(*Continued from first page.*)

TUESDAY, March 31.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A bill to incorporate St. Peter's Bay Agricultural Society was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House. Hon. Mr. Dingwell in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am glad to see that the people of St. Peter's Bay are becoming a little more alive to their own interests, and I trust we shall see some benefits resulting from the establishment of this society. I must say that I think there is need of something to stir up the people in that part of the country, for while the people, in almost all other parts of the Island, are endeavoring to obtain as much mussel-mud as they can to improve their farms, there is scarcely any being taken up in St. Peter's Bay, and there is no part of the country where it is more required, for many of the old farms are not producing near as much as they did ten or fifteen years ago. There is something required to resuscitate those old farms, and as there is abundance of mussel-mud in St. Peter's Bay, I regret that the people have not commenced to use it more extensively. However, I hope this society will have the effect of putting a little more life and energy into them than they have hitherto manifested.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: One reflection arises from the application for acts of incorporation for King's and Prince Counties' Agricultural Societies, which is, that it should stimulate the people of Queen's County to do something of a similar kind. If such acts are necessary for those two Counties, surely one is no less necessary for this County; but I am afraid we are really without any efficient organization for the improvement of agriculture. There are various ways of stimulating and improving that branch of industry, and I think it can be better done through private means than by the Government, for it appears to me, that to substitute public for private means, is to destroy that self-dependence by which all successful men are characterized. The men who are actuated by a manly spirit of self-reliance are more likely to succeed than those who depend upon Government assistance. Therefore, I cannot help complimenting the people of those two Counties upon the step they have taken, and I think it casts a reproach upon the people of Queen's County that they have not such a society among themselves.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I am also pleased that the people of St. Peter's Bay have taken this step in advance, for it is well known that such societies are productive of good wherever they are established, and I have no doubt but they will be organized in, and flourish in many parts of the Island. As his honor from the second district of Queen's County, (Mr. Beer,) has established a branch of his business in that part of the country, and from the great interest he takes in agriculture, and thoroughly versed as he is in every thing connected with the improvement of the Island in general, I have no doubt but the Island will give the people, in that part of the country, the benefit of his assistance and advice. The societies established in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society in Charlottetown, have been allowed to die out. Perhaps one reason of it is, that they were established mainly for the purpose of importing agricultural implements. Plough-plates, mould-boards, and articles of that description, were imported and sold at a lower rate than they were sold by the very few individuals who imported them at that time; but afterwards, those engaged in business began to import agricultural implements more extensively. Then the society's depot being confined to one place in each county, while those doing business had stores in different parts, the people could there obtain what they required more conveniently, and, perhaps, at almost as cheap a rate. This took away a great part of the business for which the "Royal Agricultural Society" was established in the first instance. However, I do not think the operations of agricultural societies should now be confined to the importation of agricultural implements, for that is gone into other hands; but they should extend the sphere of their usefulness by placing themselves in communication with leading agriculturalists in other countries, with a view of introducing improved methods of farming. I will have much pleasure in supporting the bill.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I very much agree with your honors who have expressed your opinions upon this bill, for it is, no doubt, necessary for the interests of the country that agricultural societies should be established in various localities. It is very well known to your honors, that our shipbuilding, and some other occupations which follow, or are connected with it, must very soon come to an end; but I am happy to know that our agriculture is likely to progress and be a source of wealth to the country. His honor from the second district of Queen's County, (Mr. Beer,) made some very just remarks about mussel-mud, but I think he was rather under a mistake, in reference to the people of St. Peter's Bay not taking up any for their farms, for they have tried it and found it to answer well, and I believe that in a short time there will be a large number of mud diggers at work on that Bay. I trust that this society, encouraged, as I believe it will be, by the liberality of your honors, will prosper and be the means of effecting a great deal of good. It is pleasing to see such a disposition on the part of our leading men, to encourage and assist the agriculturalists of the colony.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am pleased to hear that the people of St. Peter's Bay are using mussel-mud upon their farms, for it was only yesterday that I made some inquiries of a person from that neighborhood respecting it, who gave me to understand that they were not taking up any. I know that in many parts of the Island, they are deriving incalculable benefits from the use of it. I was in conversation with a farmer from Prince County, a short time ago, who stated that five or six years ago he could scarcely raise hay enough to winter two horses and two cows, but he commenced using mussel-mud, and last year his crop was estimated at 100 tons. I know numbers of farmers are now cutting from 50 to 100 tons of hay each, who, a few years ago, did not raise near half of that quantity. I have been told that in New Glasgow, four different farmers have taken up 1000 loads each of mussel-mud this winter. Many persons are increasing the value of their farms from £100 to £200 a year, by the application of mussel-mud. I hope the people of St. Peter's Bay, when they see such an amount of wealth within their reach, will use it more extensively.

The House being resumed, the bill was reported agreed to without any amendment, and was then read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WILDERNESS LANDS BILL.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of public wilderness lands, said:—This bill was introduced by the Government for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of wilderness land. Your honors are aware that the wilderness land, now in the hands of the Government, upon the various estates which have been purchased amounts to about 130,000 acres, and under the provisions of the land purchase act, the Commissioner is only authorized to sell to such persons as are prepared to pay down 20 per cent. of the purchase money. It has been found that this provision operates rather injuriously, inasmuch as it prevents persons from taking up and settling upon those lands. It has been thought that a provision, by which persons would be allowed to settle upon the land without having to pay such a heavy instalment till they could get something from the soil, would be an advantage, and, with that view, this bill has been introduced. The principal provisions of it are, that the Commissioner will be authorized to let those lands, in tracts of 50 or 100 acres, to persons desiring to become actual settlers. They will be required to clear one acre annually, to build a house equal to twenty feet square, and ten or twelve feet post, and actually to settle upon and cultivate the farm. In the event of parties taking land in this way, they can go on cultivating it for eight years, and then they must begin to pay their instalments, as prescribed by the land purchase bill. Those instalments will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. They will be required to pay a small sum for surveying the land, and five shillings for a deed. I believe this act will be the means of inducing our young men, numbers of whom go to the neighboring Colonies and the United States, to remain at home. No doubt, many of those young men who go away intend, after they have earned a little money, to return and settle upon the Island, but they form new associations and ties of friendship, and eventually they abandon that intention, and settle in the United States, or wherever they had been residing. I am disposed to think that this bill, if it become law, will be the means of inducing many of those young men to take farms, even while they remain at home under the parental roof; and then, by working upon them at times, they may be in a position to settle upon them in a few years. For these reasons, I think the bill will be a very general benefit.

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House. Hon. Mr. MacDonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The bill says 50 or 100 acres. Now, 50 acres is a very small farm, and I do not see any objection to giving 150 or 200 acres on the same terms.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I think it quite right that the land should be surveyed and laid off in plots of 100 acres each; but then, I think, a man should be allowed to take 200 or 300 acres, if he desired to do so.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I think the objections which have been made are fully provided for by the land purchase act. This bill is intended to apply to poor persons, and it would be useless to grant 200 or 300 acres to a poor man who could only cultivate a small piece of land. Such a course would destroy the intention of the bill.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am satisfied with his honor's explanation.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: If the words of the bill were altered so as to say, "not less than 50 or more than 100," I think it would be an improvement. There might be pieces of land containing 60, or 70, or 80 acres, and I do not see any reason why such plots should not be let on the same terms as 50 or 100 acres.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I do not think there should be anything in the bill to prevent a man, with two or three sons, from settling side by side on a piece of land. A poor family might be turned out of their farm by a proprietor, and should be allowed to settle on this wilderness land without such restrictions as this bill imposes. However, I am pleased to see a bill of this kind introduced, for, as his honor from Georgetown, (Mr. MacDonald), said, it will probably prevent many of our young men from leaving the Island. It is to be lamented that so many of our young men leave home and settle in the United States. Still, liberal as the provisions of this bill are, I fear there are some tracts of land which it will not induce men to settle upon, particularly in the vicinity of Murray Harbor. A large tract there has been burned over two or three times, and it has become so exhausted, that unless the very best of terms are offered, it will not be settled upon at all. I think such land might be let for 12 or 15 years free, and then a very small price should be charged for it. By some such provision as that, some parties might be induced to settle upon it, but not otherwise.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: In reply to his honor who has just spoken, I would say that there is nothing in the bill to prevent a father and a family of sons from settling upon the wilderness lands, providing they are in a position to bring their holdings into a state of cultivation. The object of limiting the quantity to be granted to each settler to 100 acres, is to prevent speculators from holding a quantity of land without settling upon and cultivating it. As to his honor's remarks respecting the very inferior quality of land near Murray harbor and other places, I think it is scarcely a subject for immediate legislation. This bill will cause a more active demand for good land, and in process of time the inferior descriptions will become more valuable. They may, in some instances, prove valuable as peat bogs, and in that view of the case, the Cunard estate may turn out to be a better purchase than many anticipate. I hope great things from this bill, for it is calculated to allay, to some extent, the anxiety which exists in the minds of some unfortunate tenants, who have short leases and who have no alternative but to leave their farms. They will have an opportunity, under the provisions of this bill, of getting a good 100 acres of land on very easy terms, and their families will have another alternative besides that of expatriating themselves; for it is lamentable to see the young men who have been brought up in the country, and educated at the public expense, taking themselves off to strengthen the hands of a foreign nation. If the bill has no other effect but to induce those young men to remain in the Island, it will be a good and useful measure.

Hon Mr. BEER: One acre a year is a very small quantity for a settler to clear. I think he should be required to clear two.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I think the provisions of the act are very liberal indeed. It would be better, in my opinion, to require a small deposit to be paid by the settler, and then, after seven or eight years to commence paying his instalments. I think he should also be required to improve two acres a year instead of one, for, as the bill is now, there is scarcely a guarantee to the Government that the person who takes land intends to settle upon it all. It is different now from what it was when emigrants came to the country, who were not able to swing an axe or use a hoe, for it is expected that our own young men will take up the land, and as they will only be required to build a small house, they can devote the greater part of their time to the improvement of the land. This provision would also act as a spur to those who were inclined to be careless or indolent.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: There is nothing in the bill to prevent a man from clearing ten acres a year, but I think it is quite enough to compel him to clear one. No doubt, he will clear as much as he can for his own benefit. But I would like to know what is really meant by improving the land. It is almost impossible to take out the stumps for eight or nine years after the timber is cut down.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: Perhaps cutting down and burning off the timber will be considered improving the land. That is the worst feature I see in the bill, that parties may take this land for the very purpose of cutting down and taking away valuable timber, and then abandon it. In this way they may make a clean sweep of all the valuable timber on the 130,000 acres which belong to the Government.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I think his honor who has just spoken is quite right. There should be some way to prevent a destruction of Government property by cutting off the timber. I think the terms of the bill are very liberal indeed. I would not be much surprised to see a bill introduced to give every man a free farm and build him a house.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I concur in the opinion expressed, that there should be some restraint imposed to prevent parties from committing waste by cutting down and selling more timber than they would require for their buildings, and then abandoning their property. We know that timber is becoming more valuable every year. In some places the timber, independent of the land, is worth from £2 to £10 an acre. Perhaps not many parts of the Government land have timber so valuable as to reach the maximum price that I have named; but still, there are tracts where it is very valuable, and a man would only have to take two or three hundred acres, by himself and his friends, to enable him to take, perhaps, £100 worth of timber off it in a short time. It is probable that this has been an oversight in framing the bill, and I do not think it would retard the settlement of the land to introduce a provision to prevent fraud of that kind. In fact, as the bill is at present, a great deal of valuable timber might be taken off the land without cutting down the acre or building the house, as is contemplated.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: In many parts of the Island, wilderness land is now more valuable than clear land. It sells at from £4 to £5 an acre in the part of the country where I reside, and that may yet be the case with the Government wilderness land. As the bill stands, I am afraid it will open a door for fraud. True, the settler will have to improve an acre every year, but the timber on that acre may be very valuable. However, I have no particular objection to the bill. I would like to see those lands taken up and settled upon, but, at the same time, it would be well for the Government to guard against the property being plundered and rendered less valuable.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I cannot concur in restricting a settler from cutting timber. When a poor man goes on a new farm, he requires to make a living out of it, and it is very difficult to do so during the first two or three years. It would be better, in my opinion, to require the settlers to improve more of the land, so that, if they did abandon their farms, they would leave something behind them which would be an equivalent for the timber that might be taken off.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The object of the bill is to benefit the people, and I hope the Government will not follow in the footsteps of some of the proprietors, who reserved the timber on the farms which they leased. When a man takes a wilderness farm, perhaps the only way he has of earning a subsistence is by selling timber off it, and it would be very hard to prevent him from doing so. It is a liberal measure, emanating from a liberal Government, and I would be sorry to see it contain any such restriction as that indicated by some of your honors.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I would be as sorry as any person to restrict the poor man in any unreasonable way, but, under this bill, a man will be allowed seven years free occupation, in which time he might strip the land and make it valueless. If he was paying anything for the land, the case would be different.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think it would be better to require the settler to improve two acres instead of one, so that, at the end of seven years, he would have fourteen acres cleared. That would be some inducement to another man to take the farm in case the first settler should leave it. I would not like to restrict a poor man in selling timber, for he must have something to sell to procure his necessaries.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I do not see any great objection to the suggestion of my hon. colleague, (Mr. Beer), to require the settler to improve two acres a year, instead of one; but it has been said that the wilderness land would be taken by those who have clear farms—that they would improve it, and, after a few years, make it their place of residence. In that case, perhaps, one acre is as much as we should insist upon them clearing. His honor from the first district of Queen's County, (Mr. Balderston), said the settlers should be required to pay a deposit, but that was the objection to the former act. It has been stated by the Commissioner of Public Lands that the applications for farms were numerous, in which the parties could not pay the deposit—20 per cent.—and were, therefore, prevented from settling upon the land. It was to remove that obstacle that this measure was introduced. Something has been said about the settlers cutting the timber, and thereby rendering the land less valuable, but I think your honors are all aware that it is exceedingly difficult to preserve the timber on wilderness land, and Government land appears particularly liable to be plundered. No doubt, as long as there is a demand for timber, that will continue to be the case; but the Government wilderness land will not be thrown open indiscriminately by this bill. It is only certain parts of it that will be offered to settlers on these terms. A man will not have the privilege of choosing a piece of land wherever he likes, and, therefore, I think the objection respecting the plundering of timber, is, in a great measure, obviated. Then his honor the President said that, in certain parts of the Island, wood land was more valuable than clear land. Such facts are within my own knowledge; but lands of that kind would not remain to be taken up under the provisions of this bill. There would be abundance of customers for them, for the old settlers would be glad to take them up under the provisions of the "land purchase bill." I think your honors will find, upon further considering this bill, that it is not so very crudely prepared as you imagine.

(*To be continued.*)

W. KOUNAN,
(*Late of the Customs Department*)
SHIP BROKER, &c.,
Having rented the SCALES on
Queen's Wharf,
He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.
Charlottetown, - P. E. Island.

B. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVAYANCER, &c.
Office,—Great-George St., Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. 1y

RONALD McDONALD,
Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,
AND
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1y

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that a call of ONE PER CENT. on all sums insured in the Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, between the 20th JULY, 1866, and 20th JULY, 1867, is hereby required with in forty days from the date hereof, to pay LOSSES, otherwise proceedings will be taken the next day, to enforce payment from all defaulters.
Dated this 25th January, 1868.
HENRY PALMER,
Sec'y & Treasurer.
Feb. 5, 1868 1m

SHOP TO LET.
TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city. Possession can be given about the 1st of April next. Enquire of B. D. REDDIN.
Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

(*Continued from first page.*)

of the business and trade of that place called loudly for a greater amount for the purposes intended by said appropriations than was required for similar purposes at Georgetown.

The Resolution, as submitted was then agreed to.

Hon Atty General then submitted another Resolution granting £300 for a Breakwater at Souris, and £75 for a similar work at Covehead harbor.

Hon Leader of the Government explained the necessity and propriety of the latter expenditure, having for its object the facilitating the entrance to that harbor, which had become so sanded up that it was with difficulty even a small schooner could enter with the ordinary supply of coal, lime, &c., required by the industrious people of that vicinity.

Hon Leader of the Opposition would like to hear from the Hon Atty General what success followed the previous expenditures on the Breakwaters at Souris with the view not of opposing the present grants, but to ascertain if the benefits derived, or likely to follow, were commensurate with the said expenditure.

Mr Owen spoke favorably of both Breakwaters at Souris, they being of great service, and would like to know if the Government purposed causing a proper survey to be made of Souris Harbor. Such a step would be advisable in order to the proper and judicious expenditure of the grants in question.

Hon Atty General said that it was the intention of the Government to cause a survey of that harbor, and that, by the same gentleman, if his services could be procured, whose reports relative to Victoria Harbor and Tignish Run had been laid before that House. Great advantage to the best interests of the whole country would follow undertakings, having for their object, the advancement of the trade and resources of the Colony.

An item of £60 granted to pay the Representatives of the City of Charlottetown for extra money expended by them to purchase stone for macadamizing purposes, elicited a long debate, relating principally to the powers which should be vested in the City Corporation; at the end of which the said grant was agreed to.

A resolution was then submitted by the Hon Atty General granting £1,000 towards a Breakwater at Tignish Run.

Mr Bell supported that grant, and addressed the Committee at some length, touching the wants and requirements of the Fishermen, and the fishing interests of that part of the Colony, which had always been too much neglected and overlooked. The practicability of the scheme was, he said, clearly pointed out by a plan and report of the eminent Civil Engineer appointed for that purpose, whose opinions, as contained in said report, were already before the House. For want of a Harbor, the trade of that part of the country cannot be properly estimated, as goods consumed there are principally purchased in Charlottetown. The mackerel exported from Tignish last season was equal in value to 25,000 bus. oats, a fact in itself, sufficent to show how necessary it was to foster the fishing interests of the country.

The resolution in question was then agreed to.

Another resolution submitted contained an item of £82 3s. 8d., to be paid to Charles E Stanfield, for drawback on Machinery for Woolen Mill at Tryon.

Hon Mr Laird said that the amount in question, was given as a small recognition of the services of that pioneer in that branch of industry. He was glad to learn that others, emulating the example set them by that gentleman, were about to establish in the Colony kindred institutions to the Tryon Woollen Factory.

Hon Mr. Callbeck approved of the vote. From his position as agent for the Factory alluded to, he could state that many reverses and difficulties had to be surmounted before the establishment in question was brought to its present position. The success which had followed was the result of hard toil, perseverance, strict attention to business, and an indomitable spirit of enterprize on the part of the owner, who had even within the past two years invested £1,500 out of his own private funds or resources in the business. Forty thousand pounds weight of wool was manufactured into cloth at that establishment last year; and with the increased facilities lately acquired, double that quantity could be manufactured in the future. He also alluded to a Hat Factory about to be put in operation in connection with said mills.

The several resolutions agreed to were then reported by the Chairman and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 31st.

On motion of Mr McNeill, the bill to prevent accidents to persons travelling on the ice, was read a second time and Committed. Mr Howat in the chair.

Mr McNeill explained the object of the bill, and pointed out the great danger of travelling on the ice where the mud-digging process was carried on, and the necessity of guarding against accidents, by causing the parties cutting holes in the ice for that or any other purpose, to bush the same, so as to attract the attention of, and warn travellers, against the danger of approaching in the direction of such dangerous places.

There was no opposition offered to the bill, and it was reported agreed to.

When the Resolutions of Supply were reported to the House, Mr McLennan observed, that it was unnecessary to delay the appropriation of the sum voted for macadamizing the roads at Summerside, as the stone for that purpose could be procured in that vicinity.

Hon Mr Laird had no doubt that the money would be expended as soon as practicable.

Mr Howat said good stone was to be had around the shores near Summerside, which had been already tested and found to be of good quality. It could be procured much cheaper than imported stone, and would answer the same purpose.

Mr Green—There was a sufficient quantity of stone around Summerside to macadmize all the roads in that vicinity, and it could be placed where required, at the rate of from 2s 6d to 3s. per ton.

Hon Leader of the Government observed, that hon members in whose hands were placed the expenditure of similar grants at previous sessions, had neglected to give any returns or report of their work. He had no doubt that the monies were properly and judiciously expended, yet the information that such returns would give relative to the subject, would be very desirable, and was due to the public.

Mr Brecken agreed with the remarks of the leader of the Government, and said that the information alluded to, was highly necessary, as the returns in question would show how the money was expended, and he had no doubt hon members entrusted with such grants, would submit the required returns.

Mr Green said that he, as one of those to whom was entrusted certain expenditures, was prepared to hand in an account of the same, and would submit his returns to the Government.

Hon Leader of the Opposition objected to the vote granting £60 to pay the Representatives of Charlottetown for stone purchased last year. That vote appeared like a premium for extra expenditure. The correct practice for meeting such payments was to take such deficiencies from the appropriations of the current year.

Hon Mr McAulay, Hon Mr Henderson, Mr Prowse, Mr McLennan, and Mr P. Sinclair, severally addressed the House, in opposition to the vote in question, on the grounds that it would tend to the establishment of a bad precedent; that it was contrary to the usual practice of the House, and that the sum asked for, should be paid out of the appropriations voted for Charlottetown and Royalty for the current year.

Hon Atty General, Hon Leader of the Government, and Hon Mr Callbeck, explained that the object of the vote was to relieve the members for the City from the unfortunate position in which they were placed, owing to the limited nature of the grant of last session, they having been called upon to pay out of their own pockets, the amount in question, for the purpose of procuring the stone which had been offered in the market, and which they succeeded in purchasing on the faith of being granted the required sum.

That the principle of placing monies in the hands of members for the district, instead of the Road Commissioners, which had been for some time adopted, was not so productive of good results as was anticipated, and had, therefore, been abandoned, thereby precluding the possibility of like cases as the one under discussion ever arising again.

At the close of the debate, Hon Leader of the Opposition moved in amendment, seconded by Mr Prowse, that said sum of £60 voted to pay the members for Charlottetown for stone imported last year, be struck out of the Resolution before the House. On which the House divided as follows, for the amendment:—

Hons Leader of the Opposition, McAulay, Henderson, Messrs Prowse, Cameron, Owen, McLennan, P. Sinclair, Ramsay—9,

Against it—Hons Atty General, Colonial Secretary, Davies, Kelly, Laird Callbeck, Messrs Arsnault, Green, G. Sinclair, Reilly, McNeill, Kickham, Brecken, Yeo, McCormack, Howat—16.

Hon Col Secretary presented to the House, Report of Commissioners appointed to investigate the loss of a parcel containing money, addressed to the Cashier of Summerside Bank, and mailed at Charlottetown, with copy of correspondence and deposition of witnesses relating thereto. Also Report of Commissioners to investigate charges against late Keeper of Light House at Sea Cow Head. Ordered that said papers be laid on the table.

House in Committee in further consideration of the Bill relating to the Savings' Bank.

Hon Mr Henderson in the chair.

The several clauses in said Bill having been read, the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to.

On motion of the Hon Mr Callbeck, the Bill to incorporate the Baptist Church at Long Creek, Lot 65, was committed to a Committee of the whole. Mr McLennan in the Chair.

The Bill having been read in Committee, was reported agreed to.

Mr P. Sinclair presented a petition of divers inhabitants of P. E. Island, relating to the laws now in force regulating the sale, by license, of spirituous liquors. Said petition was, on motion, received and read.

Mr P. Sinclair, in presenting the said petition, remarked that it had attached to it the names of upwards of three thousand of the benevolent and enlightened portions of the people, from all parts of the country, and he hoped a subject so well supported by the public would meet the approval of the House.

When the Resolution granting 1000l for a Breakwater at Tignish was read, Hon Leader of the Opposition expressed his want of confidence in the practicability of the proposed work, which he feared would not prove of any advantage to the country. If the object was to encourage the Fishing interests, it were better to vote the money in the shape of Bounty for the encouragement of that branch of industry.

Hon Mr Laird referred to the opinion expressed by the scientific gentleman whose Report, relative to the feasibility of the work, had been laid on the table, and contended that the vital interests involved, justified the experiment.

Hon Mr McAulay said that the report alluded to bore the marks of a master mind, but he had yet to learn that the author of that document had warranted the expenditure of £1000 for the work contemplated.

Mr McNeill—The sum appeared large, yet it was necessary to encourage the Fishing interests of the Colony. If a harbor could be constructed in the locality referred to, capable of affording even shelter to boats, it would be a matter of great moment.

Mr Kickham alluded to the scarcity of seed in that part of the country, and the propriety of prosecuting the work at a time when the expenditure of money was much required and labor was cheap.

Mr P. Sinclair—If the sum voted will open a harbor for boats, and thereby stimulate the Fishing interest, it will be money well expended. He approved of the course taken by the Government in procuring the Report of a competent engineer before voting the expenditure in question.

Mr Prowse doubted the stability of the work, which he feared would share the fate of the West Point Wharf. If the people in that part of the country wanted seed grain, as stated by Mr Kickham, it were better to give a grant for that purpose openly and above board.

Hon Atty General said, that imputing motives was no argument against the work contemplated. No good reasons had been offered against the opinion of the Engineer which should be held as preferable to that of any hon member of that House.

Hon Mr Henderson feared the sum named would not go to accomplish the object in view, and doubted that the Engineer alluded to had taken all contingencies into account when preparing his Report. One advantage, however, would follow the expenditure of the money, and that was the giving employment to the people in that locality, and thereby enable them to procure seed and other necessaries of life.

Mr Bell—The contemplated work was of vast importance not only to the people in that locality, but to the whole Island. The people there wanted nothing as a gift, they work for, and earn all they get. After storms, which is found to be the best time for fishing; boats are high and dry on shore and cannot be got off, and thus prevented from getting to the fishing ground at the most favorable time for catching mackerel.

Mr Yeo said he had much pleasure in supporting the grant in question, calculated as it was to confer great benefits on the whole western section of the country. Allusion was made to West Point Wharf, but the fact was, that the want of properly ballasting, and otherwise securing that work, was the cause of its apparent failure. That, however, was no reason to urge against the Breakwater at Tignish, and he hoped yet to see the West Point Wharf completed. He was glad to observe that the Government were disposed to act liberally towards the western section of the country.

Mr Green believed if the plan was carried out as laid down by Mr Boyd, a harbor could be had at Tignish. He then explained the mode of constructing the work on the most approved principles, which, if properly followed, would prove successful. It was due to the people in that part of the country, that an effort be made by which they might be enabled to procure the products of sea and soil.

Mr McLennan said that too much money had been spent in striving to make harbors in impracticable places on the Island. Those harbors which nature gave, should be improved when necessary, but efforts to create or manufacture ones was a failure.

Mr Howat said that a great many persons in different parts of the country were in want—destitute of seed grain. It was the duty of the Government to relieve such. He would support the Grant, on the ground, that it would give employment to many and thereby relieve their necessities.

Mr Arsnault said no public work had been undertaken in that part of the country that had not proved a success; in proof of which, he instanced the Light House and Cathedral, those had been constructed, and the work now contemplated, he had no doubt would be accomplished with equal success, and reflect credit on all concerned.

Mr Brecken would not object to any undertaking of that kind, because it had a two-fold object in view. He had his doubts as to the stability of the work contemplated, if however, a boat harbor could be effected, the money would be well expended, and more especially as it would apparently afford means whereby many would get seed grain. He would not therefore oppose it.

The question was then put on the Resolution and carried.

Petitioners set forth that, being desirous to promote the peace, happiness, and moral welfare of the people, they wish to remedy all evils that impede the prosperity of the community.

That one of the chief of these evils is the liquor traffic, and the system of licensing the same.

That as that system for the present appears a necessity, they are of opinion it might be rendered less pernicious in its operations by amending the law relating thereto; and, therefore, suggest that the present combination of the sale of intoxicating drinks, with groceries and other merchandize in stores, should be abolished by a legislative enactment, separating the sale of liquors by retail from all other kinds of merchandize. That persons dealing at those places where liquors are sold in connection with groceries, especially youth, are exposed to great and unnecessary temptations, the removal of which would remedy that evil.

That houses where liquors are vended are unsafe as places of resort, and that, therefore, no Post nor any other Government office should be kept in connection with such houses.

That the present system of obtaining licenses in School Districts might be improved, by empowering one or two neighboring magistrates to call householders together at a public meeting after at least two weeks' notice thereof, by handbills, posted in three or four public places in each district. The majority present at such meeting to decide by resolution, whether or not such license may be applied for; and that no application of a similar kind be entertained in such School District, for twelve months after the time of holding such meeting as aforesaid; a similar course to be adopted previous to the yearly renewal of licenses.

(*Continued on second page.*)

VOL. IV.

THE HERALD
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TERMS FOR THE "HERALD
For 1 year, paid in advance,
" " " half-yearly in advan

Advertisements inserted at the usual rate

JOB PRINTIN
Of every description, performed with neatn and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Of

ALMANACK FOR AP

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 8h. 4m., mor
Last Quarter, 14th day, 6h. 22m.,
New Moon, 22d day, 4h. 7m., eve
First Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 5m. e

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Wate
		h m	h m	h m
1	Wednesday	5 41	6 24	4 4
2	Thursday	40	25	5 5
3	Friday	38	26	7
4	Saturday	36	27	8 1
5	Sunday	35	28	9 1
6	Monday	34	29	10
7	Tuesday	32	31	10 5
8	Wednesday	30	32	11 4
9	Thursday	28	33	even
10	Friday	26	35	1
11	Saturday	25	36	1 5
12	Sunday	23	37	2 3
13	Monday	21	39	3 2
14	Tuesday	19	40	4
15	Wednesday	17	41	5
16	Thursday	16	43	5 5
17	Friday	14	44	5 5
18	Saturday	12	46	7 4
19	Sunday	10	47	8 4
20	Monday	8	49	9 2
21	Tuesday	7	50	10 1
22	Wednesday	5	52	10 5
23	Thursday	3	53	11 5
24	Friday	1	55	morn
25	Saturday	0	56	0 1
26	Sunday	4 59	57	1 3
27	Monday	57	58	1 5
28	Tuesday	56	59	2 4
29	Wednesday	55	7 0	3 3
30	Thursday	53	2	4 3

Prices Curre

CHARLOTTETOWN, A

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	
Do by the quarter.	
Pork, (carcass)	
Do (small)	
Mutton, per lb.,	
Lamb per lb,	
Veal, per lb,	
Ham, per lb.,	
Butter, (fresh)	
Do by the tub,	
Cheese, per lb.,	
Tallow, per lb.,	
Lard, per lb.,	
Flour, per lb.,	
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	
Eggs, per dozen,	
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	
Oats per do.,	
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	
Turkeys, each,	
Fowls, each,	
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	
Herrings, per barrel,	
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	
Do (Spruce)	
Do (Pine)	
Shingles, per M	
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	
Straw, per cwt	
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	
Calfskins, per lb.,	
Hides, per lb.,	
Wool,	
Sheepskins,	
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS.

A. HERMA
GUN-SMI
BELL-HANGER AND T
BEGS to inform his friends, and the that he has again commenced Bu ter Street, next door to the Reading where he is prepared to execute all with neatness and despatch.
ON HAND,
A neat assortment of
Kitchen Utensils, &c
including the patent Bon Ton Cove celebrated Gold Medal Prize, at the of 1867. Also, BON TON LANT surpasses everything in the Market, and Farm use or on board Vessels.
A few WATER COOLERS on hand, a a large variety of other Stock will Cash.
Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAW BLISH a new, economical and expe washing, whereby a saving of 40 p ted, and for which he begs to solicit Laundry Maids, &c.
Ch'town, July 24, 1867.