

some one else. Generally speaking the matter was all arranged before hand. How could an old man go into the woods and clear up wilderness land?

HON. SOL. GENERAL.—The hon. gentleman asked how can an old man go into the woods. Did he never know of an old man having children? His children could go and clear up the land for him. I am astonished to hear hon. gentleman residing in Halifax undertake to tell us what is going on all over the country from Cape North to Cape Sable. I have known several cases in which aged teachers who have obtained such grants have been enabled by means of their children to settle on them.

Messrs. BLACKWOOD and ARCHIBALD concurred in the views expressed by the Solicitor General.

The Petition was then referred to the Committee on Education.

LICENSE LAW.

House resolved itself into Committee on Bills and Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes (the License Law) was again taken up.

The thirty-fourth clause was read, when Mr. Blanchard moved an amendment thereto similar to that proposed yesterday by the Hon. Attorney General.

HON. SOL. GENERAL said that he had submitted yesterday an amendment providing that the execution issued upon any judgment for a breach of this law, should have the same effect as an execution in any other case that was to enable the Sheriff to take the goods and chattels of the Defendant. He thought that if this amendment was made, the object desired would be obtained, and the amendment issued by the hon. member from Inverness would be unnecessary.

MR. TOBIN entirely agreed with the hon. gentlemen who had just sat down.

Some discussion ensued on Mr. Blanchard's amendment. Mr. Blanchard and Hon. Attorney General arguing in favor of it, and Hon. Sol. General against it.

MR. TOBIN would have no objection to the passage of the clause, if that portion of it which required the person imprisoned to take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act before he could obtain his release was struck out. He thought that three months' imprisonment was sufficient punishment.

HON. PROV. SEC. moved that the words, "until he take the benefit of the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," be struck out.

MR. McDONALD thought that there were very few publicans who would not prefer going to jail to paying eighty dollars.

MR. MILLER thought it was contrary to the principle of fair play to imprison a man first, and then make him pay the penalty afterwards.

MR. LONGLEY was in favour of the clause with the amendment proposed by the hon. and learned member from Inverness, but he did not regard that amendment as so essential as some gentlemen considered it.

In division, Mr. Blanchard's amendment was carried. The claim as so amended, then passed. The thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth clauses were then read and passed without amendment.

The act of 1863 amending the License Laws,

which act will hereafter form part of Chap. 22 R. S. was next taken up.

A short discussion ensued on some clauses of this act, in which Mr. Slocumb, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. S. Campbell, Hon. Prov. Secretary, Messrs. Longley, and Blanchard, Dr. Brown and Mr. Miller took part.

An amendment to the second clause of the act adding the words "assessed on property" after the words "rate payers" in the fifth line was negatived.

An amendment was made to the fourth clause at the suggestion of Mr. Slocumb, providing that agents for the sale of alcoholic liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes may be appointed in Counties, where licenses are, as well as where they are not granted. An amendment was also made striking out the words which provide that such agents shall reside not less than ten miles apart.

With these amendments the Act passed.

The Committee adjourned, and House resumed, when the whole chapter was reported up, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House then adjourned until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

MORNING SESSION.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and went into Committee on Bills, and took up the Revised Statutes. Several amendments were made in the Revenue Law.

Some remarks were made as to the salary of the Collector of Yarmouth. It was proposed to reduce it from \$1000 to \$800, as in Pictou.

HON. PROV. SECRETARY said that the officer's salary had been formerly \$800, and had been raised by the action of the late Government.

MR. KILLAM contended that a distinction should be made between officers in the country and those in the city. He also stated that the increase had been made in consequence of the representations of the collector that his expenses had considerably increased.

HON. PROV. SECRETARY pointed out that no comparison could be fairly drawn between the expenses of officers living in the country and those of officers residing in the city. He also stated that the Government had reduced the salary of the collector at Guysboro' (the brother of the late Financial Secretary), as it was thought the revenue of that port did not warrant any large expenditure.

A desultory discussion ensued on this matter.

MR. BLANCHARD opposed any reduction in the salary of country officers—particularly those of Pictou and Yarmouth.

MR. MILLER did not think that there were many officers in the country overpaid. He presumed the object was to give a foretaste of a system of retrenchment, but he could not think this was the proper way to begin. These officers in the country were just as competent men as those who were in a higher position and pocketed four or five times the salary.

MR. ARCHIBALD said that he would touch those who had a little to do rather than those who went through a large amount of labor, and had established a high character as collectors.