

E OF BAD LEGS, AFTER

who is now 61) enught a violent wer since that time they have been at. Her agonies were distracting, prived entirely of rest and sleep-red was tried, but without effect; ate of her legs was terrible. I had advised her to try your Pills and her every other remedy had proved commonted six weeks ago, and, the Her legs are paintess, without and undisturbed. Could you have ring the hat 43 years, and command the, you would indeed field slight-outly attended to the contrast of the could be contrast

WILLIAM GALPIN. CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF

irty years from a bad leg, the result at Gas Works; accompanied by so to a variety of medical advice, ras even told that the leg must be ta opinion, your Fills and Ointment ort a time, that few who had not wit-

WILLIAM ABBS. e verified by Mr. W. P. England,

CURED IN ONE MONTH. rederick Turner, of Penshurst, umber 13, 1850.

ed from Bad Breasts for more than period had the best medical attend-re healed an awful wound in my own terminered again to use y-ur Pills and a trial in her case, and firstunate it nit a perfect cure was effected, and ha of my family have derved from we strongly recommend them to all

FREDRICK TURNER. DANGEROUS SWELLING GF

lling on eachs ide of the leg, rather 12, which increased to a great size. urgeous here, and was an instate of the. After various modes of treat-red as incurable. Idaving heard so I determined to try them, and in cured. What is more remarkable in the Hay Harvest, and although I tion throughout the winter, I have laint.

JOHN FORFAR. SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, dated April 29th, 1851.

ars my wife has been subject, from ation in the side, for which she was ; will the pain could not be reagared, a papers, the woode fat course efficie-tionate the wood give drive a trial, gibt, she got marchate relief from ; three words, the pain in her side enjoyed the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT. intly with the Ointment in most of

Skin diseases
Scurvy
Sore heads
Tumours
Ulcers
Wounds
Yaws

Piles Ulcers
Rheumatism Wounds
Scalds Yaws
Sore Nipples
rand (near Temple Bar) London, and
for P. E. Island, in Bonce and Pote,
is a very considerable saving in

pof l'atients are affixed to each Pot

Kent Street.

le or to let, his Dwelling House in a occupation of Mr. John Coghlan. ood frost-proof Cellar, and 6 other r or in two parts. On £200 being I lie on mortgage for four or five JOHN BREEN.

LET; tuated one Mile from Charlottetown, ato six acre fields and fenced with I land is in the highest state of cul-in 12 acre lots to sait occupants.—

ty in Charlottetown.

G. R. GOODMAN.

nle his Premises, situated in Grafton John McNeill, Esq., School Visitor, et No. 47, third hundred, with two juble, Workshop, &c. For further 1862. WILLIAM CUTCLIFF.

Found.
the New London Capes, a Boat 12
part cedar built. The owner may
paying expenses.
JOHN ADAMS. , 1852.

B REMOVED.

ed his Office from Desbrisay's BuildUILDINGS, Prince Street, near the

JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney-at-Law

ith measure.

y.

etter must be propaid.

WILLIAM DOUSE,

Land A

laszard's Gazette Extra. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1852. MORNING SITTING.

A number of Petitions were presented by Messrs. Wightman, Haviland, and Davies, principally relative to Roads and Bridges, all of which were received and read. Some were laid on the Table, others referred to the Committees appointed to report to the House.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

The Hon, the SPEAKER laid before the House, an account of the Sale of Crown Lands, received from the Keeper of Plans, which being read,

Hon. Mr. COLES considered the papers were of that important nature, as to require the appointment of a Committee for their ex-mination, and to report thereon; as it seemed, the expenses incurred in the sale of Crown Lands, amounted to nearly half the money for which they sold.

On motion of Mr. FRASER, a Committee was thereupon appointed, in conformity with the suggestion, consisting of Messra, Fraser, Thornton, Haviland, Montgomery, and the Hon. Coles.

The Diocesan Society Incorporation Bill, was

STATUTE LABOR. The Bill sent down from the Council, to amend the Statute Labour Act relative to Charlottetown and its Royalty, was, en motion, read a first time, and its second reading ordered for to-mor-

> TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1851.
> MORNING SITTING. POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

Hon. Mr. POPE called the attention of the House to the Post Office, in respect to its future prospects. From what he had gathered from undoubted authority, the alteration in that office, relative to postage, would cause a great deficiency in its receipts. His Excellency had, last Summer, taken great pains, in correspondence with the Home Government, to lay the question fairly and forcibly before them; but, whether it was not understood, or from some other cause, he regretted to say, nothing satisfactory had resulted therefrom. One very important matter connected with this branch of the Public Service, was the grant of £600, paid for the Mails to and from Pictou, during the summer season. This was a large sum, particularly, as the Island did not exclusively enjoy the benefit. The subject, being of great importance, should not be allowed to lie dormant. He would, therefore, move, that a Committee be appointed to solicit the Legislative Council to join the House of Assembly in an Address to Her Majesty on the subject: The Honorables Messrs. Pope, and Coles, and Messrs. Thornton, Davies, Wightman and Clark, were appointed a Committee accordingly.

Wightman and Clark, were appointed a Committee accordingly.

FISHERY RESERYES.

Mr. FRASER called the attention of the House to the long-pending question of the Fishery Reserves.

Hos. Mr. COLES fold that the time was arrived, when these Reserves thinglid be regulated, and made available for the furtherance of Education, or some other desirable purpose. That they should yield something for the public benefit, had not come upon his mind as a new idea; for he had so thought, ever since he had had the honor of first taking his seat in the Assembly. It was high time, the Reserves, so long usurped by the proprietors, should be placed under the more legitimate power of the Government, by whom they would be made available for the interests of the Island. A report had been propagated—no doubt by interested parties—that the Proprietors were determined to hold on to their ill-gotten possession; but such reports he liseded not. The Government had granted licenses to all who had applied for grants of spots on the Reserves to carry on fishing. The Proprietors had not taken any stops to interfere with the parties in possession, next on the taken any stops to interfere with the parties in possession, next on the taken any stops to interfere with the parties in possession, next of the imagine, that they would. He was glad to see the question brought forward by an honorable member unconnected with the Government.

Mr. DAVIE's generally agreed with honorable members' remarks; a revenue ought long ago to have been derived from the Fishery Reserves; but he could not participate in the satisfaction of the honorable member, in respect to its being introduced by one who was not a member of the Government. On the other hands, he not only thought, that it to ought to have been brought forward by the Government, but was, in fact, disappointed that it had not.

Hon. Mr. POPE said, there was no question but that the Government possessed full power over the Fishery Reserves, but they would not forget the many local interests mixed up there

mate right to the possession or profit of these Reserves. It ought not to be made a party question; and therefore, no sound reason existed why it should have been brought forward rather by a member of the Government, than by any other membr of the House. His opinions on this subject, were well known: one of which was, that where the tenants had paid rents to the proprietors, they (the tenants) ought to attorn to the Government. The tenants would not be the properties of the proprietors and the statement of the control of the that where the tenants had paid rents to the proprietors, they (the conants) ought to attern to the Government. The tenants would not be injured by the licensed parties, in respect to their growing strops, injury to their fences or the like. Government would look to their interests, and take care that nothing of the kind happened. Equity would not be departed from, but justice to all would be strictly adopted and adhered to. The Government, he was happy to say, were fully determined to apportion to all parties applying for parcels of the Reserves who had a bona fide intention to carry on the pursuit of fishing; and to do all that in them lay to encourage the entergrise.

on the pursuit of fishing; and to do all that in them lay to encourage the caterprise.

Mr. THORN TON was aware, that the honorable member who moved on this question, was not strictly a Member of the Government, but saw very little difference; for he must be ensidered a pillar of it. He (Mr. Thornton) was, however, impressed with the idea, that if one measure, more than another, should be taken up by the Government, it was this very question, which, in his opinion, was of equal, if not more, importance than several others introduced by them. The question had been long pending, and he was disappointed, that the Government had not taken it up and relied upon the House for aid to carry it to a final adjustment.

Mr. DAVIES never had a doubt, but that Proprietors held the Reserves illegally. The profit they had made of them by sale and cents paid by the Tenants, ought to have gone into the Treasury, and was nothing short of a downright robbery of the public's rights. He had not the least particle of doubt about the power of the Government: it was their duty to use that power, and thereby put an end to any further interference with the Reserves by the Proprie-

verament: it was their days to be the deserves by the Proprietors.

Mr. CLARK entertained the same views as the honorable member for Murray Harbour (Mr. Thoraton), and would further remind the Government, that the Country had long looked for an adjustment of the question. He hardly knew, what could be done with those that had paid their money, and become Freeholders; but regulations for those holding by lease should be determined on. Had the Government taken up the question themselves, he would have been better pleased; and he was persuaded that scarcely a dissenting voice would be found in support of the Proprietors.

Mr. MOONEY did not approve of this all-important question being ander the auspices of a private member. It would not carry the same weight with it, as if it came from the Government: the Kleme Government would only laugh at it. He thought, from the state in which the question was left hast Session, that every thing would be ready, for the propecuting of due enquiry this. All seemed to agree that the Proprietors had no right now, nor ever had, to the possession of the Reserves. Why not then take it from them? It might be said, they had had it for a number of years; but if a man had utolen a horse a long time ago, it would still be a stolen horse. He (Mr. Monney) was for having dispatch on the question, for when it got to the other end, excuses might be offered, that the question was of such vast importance, and required so much desertion, and the Session being nearly at a close, that they could

not then take it up with propriety, and so the go-by might be given to it. The consequence would be, that it would lie over till another Session, and be no further advanced than it was. Let the people, said the honorable member, at length have their rights so long withheld from them. ithheld from them.
Hon. Mr. WARBURTON could assure the House, that the

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON could assure the House, that the question—one of paramount importance, as compared with many others—would not be shirked by the Government. If he might be allowed to use the expression, the right of the Government to the soil would not be lost sight of: they would not fail to take care that the interests of the public therein should be looked after with just regard and unwavering determination. There was now, he was pleased and proud to say, every prospect that the Fisheries would be carried on to an extent hitherto unattempted. That prospect afforded a strong inducement to render the Reserves available for the purposes connected with their prosecution. He (Mr. Warburton) was most sanguine that it would take place, deriving, as he did, his information from undoubted authority. Of one thing, he must remind the House: the Civil List Bill of this Session, required to be assented to at home: when this was done, as he had no doubt it would, then the Government would see their way quite clearly.

and, his information from unacounted automary. On one ting, in must remind the House: the Civil List Bill of this Session, required to be assented to at home: when this was done, as he had no doubt it would, then the Government would see their way quite clearly.

Mr. PALMER did not see, that it was of much consequence how the question was briught before the House. It had always been a difficult one to get over. Had it been taken up by the Government, he could not perceive, that it would have rendered it less difficult to deal with the many interests which were mixed up in the question. There were no less than three distinct rights claimed: in the first place, those of the Fishermon; in the second, these of the Proprietors; and in the third, those of the Tenants. Hundreds of the latter had been in possession for a long time; and, perhaps, the Reserves were the best parts of their farms; and many of them in situations, which made it very improbable that they would ever be wanted for the parposes of the Fisheries. He remembered, his having heard some one say, that the Fishermen might make a profit by marsh-hay. Surely, Sir, the Tenantry had more right to that than Fishermen. He (Mr. Palmer) thought the usual way of proceeding ought to be followed, that of going into Committee, then Reselutions could be framed, submitted and discussed.

Mr. WIGHT-MAN. He would go with the Government as far as the situations were adapted for Fishing Stations; but some were of opinion, that the Reserves extended even up the Bays, and as far as the Survey of Captain Bayfield went; but that, he thought, should not be the guide in dutermining their extent. When the question of Fishery Reserves was introduced, when he was a member of a former House, some ten or twelve years ago, he was a strong advocate for its introduction, and he was as ready as then to support it, if introduced in this way, that the present occupiers should not be distarbed, or that they should be sufficiently recompensed for their labour in improving the fronts of th

bilities.

Mr. THORNTON wished that something should be determined;
for, from what was going on, it might be supposed the House had
resolved itself into a Committee, and were debating on the whole
question, instead of being only engaged in considering what action
should be taken. One said one thing and another another.

Hon. Mr. POPE observed, that as there were so many conflic Hon. Mr. POPE observed, that as there were so many conflicting opinions concerning the question, he would propose, that the
subject should be discussed in a Committee of the whole House.
If it was the wish of the House, that the Government should take
up the question, he would introduce a Bill; but he thought, he
could perceive, that some honorable members were for driving them
into extreme measures. If such were the fact, he could, however,
assure them, that the attempt would fail.

Mr. FRASER would not oppose the wishes of the House. He
was anxious that every one should have a chance of expressing his
opinion.

Mr. DAVIES was really vexed and disappointed at the pretence put forth, that the Civil List Bill stood in the way of a final adjustment of the question. What more power it would give the Government than they possessed, he was at a loss to understand. Had not the Crown given them ample power already?

Crown given them ample power already?

Mr. DOUSE could plainly see that the Government wanted to throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of others. If they were serious, why did they not come forward in an undiagnised and manful way. He approved of what had fallen from his hon. colleague. It was the Government alone, that ought to grapple with the question; instead of endeavouring by a side wind to throw the saus upon others. They talked about throwing open the Reservet, and, if they did, they could not interfere with the Tenant. He (Mr. Douse) verily believed, if they could do this, the Propriebrs would not care much about it; but they would like to see a good use made of the property. Now, that Responsible Government was established, he should like to see what was to come from the Responsible Party. Any thing they had already done, the promises on the question, was not worth a penny at present. It was nathing less that a farce, and much resembled the tale of the Irishuan who wished to make large bequests in his Will, when in reality he had nothing to leave.

Hon. Mr. COLES tronically observed, that if the honorable member thought, Lord Selkirk again wanted to revive the agitation of the Escheat Question, he had better come forward. Hists, not to be mistaken, had been thrown out, that (he Mr. Coles) and his friends had promised the Tenantry free lauds; but he defied the honorable member to produce a single living witness, who could verify his assertion.

Mr. DOUSE had never said, that Escheat was now spaght: Mr. DOUSE had sever said, that Escheat was now spaght: on the other hand, he believed, they knew it was all smoks. But he would say, that free land had been promised (Yes, remarked Mr. Coles but it was upon the condition of purchase.) Well then, let them come forward and purchase. He (Mr. Dosse) wishle enter into a treaty to sail 20,600 acres; but he could pretty well perceive that there was something behind the seches; and he rigretted to say, that the Tenantry had been so far deceived, that buy were keeping back their reuts; and in consequence, might have to lose their farms.

Mr. DAVIES said, if the honorable member pointednt him, as having promised free lands to his supporters in the Distect, which he had the honor to represent, he must deny the accessation in toto.

Several honorable members offered a few other remark, when Mr. FRASER moved, That the House go into a Committee of the whole, on the Fishery Reserves Question, on Fridaynest; and this motion having been agreed to, the knowable member further moved, That there has a call of the House for that day; thich was also agreed to.

also agreed to.

During the morning divers Politions were presented, b.
Mr. Coles; Messra. Clark, Mooney, and Beston; while
received and read, and referred to the several. Committe
ed to report on the matters to which they referred,

AFTERROON SITTING.

House in Committee on the Report of the Special Committee, Appointed to Report on Education.

Mr. HAVILAND in the Chair. The Report, as follows, was read by the Chairma

(Report.)

Mr. HAVILAND in the Chair.

The Report, as follows, was read by the Chairman.

(Report.)

Your Committee appointed last session, to enquire into the expediency of establishing a system of Free Education throughout the Island, have to apport—that they find the present system of Education, although liberally supported by Legislative grants in aid of the salaries of Teachers, does not stimulate the inhabitants to that increased solicitude, and consequent efforts to educate their children, a measure which is of such vital importance to the well-being of every country, and particularly so to the inhabitants of this colony. Your Committee find that during a series of years different modes have been adopted to encourage good and efficient Teachers to locate themselves in the several districts, but they are of opinion that unless Schoolomasters' salaries are wholly paid by the Government, and a system of Free Education established, many actilements will not be able to reap the benefits of Education for the rising generation, under the present system, for they find that in the year 1844 there were 126 Public Seminaries imparting instruction to 5040 papils, while in 1850, there were only 130 schools, including Primary and Infant Schools, and 4547 papils; shewing a decrease of pupils, while during that period, the increase of children, under 16 years of age was about 7000; although the Legislative allowance had been increased from the year 1843, to 1850, from £1349 18s. to £2068 17 1½; but as the present law allows two-thirds of the district to assess the remainder for the support of the teacher, in addition to the public gants, litigation in many instances, has been the result; and in many cases parties have paid the assessment and kept their children at home, and frequently many are summonoed to the Small Debts Court for the amount assessed,—Your Committee have one of the free system thoughout the Island, and at ax of one half-penny per acro, be imposed on all lands in addition to the present land assessment, and eight-

GEORGE COLES, JOSEPH POPE, JOHN JARDINE, DONALD BEATON, W. E. CLARE,

The first paragraph was agreed to without opposition.

The second paragraph having been read,—

Mr. DOUSE rose and said, he could not see, that the proposed means would be alrequate to effecting the object in contemplation; and even if that were otherwise, if the necessary means plation; and even if that were otherwise, if the necessary means could be raised by the taxation scheme, that scheme was objectionable in principle. He could not see, that it would be fair to levy a greater tax upon uncultivated than cultivated lands for the purpose of education: the improved should be placed on the same footing with the wilderness. He could not see, however, that by the means adverted to in the Report, the necessary number of schools could be provided. The prople, he believed, expected, that the new scheme would give them as many schools as they have at present; but, by no calculation which he could make, could he see that any such number could be provided for by that contemplated means: in fact, it appeared to him, that they could not afford more than one to each Township. But independently of any consideration of the insufficiency of the means, he was not satisfied with the manner in which it appeared the scheme was to be carried into effect. The House was required to authorize the Government to take whatever sum they might please out of the Public Purse, and to in which it appeared the scheme was to be carried into effect. The House was required to authorize the Government to take whatever sum they might please out of the Public Purse, and to apply it as they might please, by sending into the country, as teachers, whomsoever they might choose, and placing them just as they might think fit. He should at all times be glad to see talents well employed and well rewarded, and particularly as regarded the educators of youth: but the available means contemplated by the Report would be found quite insufficient to provide auitable salaries for a proper number of duly qualified and truly respectable teachers. And, were the generality of the present teachers to be retained under the operation of the new system, whatever amount of provision might be made for them, whether more or less, it would be an imposition upon the country. In the District which he represented, there were only two or three schoolmasters worthy of the name. He would gladly see a superiry class of teachers given to the country, and an adequate and respectable provision made for their support. But to talk of making such a provision by taxanion of the lands was ridiculous. They all knew that there were due to the Government, by the people, thousands of pounds which they were unable to pay; and that, besides, they could not pay their rents, or even the present land-tax. How then could they be expected to pay an additional tax for education! But besides the inability of the people, three would, he expected, be found another obstacle in the way. Should the Legislature agree to give effect to the proposed scheme, he strongly inclined to believe, that the Proprietors would step in, and endeavor to prevent its going into operation. The scheme was calculated iniariously to affect their interests. They would lature agree to give effect to the proposed scheme, he strongly inclined to believe, that the Proprietors would step in, and endeavor to prevent its going into operation. The scheme was calculated injuriously to affect their interests. They would regard it is an infringement of the rights of their property; and would, therefore have a good right to interfere. He certainly would like to see good teachers given to the country, even although its should be only one to each Township; but, unless they could provide larger salaries than £60 a year, men of truly respectable characters and suitable attsimments would not coupsent to accept of the appointments. How could it be expected, that a man could support himself a wife, and family, in any degree of comfort and respectability upon £60 a year! The position of a Schoolmaster should be next to that of a clergyman, and his influence, in his district, should be in character and extent, similar to that of a minister of the goapel; but, where sufficiently liberal salaries were not provided, that could never be the case; for men, truly worthy of respect, and capable of effecting a beneficial influence, would not take upon them the duties of schoolmasters. The salary of an efficient. Schoolmaster ahould be at least £100 a year; and if one such teacher were given to each

Township, the arrangement would effect a great amount of good; for not only might it be expected, that they who should be taught by him would become duly qualified to eccupy respectable positions in society, but the example of such teachers would stimulate those of inferior qualifications, to study and member concluded, by inferior qualifications, to study and member concluded. By the study of the study of the study of the study of the study and member concluded, by the study of th

From the General Revenue,

29,007

They might very well afford to take the sum of £3,000 annually from the Revenue for so great and important an object. They very often squandered away hundreds after handreds for objects of comparatively very little moment, but let them, in future, with regard to such, hold their hands, whilst having that great object to provide for. There was at least 10,000 children in the Island, who night to be attending school; but, according to the reports of the School Visitors, there were not more than 4,000 doing so; and since 1844, the number attending school, notwithstanding the increase in population, had been diminishing. This was lamentable to think of. The present system of assessment was a very objectionable one, and very productive of disputes and litigation. It was well known, that many, although they paid the assessment, refused to send their children to the school for which it was levied. The assessment in many places amounted to 20s. or 40a., upon individuals who were unable to pay it, but who when sued for it, as he himself knew, liad their only cow taken for it; the assessment, with expanses of suit, amounting to £4 or £5. The hon, member (Mr. Douse) had said, it would not be fair to levy a heavier tax upon uncultivated than cultivated lands. But no such thing was contemplated. Some proprietors appeared to think, that it would eventually pay them better to keep their lands in a wilderness state, than to have them tenanted and under cultivation; and, if for such lands they paid double the tax that was paid for cultivated lands, it was not the fault of the present House of Amsembly: a former one had made the difference. With respect to the tax now proposed, no difference of the kind was contemplated: it was intended to be the amme on all township lands. The proporties in the Towns and Enyalties were also to be taxed. At three-pence per pound on the annual value of the Charlottetown Common Lote, and 2s. on each of the Royalty Lots, the tax would amount to £500; and this woul £9,007

6,097