Subscriber's Establishment, in or out of Bond.

GEORGE COLES.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1866.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, May 9, (*continued*)

EDUCATION BILL (*second reading.*)

Hon. Mr McDONALD, on rising to move the second reading of a bill to continue and amend certain acts therein mentioned relating to education, said: This bill was introduced by the Government with a view to remedy the defects and deficiencies found to exist in the education Act as it stands. A large portion of the teachers' salaries has to be raised directly by the people, and that gives dissatisfaction. Those whom it more affects desire a change as soon as possible, but, owing to the lateness of the season at which the Legislature met, we found that we could not devote as much time to it as would be necessary to mature the bill and make it efficient in every respect. However, with a view to meet the wants of the country, the Government have introduced this bill. It is only passed for one year, with a view to appoint a committee to enquire into the whole subject and report upon it next session, so that the whole scheme, and the Acts relating to it, may be taken up and consolidated and made as perfect as possible. I believe it is the desire of your honors both on the Government and Opposition side of the House, to make the scheme as perfect as possible, and to sink all party differences in so doing. The principal provisions of this bill are, that instead of the inhabitants being assessed directly by the trustees to make up the deficiency in the teacher's salary the whole amount is to be paid from the treasury and at a higher rate. By the provisions of this bill the district teachers, of the second class, will receive £60, and that is an increase on the amount they at present receive of £15. Female teachers will receive £38, and under the Act of 1863 they only received £30 from the treasury, and the balance had to be made up by the inhabitants. The teachers of the first class will receive £45 instead of the amount they now receive. There is also provisions in the bill by which young teachers, who are teaching for the first year, do not receive the full salary which they will afterwards be intitled to. A reduction of £5 a year will be made each year till they are three years engaged in the occupation, because it is thought that will be an inducement to them to devote their time to teaching as a profession, seeing they will have a prospect of an increase in their salaries by following it up. These are the principal alterations in the salaries. They will be nearly the same as under the original Free Education Act. Grammar school teachers will receive £160. Teachers in Charlottetown £77. There is also a provision, which was prayed for in a petition which was presented here, that trustees of schools, in going before a magistrate to sign the teacher's certificate, might do so separately. Under the present Act they have to sign the certificate in the presence of each other. This was found to be a hardship and difficult at times. The increase in the teachers' salaries will entail an additional expenditure of about £5 000 upon the colony; but the Government have felt that they could pay that amount this year without increased taxation, as they have endeavored to keep the expenditure as low as possible. I am not prepared to say, however, that in another year it may not be necessary to put on additional taxation to keep up our educational system in as perfect a state as possible. Indeed the people, at any meeting I have attended, have expressed their willingness to bear additional taxation for this object. They find it a great hardship at present to pay the amount which comes upon them directly. It leads to a great deal of litigation, for there is scarcely a Small Debt Court in the Island in which there is not a number of cases, owing to the difficulty in making up this balance. The amount that each person has to pay is not great, but when the expense of those suits are added, it becomes larger and more burdensome to the people than if a sufficient tax were laid on to enable the Government to pay the whole from the revenue of the Colony. I believe this Act will prevent a good deal of this litigation, and be a benefit to the people generally. In looking over the reports of the School Visitors, I find that there are not so many children attending School as there were some years ago, and I also see that a considerable number of the schools are closed without any satisfactory reason being assigned for it. I think it may be traced in most cases to the difficulty which the trustees have experienced in collecting or recovering the amount they have to pay towards the teachers' salaries. If this Bill will have the effect of remedying that evil, and of getting those schools opened again, it will have one good effect at least. The amount paid by the Colony last year for education was £14,400, and with the additional expenditure it will probably be £20,-000 this year; still we trust that it will not increase the debt of the Colony beyond what it is at present. The Government have made every allowance for a large deficiency in the revenue for the next twelve months. We cannot expect it to be so large, because the importations are smaller, and will be smaller, as we have very little to export this spring; yet notwithstanding this, I believe the expenditure will be kept within due limits, and not exceed the revenue. I move that the bill be now read a second time.

Hon Mr HAYTHORNE: I rise, your honors, to second the motion for the second reading of the bill, and I would observe that from the little knowledge I have obtained of the feelings of the people, I think the alterations contemplated by this bill are universally called for. Even some of the gentlemen in the other branch of the Legislature, who assisted in carrying the present act into operation, now think it is better to revert to the old system, and as far as the people generally are concerned, I am sure that they are in favor of these alterations. However, the short time we have been in office has prevented us from making the Bill as perfect as could be desired, but I suppose it is not expected that we would be able to make it so perfect as to render amendments unnecessary at a future time. In other countries they are constantly making alterations in their educational systems, and it is probable that we will have to do so here. I do not think there will be any objections made to paying the whole of the teachers' salaries from the treasury. The great object is the education of our children, and if that can be done by expending £20,000 a year, I do not think it is paying too dearly for it. The young men who are now receiving education will have to perform different operations from those who preceded them. Their fathers went into the woods and had to clear the forest, but their sons will have to cultivate cleared farms, and to be successful they must do so upon scientific principles. These facts show us that it is desirable to have education as widely diffused as possible. My purpose in making these observations is to show the policy of making education compulsory, as it is in some other countries. The remarks of his honor who moved the second reading of the Bill, respecting so many schools being closed, have brought that point to my recollection. It is a question whether parents, who are not alive to the advantages of education, should not be compelled to send their children to school, for persons who have no education are liable to become a burden on the country. I therefore throw out the suggestion as to whether it would not be desirable to have a compulsory measure. I do not think it would be so burdensome as might be supposed, if the hours of attendance at the schools were shortened, as I think they should be.

The Bill was then read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Hon Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon Mr. BEER: I observe that considerable alterations are made by this bill, and I am glad that it is the case, that the teachers will receive the whole amount of their salaries from the treasury, for I am aware that many of the teachers were suffering great loss. The parents or trustees were liable to contribute £15 towards the teacher's salary, and it was supposed to be done; but I believe that in nine cases out of ten it was evaded. I am glad that the alteration is made, and I believe it was in contemplation last year to pay the whole amount from the treasury as soon as the present Act should expire. I am also pleased to know that the funds of the colony will allow the whole amount of the salaries to be paid from the treasury without additional taxation.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I regret that I was absent when this subject came before the House, as I was called away on business connected with the Agricultural Society. However, I would just express my opinion, that the interests of education would be promoted by having a School Visitor for each County. The duties of the visitors have, perhaps, been performed with as much skill and diligence as could be expected, considering the great distance they have to travel. But, as this Act is only to be passed for one year, I will not insist upon it further now, yet I will express the hope that the Government will see the necessity, next year, of making provision for the appointment of a Visitor for each County.

Hon. Mr PALMER: I do not see any objection to an amendment of that kind. The only objection that could be raised would be the additional expense. If a Visitor were appointed for each county the duties could be performed much more efficiently. But I am sure his honor would not like to see any gentleman appointed to that office who was not qualified to sustain it and perform the duties connected with it properly. When we consider the large amount expended for education, I think the duties of the School Visitors, and of the Board of Education, are greater and more responsible than we are apt to suppose, for a great deal depends upon the proper performance of the duties connected with those departments, as to the efficiency of the schools. I am afraid that the acts have been very much evaded within the last few years. I do not say to whom the fault is to be attributed; perhaps, there was a defect in the laws; but, from what I hear, I agree with your honors that the spirit of the law has not been complied with, and, in many instances, the teachers have not received the amount of salary which the Act contemplated they should receive. As to the suggestion of his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) to have a Visitor for each county, I think it would have a good effect; but I would remind his honor that none but a person of sufficient ability and respectability, integrity and independence should be appointed to the situation; and we cannot expect these qualities and qualifications unless an adequate salary is provided. That would probably be one great objection to the proposition. However, as this is not provided for in the Bill, and as it only provides for the ensuing year, I suppose the other Branch of the Legislature did not deem it of sufficient importance to make such a provision at present. Therefore, I think it would be inexpedient for us to attempt to make an alteration with a view of carrying out that object.

Hon. Mr BALDERSTON: This bill appears to meet the concurrence of all parties here, and as the whole subject is to undergo a thorough investigation next year, it is perhaps, unnecessary to make many observations upon it at present. As regards the School Visitors spoken of by two of your honors, I know there is an impression in the country that they are of very little use. The reports, I have been told, are often sent in by the teachers themselves. Their salaries, I suppose, are not sufficient to enable them to devote as much attention to the duties of the office as is necessary, in order to have the work properly and efficiently performed; and yet, if their salaries were increased, I suppose there would be objections to it. Many of the school rooms are too small; and now, when the whole of the teachers' salaries are to be paid from the Treasury, I think more attention should be paid to the school houses. Some of them are large enough, but a great many are not more than twenty feet square, and forty or fifty children in them. This causes a depression upon their spirits, and renders them unfit to engage in their studies with advantage. The children, in many cases, are very irregular in their attendance; and though I am not in favor of a compulsory law, yet, when parents are so careless, and when such a large portion of the public revenue is expended for education, I think there should be some way of compelling the attendance of the children, so that the intentions of the Legislature may be carried into effect. Many parents think that if they get a trifle of labor from their children, it is worth more than any education they can receive. Thus they are blind to their own duty, as well as to the interests of their children. I observe that the second class teachers only receive £5 more than the first class, and I do not think it is a fair remuneration for the additional education they require, and the additional training they have to undergo. I was surprised, on looking over the reports, to find that there are only about ten teachers of the second class on the Island, and I suppose the cause is to be traced to the inadequacy of their salaries. I did intend to make some movement with a view of raising the salaries of the second class teachers but as the whole subject is to undergo investigation next year, I will not press it now. The amendments made by this bill are good as far as they go, and they were certainly necessary, for in nineteen cases out of twenty, I believe, the teachers never received the £15 they were to have got from the people.

The House was then resumed, and the bill reported from the Committee agreed to.

COLLEGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, with a bill in addition to and amendment of, the Act for the establishment of the Prince of Wales College.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LAND QUESTION.

Hon Mr. BEER, in accordance with previous notice given in the order book, moved the House into Committee upon the public despatches.—Hon. Mr Gordon in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I do not know that there is any necessity to read the whole of the despatches, as they have already been read in this House. Some of them, however, are of great importance, and I would refer particularly to a despatch of the Colonial Minister, under date of the 18th August, 1866, in reference to the purchase of the Cunard Estate. That is a subject of great importance to the Colony, for it has been considered for a number of years, that the greatest obstacle to the final settlement of the "Land Question," would be overcome if that estate were purchased. I am happy to find that obstacle now overcome, though the Estate has been purchased at a pretty high rate, and the payments becoming due too soon for the advantage of the Colony but we cannot help that now. Still there are a number of small Estates which are not yet purchased, and I am sorry to find that the proprietors are not inclined to sell, either to the Government or to the tenants. I observe that there is also a considerable amount of correspondence in reference to the detachment of Her Majesty's Troops stationed here, and in all human probability they are about to be withdrawn. We know the reason they were sent for was troubles arising out of the non settlement of the "Land Question," and I am afraid that if they are now withdrawn that question will not be settled so easily. In the district I have the honor to represent there are a number of small estates—parts of townships—still held under the leasehold system, and the tenants on some of them have not the privilege of purchasing the fee simple of their farms on any terms. A portion of Lot 34 is held in this way, and also of Lots 33 35 36 and 37, known as the "Tracadie Estate;" also a part of Lot 48, and I believe the whole of Lot 50, belonging to Miss Fanning. On some of those estates disturbances and resistance to the law have taken place. As the largest estates are now purchased, I think some steps should be taken to get the proprietors on those small estates to agree to sell their lands on equitable terms; and from the sentiments contained in a despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated Downing Street, 2nd January, 1861, I think there is reason to believe that a compulsory measure for that purpose would meet the approval of Her Majesty's Government His Grace says:—

"I trust you will impress upon the Commissioners (if requisite) the necessity of avoiding, as far as possible, any steps calculated to excite unreasonable expectations, or to stimulate agitation. On the other hand, while assuring the proprietors that the award of the commissioners will not be enforced by Her Majesty's Government against any persons who have not, either personally or by their representatives, consented to refer their claims to arbitration, I should wish you also to observe to them, that their refusal to concur frankly in a measure which was intended to compose existing differences and which, so far as it has yet proceeded, has been assented to by a large portion of their body, may materially influence the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, if called upon hereafter to support them in any future disputes with their tenants."

Now, I gather from that despatch that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle and his successors would not object to a measure which would compel those small proprietors to accept a fair and reasonable price for their land, and no longer prevent the final settlement of that question, which has so long retarded the prosperity and endangered the peace of the Colony. I have prepared a resolution which I will submit, though I do not know whether any of your honors will support it. I do not offer this resolution with a view of throwing any obstacle in the way of the present Government, but rather to shew that I am willing to help them, for I believe they are sincere in their desire to settle this question. The following is the resolution I have prepared:

"*Whereas*, from the tenor of the Despatches now on the table it is evidently the intention of Her Majesty's Imperial Government to withdraw from the Island the small detachment of Her Majesty's Troops now stationed here.

"*And whereas* the occasion of the Troops being for the time located on the Island grew out of a resistance to the law brought about by the unsettled state of our 'Land Question,' and the great dissatisfaction that continues to exist on those few small Estates the Proprietors of which have to the present time refused either to sell their lands to the Local Government or to give their tenants the privilege of purchasing the fee simple of their farms on equitable terms.

"*And whereas* the future tranquility and prosperity of the Colony depend, in a very great measure, on the privilege being extended to every tenant on the township lands to become a freeholder, by purchasing either from the Government or from the proprietor, the freehold of the farm from which he obtains his livelihood.

"*Resolved*, Therefore, that an humble but respectful address be presented from this Legislative Council to Her Most Gracious Majesty praying that she will acquiese in the passing, by the Legislature of the Island, of a compulsory measure, having for its object the conferring on every tenant farmer in the Colony the privilege of becoming a freeholder on fair and equitable terms, and that Her Majesty will be pleased to withhold her sanction to the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Troops from this Colony until such compulsory Act of the Legislature shall become law."

This resolution may or may not be adopted by your honors; but I must say that I feel for those tenants who have not the privilege of purchasing their farms, and especially those among my own constituency. Those on the "Tracadie Estate" have poor land, short leases and high rent, and they have not the privilege of purchasing at any price. I believe it is the worst constituted portion of the Island in those respects. On Lot 50 they have not the privilege of purchasing either, and anything the Legislature can do to settle this great question I think they are in duty bound to attempt.

Hon the PRESIDENT: Perhaps it is very unusual for the minority to take the lead in an important question like this, without knowing what course the Government intend to pursue. The Government may have some measure in view for the settlement of this troublesome question, and I think it would be well for us to know whether anything is contemplated by them or not before we would adopt such a resolution as that which has just been offered, for I have no desire to adopt any measure that would be likely to embarrass them, if they intend to take up the question, as I trust they do. I would like to see the question settled, for it has retarded the prosperity of the Colony for many years; and, though it is competent for any gentleman to bring forward a resolution yet I think we should first have some intimation from the Government as to what course they intend to pursue. A large portion of the tenants are now in a position to make themselves freeholders; but, yet, there are some who have not that privilege, and it makes them feel more dissatisfied when they have not equal privileges with their fellow colonists. There should be something done to put an end to this agitation. The troops were brought here at great expense to the Colony, and this "Land Question" was the cause of that expenditure. I would like to hear what the Government intend to do, but they have not been long in power, and have had a good deal before them. I suppose, therefore, that we must not expect too much from them in so short a time.

Hon. Mr. LORD: As a member of the Government, I must express my opinion upon the resolution. There is only one part of it that I agree with, and that is the part which says that the proprietors should be compelled to sell at a fair price. I do not speak as a member of the Government, but I will say that I think there is a good deal of sound sense in that part of the resolution. But I do not know whether it is his honor's desire to take the wind out of the sails of the Government, or whether this resolution is intended as a vote of want of confidence in the present Executive; I hope his honor will explain that. I think the nature of the resolution should have been placed upon the order book, so as to give us some idea of its main features. It takes in a wide scope for discussion, and I suppose many persons will see the necessity of carrying it out to the letter, but I question whether it is advisable to attempt to do so at present. I do not stand up as the leader of the Government in this House; I will leave that to his honor on my right (Mr McDonald). I am glad to hear that his honor has such a desire to do something to settle the Land Question, for it is something new to have such a movement originate with that side of the House. However, it is well to be improving, and we should begin to feel more for our fellow-men. The purchase of the Cunard Estate was all very well, I suppose, and will, no doubt, be a benefit to the many, while it is an injury to the few. We know it has been stated at public meetings and other places, that the purchase of that Estate was one of the great causes of the embarrassment in trade. It has crippled our finances. A large amount of money had to be remitted to Europe to pay for that Estate, and another instalment will be due in a few months. I condemn the Government for making that purchase without providing some other means of obtaining funds for the payment of the instalments as they became due. They had no right to call upon the inhabitants of this Island to pay such a large sum, and thus to leave our finances in this crippled position. It is an injury to the mercantile community. Still I am willing to be silent and let that pass, though I may be subjected to some loss in getting exchange, for it a satisfaction to me to know that a great number of tenants will be benefited by that transaction. In reference to the small land holders, they are called small proprietors, it is true, but some of them have purchased their estates at a fair price, and no man should be compelled to sell his property without receiving value for it. I place those small proprietors in the same position in that respect as myself, and I do not think any Government have a right to compel me to sell my property for less, perhaps, than it cost me. Such legislation would be unjust. The leasehold system in this Island is, no doubt, a great grievance, and the Legislature should do whatever could be consistently done to redress that grievance, but it should be done in such a way that there would be no class legislation. Every man should receive value for his property. I know some of those proprietors have offered to sell their lands, and if there were another clause added to the "Land Purchase Bill," some of those estates might be purchased by the Government. But it is simply ridiculous to suppose that the proprietors will sell land for 7s. 6d. an acre, which has, perhaps, cost them 10s. There should be a strict adherence to truth and justice in those transactions. However, I have not had much experience in making speeches in this House, and I will only add, that I am obliged to his honor who tabled that resolution. It is lengthy and comprehensive, and I am sure it will be discussed with a great deal of pleasure by your honors.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: We are somewhat at a loss to know who the members of the Government are in this House, as they have never been announced to us. His honor who has just sat down, says he speaks as an independent member, and we would almost imagine that his honor who introduced that resolution (Mr Beer) was a member of the Government. We do not know, at least, who to address as the leader of the Government here. It is a very important question, and the resolution embraces a wide scope for discussion; but I think the members of the Government should give some intimation of what course they intend to pursue, otherwise it will perhaps be very little use to take up time in the discussion of this question at present. His honor who has just spoken appears favorable to the resolution, and I hope the measure contemplated will be one that we will be able to carry into effect. There are certainly some proprietors possessing small estates, which are worth more per acre than large estates with extensive tracts of wilderness land. They, perhaps, cannot be expected to sell their land at 7s. 6d. an acre, the highest price the Government can give under the "Land Purchase Bill;" and any practicable measure that could be adopted, consistent with truth and justice, to assist the tenants on those estates to become freeholders, would receive my hearty support.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am sure his honor knows very well who the members of the Government are, and though I am one of them, yet I speak in this case as an independent member, for I know the gentleman who introduced this resolution is neither a member nor a supporter of the Government, and I am also sure he did not expect it would be carried. At the same time, we may express the sentiments of our minds upon it, as we have a right to do, more especially as it comes from the Opposition side of the House. It is such an extraordinary affair, that I scarcely know how to grapple with it. It is something new to come from such a quarter, and I do not know, if there is much sincerity in it.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I claim to be thoroughly sincere in bringing forward this resolution. From the first agitation of the "Land Question," or at all events, since I have had a seat in the Legislature, I have been an advocate for having it settled on fair and reasonable terms—terms as favorable to the tenantry as could possibly be obtained. At the same time, I do not advocate such a measure as would deprive the proprietors of their lands without fair and reasonable remuneration. I was not an advocate for compelling them to sell at 7s. 6d. an acre; but I thought, and still think, they should be compelled to sell at a fair price. I would refer to such examples as my colleague (Mr. Haythorne) and the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, who have sold their lands to their tenants at a fair price, and also exercised great liberality in the time given for the payment of it. If the other proprietors would manifest such a liberal spirit, there would be no need for a compulsory measure. If they will not sell at 7s. 6d. an acre to the Government, why do they not take the example of those gentlemen and arrange a price with their tenants, at which they will sell? Why refuse to sell at any price? I know there is great opposition to a compulsory measure, in reference to land matters, but it is continually being done in Great Britain. Perhaps it is considered, for instance, that a railroad from one part of the country to another would be a public benefit, but it would go through the Parks of two or three noblemen, and they oppose it, yet they are compelled to give way for the public good, by accepting a fair and reasonable remuneration, which commissioners are appointed to estimate. And why should a few small proprietors stand in the way of the final settlement of our "Land Question," when it is almost accomplished, by holding their lands and refusing to sell at any price? I believe it was on the estates of those small proprietors that the disturbances arose which were the occasion of sending for the Troops at such great expense to the Colony. Their terms are very oppressive—short leases and high rents—while on the large estates the leases were for 999 years at one shilling an acre. Unless some measure is passed to compel them to sell their lands at a fair rate there may be disturbances upon those estates again. I have no wish to obstruct the Government or to offer them a factious opposition. I have not done so hitherto, but will give them a fair and honorable support in any measure which I conceive is calculated to advance the interests of the colony.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I give his honor credit for sincerity, for I cannot think it is his desire to embarrass either the Government or the people; but I think his resolution is rather premature. I am of opinion that we have very little to complain of at present, for we can get land as fast as the Government is prepared to purchase it. Still, if the proprietors are determined to hold out in opposition to the well understood wishes of the people, I would give him my support in passing a measure to compel them to sell at a fair price. I think, however, that his honor is, perhaps, a little over zealous in his desire to benefit the tenantry. We have all that object in view; but we must endeavour to arrive at a fair and just conclusion as to how it is to be